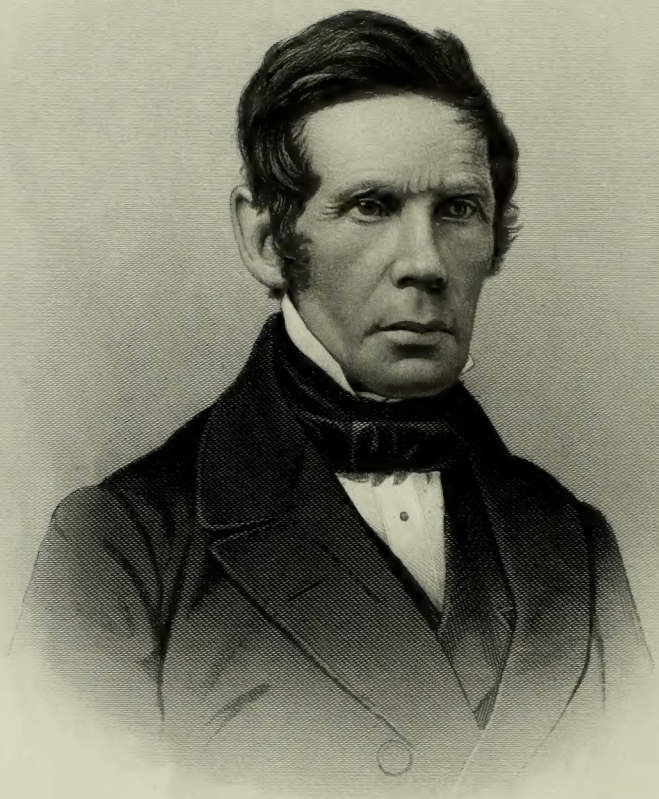
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HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

A Magazine

EMBRACING

A HISTORY OF EACH TOWN,

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND MILITARY.

EDITED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

VOLUME II.

FRANKLIN, GRAND ISLE, LAMOILLE AND ORANGE COUNTIES.

INCLUDING ALSO

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CHITTENDEN COUNTY AND INDEX TO VOLUME I. COMPLETED.

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TO THE

NATIVE VERMONTER AT HOME OR ABROAD;

TO

ALL WHO RESPECT AND ESTEEM VERMONT
AND TAKE AN INTEREST IN HER UNIQUE EARLY AND
PROGRESSIVE LATER HISTORY,

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PREFACE.

It is now two years and a half since we issued Volume I. or the last five hundred pages of the same. Having suspended the publication during the war, and regarding a volume complete, the best appeal that could be made for assistance on the succeeding volumes, we had left the engaging of further historical assistance, generally, until such time: Hence, when we issued volume I., while we had a mass of manuscript in hand, more was for the third, than for the second volume. For volume II. we had not a dozen completed manuscripts. In many of those towns, represented in this volume, no one had yet been found to undertake the collection of their material for a history, or to write the same; in others, where historians had been engaged before the suspension, they had removed from the town, or State, and in Franklin County alone five of our town historians died, leaving their labors to be finished by others who, after such sad interruption and delay, had to be found and time allowed then for them.

To the honor of these counties, "the ablest pens," almost "to a man," responded cordially, at the earliest invitation. In two months from the issue of Volume I. we had the few contributors remaining, where before engaged, awaked and historians engaged for forty towns not before brought into coöperation. The histories poured in duly—mostly, some few of course were hindered unavoidably—some few procrastinated—and two or three failed,—some ten or fifteen were hard and slow to get. We give you, at length, the histories of forty-five towns in this volume, and eighteen towns more are in type for the succeeding volume.

In many cases there is a redundancy for history in the narration or style. These manuscripts came, mainly, not until waited for. It requires time for condensation that does not despoil. At least, they are the ready and natural outpouring of the literary talent of these counties—a most emphatically original history from the people—their own town and county historians and multiplied local contributors. "Making history is building bridges over the old stream of time." We have now bridged, what we regarded from the first, the most difficult part of the work—it being conceded these newer counties of the State have less material for history than the older counties of the preceding and following volumes; and, we have but one thing to regret, viz. that we cannot include Orleans County in this volume. Indeed, we have been for this inclusion and division of the work, so determined, we put Orleans into type and run our pages to 1590—too large to bind in one volume—disproportionate to Volume I.—and still clung to the programme; but the work has been promised on a basis of 1000 pages, only. We have delayed the issue sometime, unwilling to issue without Orleans, thinking to possibly find some way yet to include it; but the volume is heavier than we can lift. We cannot take more than these 1200 pages, including the counties of Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Orange, until we have made more sales, and received a far more general subscription. Works sometimes outgrow their programmes.

We have now completed the histories of ten counties; but four remain. We have material for the completion of the work: Orleans County in type (357 pages) and 6000 pages of manuscript for Rutland, Washington, Windham and Windsor Counties,—equal to

1500 pages in print—total 1850—in hand, beside the material to come in; which we shall either condense to one volume of 1000 to 1300 pages, or divide into two volumes of not less than 1000 pages each—Volume III. embracing Orleans, Rutland and Washington Counties; Volume IV., Windham and Windsor Counties and a general supplement for the counties of the previous volumes—this supplement to particularly contain biographies of deceased contributors and all other prominent men of the State, deceased, whose biographies may not have been before included in the histories of their towns, or who may have died since their towns appeared in the work, down to the time of its close—as the sale of the work thus far completed shall allow—ONE OR TWO VOLUMES.

If we make two volumes, as we hope, as it will give a full and fine history of these four last important counties, we propose to issue either volume first, which shall be first ready, or for which its first county to go to the printer may be ready; that is, have all its papers in to us first,—Rutland for Volume III., Windham for Volume IV. How the counties stand now with papers in, may be seen in a table of manuscripts in hand, that follows the table of Contents for this volume, page 9.

THANKS AND INDEBTEDNESS to all who have assisted in this work. We mention among the gentlemen to whom we are particularly indebted for assistance on this volume: The late Rev. Pliny H. White and Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., Presidents of Vt. Hist. Society; Hon. Hiland Hall, Ex. Pres. Vt. S. Hist. Soc'y; Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Hall, LL. D.; Hon. J. G. Smith, Hon. J. S. Morrill, U. S. S.; L. L. Dutcher, D. Webster Dixon, Warren Gibbs, Rev. L. A. Dun, L. J. Seely, C. Jillson, Charles. P. Allen, Asa L. Hatch, A. E. Hatch, Hon. David Read, Hon. G. G. Benedict, Gen. Geo. Stannard, the late Gen. D. W. C. Clarke, B. H. Smalley, Esq., Hon. E. A. Stewart, Hon. B. H. Steele, George A. Merrill, Esq., Editors of St. Albans, Royal Cummings, Dr. J. M. Currier, Hon. D. M. Camp, and others whose names appear in the "Commemoration Record" at the close of the volume.

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Contributors that we desire to enlist,—*First*, one or more gentlemen to furnish a complete and extensive Windham County Chapter—see County chapter, in this volume—We will be indebted to any who will prepare any part, if he cannot undertake to prepare the whole chapter. *Second*, town historians for Chittenden, Ira, Sudbury and West Haven, Rutland Co.; and Marlboro and Stratton, Windham Co. *Third*, all papers promised not yet completed for these two counties finished, and sent in as soon as they can now be.—Editor.

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THE NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE COUNTIES,

CHITTENDEN, LAMOILLE, FRANKLIN, AND GRAND-ISLE.

BY THE REV. JOHN B. PERRY.*

..... Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.—HORACE.

INTRODUCTION.†

In proceeding to give some account of the Natural History of a portion of Western Vermont, it may be well at the outset, to glance at the province to be examined, and to indulge in such introductory remarks as will serve to introduce the reader to the topic in hand. This is desirable on the part of the writer, that there may be a clear view of what is to be done, as well as facility and directness in the execution of the plan, no less in its general outlines than in its details. It is also desirable on the part of those who may read, that, knowing what they are to expect, they may not be disappointed—that if the matter promised be not to their taste, they may turn away from it without loss of time.

Respecting the province to be examined, a few introductory words may be expected. Of its geographical position and features little need be said. The territory comprises the four north-western counties of Vermont, lying along the eastern margin, and embracing several adjacent islands of the lower portion of Lake Champlain; also extending from the lake eastward, so as to include what has been regarded as the highest summit in the Green Mountain range.

These counties are considered together, with a view to avoid useless repetitions. The propriety of this course cannot fail to be evident at a glance, to such as bear in mind that the rocks, plants and animals of all western Vermont are very similar. Indeed, the geologic structure, as well as the flora and the fauna, of this entire district, might be conveniently considered in connection; for a thorough examination and adequate description of one east and west section brings to light most of the prevailing features of every other. It will accordingly be the aim to give succinct general views of the country, so far as possible, followed by such additions or subtractions, as minor and local details require. This course, it is hoped, will at once save space, and do ample justice to each locality.

As to the subject which is before us, a word may be needed. The natural history of these counties—the same may be said of almost any region—covers a broad ground. When looked at even most cursorily, it must comprise three vast fields of research. It necessarily includes as well the Geology, as the Botany and Zoölo-

* Of Swanton, Vermont, when the following pages were written; now of the Department of Palaeontology in the Museum of Compartive Zoology, at Harvard College, Cambridge.—ED.

† The Geological portion of the following paper was written in 1863, and sent to the Editor early in November of that year. This statement may serve to explain the form of occasional expressions, which have been left unchanged.

gy of the district in question. To these should be added, in conclusion, such considerations as may be suggested respecting the agricultural capacities, together with the Meteorology, of this section of country. In order that each portion may prepare the way for the one which is to follow, and thus lead, by easy historical gradations, to the most natural contemplation of these several great departments of inquiry, it is proposed to treat—first, of the rocks—secondly, of the plants—and thirdly, of the animals of the region under consideration.

In attempting to prepare an account of the Natural History of these counties, the writer has availed himself of such means as have been within his reach. A proper exhibition of their Geology alone presupposes an acquaintance, not only with the outcropping masses in the neighborhood, but also with their extension, both northward and southward, as well as with adjacent formations on the east and west. Accordingly, the rocks of the several ranges which prevail in Western Vermont have been examined by the writer, at one time or another, in a great number of localities, both as they occur in this state, and as they are found in Berkshire county, Mass.—in the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington and Clinton, New York—and in their extension into Canada. So, too, with a view to accuracy, considerable recent investigation has been added to a previous familiarity with the formations of this region.—Indeed, almost every position taken, or conclusion advanced, especially in respect to the rocks of this section of the country, is the fruit of long-continued studies, which have been guided and verified by personal observations in the field.

But meanwhile, as should be added, not a few hints and suggestions have been received from others. In this respect special thanks are due, and credit is hereby given, to the following individuals—gentlemen who have all published more or less on the Geology of Western Vermont, and, for the most part, in the order named, viz: Dr. E. Emmons, Prof. C. B. Adams, Prof. Z. Thompson, President Hitchcock, and the several members of the late State Survey—Sir William E. Logan, the Director, E. Billings, Esq., the Palæontologist, as well as the other Officers of the Canada Survey—and Professor Jules Marcou, of Cambridge, Mass. [now of Paris, France.] I would also refer to the Rev. Augustus Wing, who has given considerable attention to the Geology of Vermont.

In the determination of fossils, help has been received, especially from Mr. Billings; also from the publications of Professor James Hall, of Albany, N. Y., and from other sources. I desire, likewise, to say, that most of the investigations which the writer has made in Swanton and its immediate vicinity, have been in company with Dr. G. M. Hall. The above acknowledgments have more especial reference to the detailed account of the Geology of the counties before us for examination.

With these prefatory observations in mind, we are ready to take up, as was proposed, the first branch of the subject,

GEOLOGY.

Before entering minutely upon the matter in hand, it may be advisable, especially as a help to such as are not familiar with the rudiments of the science, to give a few brief hints on the structure of the globe, and of the several main divisions of its crust. There is, also, need of some account of the processes which were operative in the formation of the valley of Lake Champlain, in order to a right understanding, as well of this region generally, as of the particular portions now demanding consideration. Preliminary suggestions of this kind, on the elements of Geology, and on the general geologic features of this portion of the country, seem to be especially necessary. Indeed, without something of the sort, I should hardly know how to advance. This is more particularly the case, since nothing of the kind has thus far appeared in the Magazine, and as a large majority of its readers must be presumed not to be conversant, to a very considerable extent, with this branch of knowledge. In order to afford some help to any who may be in this condition, and, at the same time, in the hope of awakening, at least in a few minds, a broader and deeper interest in the subject itself, it will be the aim to dwell, at some length, on the two topics mentioned, everywhere interspersing, as we advance, such explanations and suggestions as may seem to be required. After taking up these points, and bringing them distinctly into view, noticing such elementary matters as will naturally present themselves in passing, we may hope to be in some good measure prepared for a succinct and more minute description of the rocky masses found in the counties of Chittenden and Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle.

Section I.—The Geological Divisions of the Rocks of the Earth.

Of old hast Thou laid the foundation of the Earth.—Psalm CII, 25.

The divisions of the globe, as looked at geologically, may first occupy our attention, and thus be the means of our coming to recognize the more important agencies concerned in its structure, as well as the several main formations which go to make up its crust. With a view to this it will be well for us, perhaps, to pass in rapid survey some of the processes involved in the creation of the earth, and the more prominent ages that have marked its advancement to its present form.

I.—THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE ROCKY MASSES

Composing the globe which we inhabit may engage our minds at the start.

It is a very common, if not the prevailing opinion among Physicists, that all the elements with which we meet were first in an etherial, or gaseous state—that they slowly condensed, existing for ages as a heated fluid, by degrees becoming more consistent—that thus the whole earth was once an immense ball of fiery matter—that, in the course of time, it was rendered very compact, and at last became crusted over, as the process of cooling gradually advanced—and that its interior is still in a molten condition. Thus, if the view suggested be correct, the entire planet, in its earlier phases, as well as the larger part now beneath and within its solid crust, may be described as *elementary*, or *molten*.

But the language used implies that this primeval, elementary period was followed by an other, in which the molten igneous mass became surrounded by a rocky envelope. As the cooling of the heated elements went on, the pasty material thickened, and ultimately began to consolidate. The compacted portions would first appear at or near the surface. This work begun, we may reasonably suppose that the consolidation gradually extended downward. Many—very likely most parts of this early investiture of the globe were at different times, more or less rent; possibly much of the surrounding film was melted and reconstructed, it may be many times, before the forming crust became a consistent and compact whole. The rocks pertaining to this early portion of the earth's surface were formed of matter in an igneous, or fiery state, and usually occur in large, unwieldy masses. Accordingly they may be called *igneous*, or *massive;* while igneous is the epithet often applied to the age itself in which the work was going on. These masses have been described as consisting of *primitive granite, syenite, hypersthene, granular limestone*, and *serpentine.*

Contemporaneous with the beginning of the igneous period, or at least having its commencement not far from the same time with it, was another process, from which originated a different series of rocks. It seems probable that from the first the thick pasty mass of fiery material composing the globe, and that afterward its early crust, were surrounded by an atmosphere heavily charged with minerals in a gaseous or vaporous condition. As the cooling advanced, this etherealized matter would of course condense, and, by slow degrees, seek a lower level. This process continuing without interruption, the upper surface of the earth's crust might become coated over. Indeed, in this case, it would be at last covered with a vast succession of thin, filmy sheets, which must finally, after the lapse of a long age, form rocky masses of great thickness. The rocks supposed thus to result would be *schistose*—that is, readily disposed to split. They may be described, if we have reference to their origin, as aërial, or *vaporous*; if to their form, as *foliated*—that is, as having been laid down in thin *leaves*. The masses referred to are composed of *gneiss, steatite, granular limestone* and *serpentine;* also the various *schists*, usually known as *hornblendic, micaceous, talcose* and *argillaceous.**

* The schistose formations mentioned in the text, and provisionally referred to a vaporous origin, are often spoken of as aqueous rocks which have been metamorphosed. That they have undergone some change of form is no doubt true; this is a fact, to a greater or less extent, in regard to all rocks: but, that they have been transformed in the sense implied in the theory of metamorphism, may admit of doubt, to say the least. After protracted and often repeated searches, the writer has not been able to find in these schists any positive evidence that they are sedimentary—any imbedded pebbles, or fossils—any water-worn materials whatever. He has, moreover, failed to learn, that it is decidedly claimed that any one has as yet discovered the least indication of the kind in formations unmistakably belonging to what is, for the time, called the Vaporous age.

Now to say that the reason of this is, that all the angular and water-worn particles, which are so common

At last, however, another age—one very different in its character from all that had preceded it—was ushered in. As progress was made in cooling, the time no doubt finally came, when the moist vapors, which must have pervaded the atmosphere to a great height, began to condense, and gather themselves together in the hollows and crevices of the rocky envelope of the globe, in the form of water. This process going on from small beginnings, the effects of its workings would constantly increase—in due time large parts, if not the whole of the earth's surface would be covered with water as with a mantle. Upon such portions of the rocky masses as were above, or should come to be above the face of the deep, a corroding, wearing process must have at once commenced.—All these exposed surfaces would be affected by the action of moisture in the atmosphere, and by that of waves, and tides, and flowing streams. So, too, the innumerable particles, disintegrated from the solid rocks of earlier ages, would be borne, slowly, in the form of sand and pebbles, and rapidly, if held in solution like an impalpable powder, to lower levels, and into all the existing depressions, tending to fill the basins of the great deep. In process of time the bed of the ocean would gradually shift its place; and thus, after the lapse of countless centuries, the whole surface of the globe might be covered with sediments. Such a work advancing through a long æon, beds of vast thickness must have accumulated. These gradually hardening, would at last become solid masses. Accordingly as having been thus formed by the agency of water—as having been laid down in bed-like layers—or as being composed of sediments, they are now called *aqueous*, *stratified*, or *sedimentary* rocks. Beds of this kind are usually described as *sandstones*, *limestones* and *slates*.

There is an other rock connected with these several divisions of the envelope of the globe, which took its place at various different epochs, during the long ages that have been mentioned. It is in some respects unlike each of the masses thus far referred to, and, on this account, may be particularly noticed by itself. From time to time, oscillations must have occurred in the rocky crust already formed, some portions sinking, others rising. As effects and concomitants of these movements, we should naturally look for the occurrence of many ruptures in the beds, and consequently for manifold displacements, faults and chasms.

Now into the breaks, cavities, and thread-like rents produced in this way, the melted matter of the interior could not fail to rush, as pressed by steam, or the weight of the overlying masses. It would often overflow the surface, as well as pervade every crevice. In many, if not in most instances, the force continuing to act, and thus to sustain the injected element in its new position, it would cool in process of time, and so become as compact and solid as

in sedimentary formations as to be almost universal, have been fused throughout the whole mass, is hardly satisfactory; while stratified rocks lying by the side of these schists, are metamorphosed in places; but never, so far as is known, throughout their whole extent. Unless we can find at least one portion of a rock which gives clear proof that it is of aqueous derivation, it should seem that we ought not to refer the whole range to such a series, simply saying that it is all changed by heat. Such a suggestion is of course allowable as a mere hypothesis or conjecture. By this means real advancement in knowledge is often secured; but it should hardly go for more than this, without further evidence. It has been too common, perhaps, in the past, to ascribe almost every thing in Geology, which has not been understood, to metamorphism.

That remarkable instances of metamorphic action are found in various localities, especially amongst the Alps, is undoubtedly true. No such cases, when clearly made out and properly authenticated, need we, or ought we for a moment to discredit. It should be added, however, that so far as we have positive proof, it is very rare for the effect of metamorphic action to extend a quarter of a mile from its source, more usually they are limited to a few feet or rods. In an extraordinary case cited by Sir Charles Lyell—one of the most remarkable on record—they reached from 50 to 400 yards. (*Manual of Elementary Geology*, Amer. ed., p. 529.)

An attentive examination of unconsolidated masses of clay, sand and marly clay, brought to light by railway cuts in this State, discloses many examples of what, in the older rocks, some would call plications, contortions, and effects of pressure, produced in the beds while they were in a half-melted or molten state. As these irregularities exist in formations which are comparatively recent, and have never been subjected to great degrees of heat, they may well make us cautious—careful not to attribute every thing which we cannot explain, to metamorphic action through igneous agency. The study of these phenomena has shaken the writer's confidence in many of the theories, and in much that has been said, about changed rocks.

But whenever, and wherever, we have clear indications of this agency, it should be recognized. Indeed, like every thing else, it is to be admitted on suitable evidence. It is one thing, however, to see marks of metamorphism, on a limited scale, in rocks confessedly of aqueous origin; while it is quite another to infer, that this agency prevails for hundreds or thousands of miles, in rocks which furnish no unmistakable indication, so far as we yet know, that they were deposited in water.

the formations into which it was intruded. Rocks of this kind, consisting of veins, dikes, and the like, formed from molten materials caused to *break forth* from within the globe, are called *eruptive*. They may be equally well described as *intrusive* or *extrusive*, accordingly as they were simply injected into the higher beds, or are ejected from the craters of volcanoes. The newer granites, or granitoid rocks, are supposed by some, to be injected material of this sort, which cooled at great depths. Dikes, which are regarded as an other form assumed by these molten elements, are said to consist of *felstone* or *greenstone*, accordingly as they are feldspathic or hornblendic. Lava is conceived to be substantially the same kind of matter, in yet a different form. It is called *trachyte*, if feldspar be predominant, *dolerite*, when it is augitic, or composed largely of hornblend.*

Having thus glanced at the several great systems of rocks, we may present them in a table, so arranged as to be seen at a single view. Reading from below upward, according to the order in which they occur in nature,† we have as composing the globe which we inhabit, the following

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE ROCKY MASSES.

V.	Eruptive,	Intrusive, or extrusive.
IV.	Aqueous,	Stratified or sedimentary.
III.	Vaporous,	Foliated, or schistose.
II.	Igneous,	Massive.
I.	Elementary,	Molten.

In this table, the terms composing the column on the left indicate, in a general way, the several *kinds* of rocks; while those of the one on the right designate the *forms*, which the great divisions respectively bear. The adjectives following II, III, and IV, are descriptive of the three main masses, which make up the crust of the earth. Those after No. I, may suggest the rudimentary condition of the whole globe, and the present state of its interior; while those after No. V, refer to the peculiar class of igneous rocks, which occur in, and more or less run through, the beds marked II, III, and IV.

Masses belonging to these great divisions are met with, to a greater or less extent, in various parts of the earth. The many uplifts of the crust to which reference has been made, and the ceaseless workings of denudation through the agency of heat and cold, have brought parts of various formations into sight, in one locality or another. These operations having gone on in this region, we find exposures of most of the grand divisions of rocks, as may be seen by reference to any good geological map of Vermont.* Could we pierce deep enough, we should no doubt reach the molten. The massive appears in various localities—granite and syenite, in great abundance, in the counties of Essex and Washington; hypersthene in the Adirondacks of New York; primitive limestone and serpentine, in north and south ranges, along the ridges of the Green Mountains. Of the sedimentary rocks, in their several varieties, fine exhibitions are found throughout the western part of the State. The eruptive division is particularly well represented in the numerous dikes of Chittenden county.

II.—THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES

Next claim our attention.—As we have seen, the aqueous rocks are largely composed of the abraded particles of older formations, which have been carried into all the depressions occupied by water, and spread by it over their bottoms, as sedimentary deposits. These materials went on accumulating for ages, and they are still in process of accumulation, in the basin of every ocean, sea, and lake. While given portions of them were in the act of deposition, many of the plants and animals existing in the

* Augite and hornblend, though they be in some respects unlike, are principally silicates of magnesia.

† It seems to be usually better, in constructing tables of the crust of the earth, to arrange the several strata, formations, or other divisions, according to the relative position and order of sequence which they are found to have in nature. This is certainly the historic method. In such cases, of course, the several sections may be numbered and read from below upward. If the order be reversed, the name of the lowest being placed at the summit, and so on, the mind, at least of a beginner, is liable to be confused. In most such instances considerable effort is necessary, in order to bring the representation back to the truth of the phenomena, as standing before us in the visible world.

* It is important that all who desire to master the Geology of Vermont, or even to get an intelligible view of it, become familiar with the ranges and localities of the several different formations in the State. As affording help in this direction, the "Geological Map" compiled by A. D. Hagar, Esq. and attached to H. F. Walling's Map of Vermont, may be consulted: or, still better, the one found in the recent Report on the Geology of the State, near the end of the second volume. This work is especially referred to, as it is accessible to every citizen, a copy of it being kept, or at least having been deposited, in the office of each Town Clerk.

same period, and thus peculiar to it, would be buried beneath their successive layers. Accordingly, the organic remains of each different age with the masses in which they are interred, having been at last changed into rock, would be preserved, and finally, when the bottom of the ocean should be lifted up to form islands and continents, they would be ready to tell their artless story—to tell such as could decipher their simple yet strange hieroglyphics,* somewhat of the plants that flourished, and of the animals that lived on the earth, in the remote past. As containing the relics of life, these beds, and the times to which they belong, are called *zoic*, to distinguish them from the igneous and schistose rocks, the formation of which preceded the introduction of living forms upon the earth. On accouut of this precedence, the latter which are often termed *azoic*, might be fitly designated *prozoic*. These vegetable and animal remains—called *fossil*, because *dug* from the earth—show that the forms of life, of each specific period, differ from those of every other. So, too, the order in which the higher and later beds of rocks succeed the lower and older, in undisturbed localities, reveals the sequence which prevails in their deposition. These two points taken together, enable us to distinguish the several successive ages of the sedimentary rocks, and in most cases to determine, with comparative exactness, the time to which different beds respectively belong.

The lowermost of the aqueous rocks, lying just above the prozoic portion of the crust of the earth, form a general division, called *Palæozoic*. They are so designated because they contain the fossil forms of *ancient life*. As comprising the first grand section of the sedimentary formations, they are sometimes termed *Primary*. Properly, they embrace all that pertains to the antiquity of organic existence, extending from its earliest appearance on the earth, to the time in which the several great branches of the animal kingdom became well established, and widely extended. The lowest and most ancient portion of these rocks, as bearing witness, so far as we know, to the existence of the first living forms introduced upon the globe, may be termed *Protozoic*. In it are found fossil seaweeds, and representatives of each of the three inferior types of the animal kingdom, viz. of Radiates, Mollusks, and Articulates. Accordingly the age in which these rocks were deposited, may be fitly regarded as that of the *introduction of life*. The higher portions of the Palæozoic beds contain the remains of fishes. These ancient representatives of the *Vertebrate* branch were then the lords of creation. Hence the age has been called that of *Fishes*.

The next grand division, the *Mesozoic*, which is often called *secondary*, is the middle age of the life of the globe. It is strictly Mediæval, as respects the Palæozoic which precedes, and the more recent which follows it. During this extended æon, gigantic creatures of a reptilian character came into existence, reached their acmé, and passed away. It has, therefore been styled the age of *reptiles*. Comprising as it does an immense lapse of time, it may be looked at as embracing three general divisions, or ages—the Older, the Middle and the Newer Mesozoic.—The *Older Mesozoic* includes rocks, and an age, which are of late usually referred, to the Palæozoic Division; though they more properly constitute, as I think, the first general section of the Mediæval history of organic existence.* This section of geologic time being

* In order to a right understanding of the structure of the earth, or of any portion of it, something more is necessary than the mere perusal of books. Each student needs to see the rocks for himself—to observe them with his own eyes, and to interpret them by the exercise of his own powers. This must certainly be the case to some extent. Scientific treatises may assist him—they will, if he use them properly; but he should himself especially learn to mark both the great outlines of creative thought and each particular—in short, to read the book of nature itself, as lying spread out with open leaves before him.

And this suggests one of the many ways in which the late Report on the Geology of Vermont can be used to advantage. It may be of peculiar value to the student, as indicating some of the chief points of geologic interest in the State. And these he should visit, so far as he can, in person. He needs to enter upon their study—not to the exclusion of any, much less of the best helps he can get from books; but above all, and especially—in the light which the rocks themselves are able to furnish every one who is in earnest quest of the truth which they have to impart.

In this way Professor Dana's Manual of Geology, just published, which I have only had time to look over hastily, may be used with great advantage. It evidently contains a vast amount of information, and many valuable suggestions, particularly in respect to the rocks of this country. To the student of American Geology, especially if used in the manner suggested, it will no doubt prove to be a very important help.

* In the classification of the sedimentary rocks, the writer has purposely followed some of the older Geologists, according to whom the Primary, or Palæozic age closed with the Upper Devonian. Since writing the above, and since making out the classification which appears in this paper, he has been gratified to observe that

one in which vegetation was preëminently vigorous and luxuriant, it may be fitly termed the age of *plants*, many supposing that the atmosphere was then greatly clarified, plant-growth withdrawing from it a large amount of carbonic acid. As scorpions and insects, air-breathing animals which made their appearance somewhat earlier, had probably become well established at this epoch, the age might, perhaps, receive designation from them.

The *Middle Mesozoic* division is, properly, the mid-portion of the long secondary age of organic activity and developement. While very distinct from the Older Mesozoic, it is yet in many points closely associated with it, and forms as it were the connecting link between the earlier and the later or closing section of Mediæval time. It is in strictness the age of *reptiles*, as during its continuance those of very gigantic size, and of most grotesque shapes, made their entrance upon the stage of life, and for the most part their exit.

As the name implies, the *Newer Mesozoic* age with the rocks which belong to it, although intimately connected with what went just before, is yet distinct from it. While strictly Mediæval, it winds up the middle geologic times, bearing witness to the presence, and finally to the almost entire extinction, of the peculiar forms by which these times were characterized. The predominant animals were reptilian, it is true; but they had, meanwhile, in a measure lost the grotesqueness of the Middle Mesozoic reptiles. They were huge creatures, *lizard*-like in character, and remind us of more modern types. Hence they might perhaps give name to the age in which they lived.

Cainozoic, a word employed in describing *recent* forms of *life*, instead of which the term Tertiary is often used, designates the last great division of rocks—the division containing fossils, closely similar in character to the animals and plants now living—and marks the age to which they belong. This portion of geologic time is in striking contrast with the secondary age, especially with its middle and earlier parts, though there be gradations by which we pass on, step by step, from the older to the newer until we reach the present. This calls to mind that the term Cainozoic is usually understood to comprise both the *Tertiary* age, and the *Quarternary*, or modern. Mammalian animals, some of the lower grades of which appeared in the Newer Mesozoic times, became predominant in the Tertiary, which hence have been termed, by way of preëminence, the age of *Mammals*. In the Quarternary, Man came upon the stage of life, the noblest work of creation. At last, in addition to powers characteristic of vegetable and animal existence, we have reason and free will as the governing forces of the world—attributes which ally the creature to the Creator. Hence this later portion of Cainozoic time is known as the age of *man*, or of *mind*, and may be fitly called *Noetozoic*—the age of intellectual and moral activity.

As we have now pointed out the several main divisions of the sedimentary rocks, and the ages to which they respectively belong, it may be well for the sake of definiteness of impression, to present them in a synoptical form as follows:

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES.

V.	(Noetozoic.) Cainozoic.	(4) Quaternary. (3) Tertiary.
IV. Newer III. Middle II. Older	Mesozoic.	(2) Secondary.
I.	Palæozoic. (Protozoic.)	(1) Primary.

Most of the sedimentary rocks of Vermont which have become consolidated, are ancient, and undoubtedly belong to the Palæozoic Division. At the same time, almost the whole of the State is covered by unconsolidated, superficial deposits, which are aqueous, and comparatively recent in their origin. They may be referred to the later portions of the Cainozoic. In the foregoing table, the term Protozoic, is enclosed in a parenthesis, and stands beneath 'Palæozoic,' to indicate both that it is connected with it in a subordinate way, and that it is regarded as the vestibule, so to speak, to the grand divisions that succeed. So the word Noetozoic is parenthetically enclosed and placed above Cainozoic. By this means we may suggest, what is a fact, that the present age, while far outstripping the past, is by no means divorced from it; that soul, though superior to, is not severed from the body; that still all things considered, our own times are meant to be emphatically the age of rational and accountable action—the age, which is properly characterized as one of *life guided by moral reason*,

Professor Agassiz has recently presented, substantially, the same general arrangement as the one here given. According to him the Devonian rocks constitute the summit of the Palæozoic, and the Carboniferous the base of the Secondary, or Mesozoic division.—See the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1863.

the distinctive attribute of humanity; and that thus the age of mind is the most advanced, the world has yet reached, crowning with its higher and more mature forms all that has gone before.

III.—THE GENERAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES

Are now to receive a moment's notice.—The great ages already mentioned as the Palæozoic, and the like, are made up of a number of subordinate divisions, which may be called *eras*—each of vast duration. If we have reference to the rocky beds which were deposited during these several eras, and of which they are the representatives, we may designate them as *formations.*

Beginning with the lowest and most ancient of the sedimentary rocks, we first give attention to the general subdivisions of the Palæozoic. Comprising the base of the vast pile of aqueous, beds, and of immense thickness in some regions, is the Taconic, or Primordial System of rocks.* These, as being at the bottom of the sedimentary formations, and containing the remains of the first living creatures of the globe, may be looked at as bringing before us the opening of the grand drama of organic life, and thus as constituting the prelude to what was to come after. Following these lower rocks, we have first, the Champlain, or Lower Silucian; next, the Upper Silurian, or Silurian proper—and, thirdly. the Devonian, or old Red Sandstone. The first term owes its origin to the fact, that the rocks which it describes are well exhibited on the borders of Lake *Champlain.** *Silurian* is the name which was given to the formation that bears it, in commemoration of an old British tribe in the west of England, where the rocks designated were first studied with care. The term *Devonian* took the place of the "Old Red" of Scotland, when certain formations in South Devon, England, which are very fossiliferous, were found to be, unmistakably, of the same age.†

The Older Mesozoic, which comes next, com-

* *Taconic* is here used as the name of this era, and of the rocks belonging to it, the term having been originally proposed by Dr. Emmons, and afterward employed by Professor Adams in his Reports on the Geology of Vermont, and more recently by Professor Thompson, in his summary of the Geology of the State. Its permanent adoption seems to be commended, as well on the ground that its long-continued and familiar use, as applied to this series of rocks, has made it a household word in Vermont, as out of justice and respect to him who first proposed it. To the latter point M. Barrande makes a distinct and happy reference, in his *Essai sur la Faune Primordiale et le Systime Taconique en Amerique*, frankly saying that priority of date belongs to Dr. Emmons, and that this system of rocks should be called Taconic.

This series of formations as distinct from, and lying beneath, the Lower Silurian, is expressly recognized by Sir Charles Lyell, in the last edition of his "elements." He designates it as the Lower and Upper Cambrian.—*Manual of Elementary Geology*, p. 107, also p. 447–453, Am. Ed.

Professor Jukes, the author of one of the best elementary treatises on Geology yet published, lays down substantially the same distinction, and calls the rocks included under it the Cambrian, using the term originally proposed by Professor Sedgwick.—*Manual of Geology*, pp. 431, 434, New Ed., Edinburgh, 1862.

Professor Marcou, writing in 1858, and having his eye on the discoveries made by Dr. Owen on the Upper Mississippi, called this series of rocks the "*Mississippien*,' and illustrated his meaning by specifying the "*trilobites of Wisconsin, or the primordial fauna of Bohemia.*" He has more recently designated these rocks, after the example of M. Barrande, as the Taconic.—See *Les Roches du Jura*, Livraison II, p. 209, etc.

While still others make essentially the same division, it is proper to add that some are disposed to deny, that Dr. Emmon's *Taconic System* is entitled to so prominent a position, as is here assigned to it. All that need be now said on this point is, that these rocks are of vast extent,—they being, according to Dr. Emmons, from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet in thickness,—and that, in the opinion of M. Barrande (one of the most competent judges in such a matter,) and of other able Geologists, the investigations of every year are tending to confirm all the more important positions which Dr. Emmons began to advocate in 1838. Those who would see an impartial statement of the whole question, should consult the essay of the illustrious French Palæontologist already referred to. This essay contains the best exposition of the Taconic System that has yet appeared.

* This designation seems to be especially fitting in this neighborhood, if not in this country generally; for one of the best exposures of this series of rocks, if not the best, is found in the valley of our beautiful lake. Besides, there has been perpetual disagreement, as to the name to be applied to the formations in England most nearly answering to our group. Professor Sedgwick called them Upper Cambrian; Sir R. Murchison, Lower Silurian; while now, by way of compromise, they are termed Cambro-Silurian by Professor Jukes. It is, moreover, a matter of doubt, how far the lower and the upper portions of the English series answer to the corresponding parts of our series. Thus, all things considered, the term Champlain seems preferable to every other, at least for the present, and for such as live in this neighborhood, as descriptive of an era, and a system of rocks, co-ordinate with the Silurian proper.

† Fragmentary remains of fish have been found in great abundance in the Devonian formations, to some extent in the beds of the Silurian proper, if not in small quantity in those of the Champlain division of rocks. These ancient fishes, which were very grotesque in their appearance, finally died out, and there has been nothing discovered to indicate a re-appearance of the same, in any subsequent age.

prises two eras of vast extent, the *Lower Carboniferous* and the *Upper Carboniferous.* They are so called from the fact of their relative position, and because, during their deposition, a luxuriant vegetation prevailed, some of which was buried in beds as it grew, and was finally changed into coal, portions of the formations thus being *coal-bearing.* During these extended eras, vegetable growth was probably more exuberant than ever before or since; gigantic forms every where appearing, even ferns taking the size of trees.

Leaving the Older, we come to the Middle Mesozoic, which embraces two extended eras, the *Permian* and the *Triassic.* The first receives its name from Perm, a province in Russia, where the formation was supposed to be finely represented. It is also designated as *Dyas* or *Dyassic,* since it consists of *two* subordinate sections. The term *Trias* or *Triassic,* is suggestive of the *three* minor periods and systems of rocks which it covers.

The Newer Mesozoic division also comprises two eras. Advancing from the Trias, we at once meet the *Jurassic*; this is so called from the Jura mountains, in which the formation is abundant, and finely exposed. In England the epithet *Oölitic,* is often given to this era and its rocky beds, because they abound in *Oölites,* or egg-like concretions. The other subdivision is called *Cretaceous.* This era is indebted for its designation to the supposed fact, that its rocks consist chiefly, if not altogether of chalk. The Jurassic and the Cretaceous are each usually divided into three sections.

In the Cainozoic or Tertiary, we have three subdivisions of very unequal value. The *Eocene,* which is often called Lower Tertiary, is of great extent. It witnessed the *dawn of the recent* types of life, and comprises at least three minor periods. The *Meiocene* and *Pleiocene,* so designated because they were supposed to contain, among their fossil remains, respectively, a *minority* and a *majority* belonging to existing species, are sometimes described as Middle and Upper, and sometimes simply as Upper Tertiary. Both taken together are of far less thickness than the Eocene. Succeeding the Tertiary is the Quarternary of some authors, which properly embraces three parts: first, the Pleistocene of Sir Charles Lyell; secondly, what may be termed the Holocene; and thirdly, the Present. In the *Pleistocene* we have, as the word was intended to express, a very large *plurality* of existing species. To the period which follows it, and precedes the present, the term *Holocene* may be loosely applied; that is, applied on the supposition that *all* the species found fossil in its formations are—not necessarily existing to-day, but—*recent,* in the sense that they belong to the modern Era.* Of the present period no special explanation is now needed.

Having passed in review these general subdivisions of the sedimentary rocks, we may, for the moment, omit the recapitulation of them in a synoptical form, reserving their more succinct enumeration for the general tabular view, to be given in the conclusion of the part of the subject now before us.

IV.—THE MINOR DIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES,

And *the minor subdivisions of the same,* may be taken together, and just referred to in passing. As their consideration, in detail, will be unnecessary to the understanding of what is to follow, only a few words will be devoted to such points respecting them, as require elucidation.

Most of the eras, or general subdivisions which have been mentioned, consist of a greater or less number of sections, which may be called minor divisions; and these of subsections, which we may designate as minor subdivisions. For instance, the Taconic properly embraces three parts, the Lower, Middle and Upper; and each of these sections is composed of many distinct beds, or minor subdivisions. So, the Champlain readily divides itself into Lower, Middle and Upper, while these subordinate parts respectively comprise several subdivisions. The same is true of the Silurian proper, and of the Devonian; and in fact, of nearly all the eras, which have been noticed.

In connection with these hints on minor divisions and subdivisions, it may be well briefly to add, that there are certain minor divisions, usually more or less well marked in nature, and each of very great extent, if computed in years, which may be called *life-periods.* The sections

* The formations, which are here called Holocene, are designated by Sir Charles Lyell, as Post Tertiary, or Post-Pleiocene. If the term, Cainozoic, proposed by Professor Phillips, be adopted, and the classification of the Tertiary rocks by Sir Charles be admitted, there seems to be a demand for the sub-term, Holocene, to stand in correspondence with Eocene, Meiocene, Pleiocene and Pleistocene, or rather as co-ordinate with Pleistocene.

of geologic time here referred to have been spoken of by some as horizons. The term, life-period, is intended to designate the life-time of a species, the actual duration of the existence, through all its successive generations, of an average molluscous species, on earth.* Each of the geologic eras, or general subdivisions already considered, contains at least one such period; most of them undoubtedly embrace several. During the Taconic era, for instance, there were surely not less than two, if there were not three, *life-periods* of this kind—two, if not three successive creations, each of which was as distinct as the present, and in duration far exceeding the portion of it which has yet passed. So there must have been in the Champlain era, certainly three such horizons, each made up of several less parts. Passing on to recent geologic times, we find that without doubt, the Meiocene, the Pleiocene, and the Modern, embrace each a single life-period.*

The exact number of these horizons has failed, as yet, to be made out with certainty. It has been estimated, however,—and, I think there is good reason for regarding even this estimate as too small—that the Sedimentary rocks contain fossil remains, of at least fifty life-periods. In other words, it is claimed that there have been, at the lowest calculation, no less than fifty distinct creations of living beings, since the first introduction of life upon the earth, each clearly distinguishable from every other, having marked characters of its own, and usually occupying many hundreds of thousands of years in its duration.†

* A life-period properly comprises the average duration of one set of molluscous animals upon the earth—the average life-time of a species, or of one entire creation. While this is so, it is still true that some species come in near the close of a period, and advance far into the next—in given instances continue through it—and only disappear in the beginning of the one that follows. In such cases the greatest number of individuals belonging to a supposed group is not in the first or in the last designated period; but the vast proportion is in the intermediate one, of which it is more strictly characteristic. We may in part understand this, by reference to a generation of men. Each is distinct from every other; and yet there is occasionally a Nestor, who precedes and survives all those who were his contemporaries in middle life. But such an exception does not militate against the position advanced. Though the "Pylian Sage" began life with an earlier, and closed it with a later generation, he distinctively characterized the intermediate times, when his powers were in the fullest vigor and bloom of their activity, he being regarded in his old age as a relic of a by-gone race.

In connection with this point we are ever to bear in mind, that animals differing one from another in their organization, usually vary in their duration. Most species of Mollusks are long-lived; and creatures belonging to this branch of the animal kingdom have been chosen as the standard of a life-period, since they are very nearly universal in their distribution, and because they have prevailed extensively in every era, since the commencement of organic existence upon earth.

As a help to the right understanding of the connection of the succeesive periods, I will venture to cite another example. One relation of this connection may be, perhaps, well illustrated by the different branches of a tree. As we proceed foom below upward, we find that every bough, though vitally connected with the same trunk, is yet distinct, and still there are some twigs from each main limb, which intermingle with the uppermost shoots of the branch beneath it; while others run upward amongst those of the next succeeding branch—there being many others, and generally a vast majority, intermediate between the two.

* We should be very careful, as may be here remarked, not to get the impression that the fauna and flora, one or both, peculiar to a given period, became entirely extinct, before the ensuing period came in. Such a work as this, perhaps, never took place over the whole earth at once, from the first creation of plants and animals to the present. In particular districts, occurrences of this kind, or somewhat like it, have been by no means unusual; but a universal destruction of life is a very different thing. When there was a change, a catastrophe, or an extinction of many, or of most of the living forms in one district or part of the earth, it did not necessarily prevail over the entire globe.—The investigations of each year are making it more evident, that there have been fewer gaps between different periods than was once supposed. On the change which gradually came over the mind of Hugh Miller, on this point, the reader may find instructive remarks in the later volumes of his delightful writings.—See particularly his *Testimony of the Rocks*, Introduction, p. vii.

But while each period is closely connected with that which immediately preceded or followed it, and while the species of successive periods are more or less intimately related, it should be remarked, on the other hand, that, in the judgment of the writer, the geologic record does *not* give evidence, that one species is a mere development of another. There is proof of the development of the power peculiar to a species—of the progressive evolution of it, from its beginning to its culmination—but not of a higher species out of a lower. In short, the characters inscribed on the rocky tablets of the Book of Nature appear to teach, that each more advanced species has a distinctive power, to which an affiliated preceding species, as it were, looks forward, but of which, *as a species*, it is entirely destitute. The lesson, then, we seem to learn from Geology is this: while successive periods and species bear a close ideal relationship, and actually have much in common, each is yet in its *specific characteristic power* wholly distinct from every other.

† Some may be disposed to ask whether there be not a conflict between Geology and the Bible. This is not the place to exhibit their agreement, or to discuss their supposed disagreement. It is the writer's view, that

As we have now surveyed the more general sections of the rocky masses of the earth, it may be well in *closing* this part of the subject, both as an aid to beginners in the study of Geology, and for convenience of reference, to present a resumé of the main divisions which have come before us. With the exception of the Eruptive masses, the exhibition of which is not essential to the matter in hand, each of the grand sections, with some of their more important divisions, is given in the following

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE ROCKS OF THE GLOBE.

II. ZOIC, OR AQUEOUS.	Noetozoic.		Present. Holocene. Pleistocene.
	III. Cainozoic.		Pleiocene. Meiocene. Eocene.
	II. Mesozoic	Newer.	Cretaceous. Jurassic.
		Middle.	Triassic. Permian.
		Older	Upper Carboniferous. Lower Carboniferous.
	I. Palæozoic.		Devonian. Silurian. Champlain.
	Protozoic.		Taconic.
I. PROZOIC, OR AZOIC.	III. Schistose.	Schists	Argillaceous. Talcose. Mica. Hornblend.
			Serpentine. Granular Limestone. Steatite. Gneiss.
	II. Massive.		Serpentine. Granular Limestone. Hypersthene. Syenite. Granite.
	I. Molten.		Internal Molten Mass.

In connection with this table, it may be remarked that the oldest portion of the crust of the earth is, probably, not far from the point of junction, between the divisions called Massive and Schistose. The igneous beds, which were perhaps, originally, somewhat porous in their upper portions, doubtless began to be formed in close connection with the encrustation of the globe; and they have probably continued to thicken downward ever since. If the view suggested in regard to the origin of the Foliated rocks be correct they date about as far back as the Massive. They were, it is conceived, laid down in thin films, upon the rough gritty rind, which was proceeding to envelope the internal fires; and, no doubt, their formation was ceaselessly continued, until the air was cool enough for the condensation of moist vapors.

In the new age which came with the introduction of water, and which is still in progress, rocks of a different character began to be formed—rocks which are called Aqueous, Sedimentary, or Zoic, accordingly as reference is had to the agency concerned in their production, to the material employed, or to the living forms that were called into existence, and buried in their strata, from generation to generation. And since the commencement of organic life, upon the earth, there have been many successive creations—life-periods in great number—each one, no doubt, far exceeding in duration the utmost conception of what the present thus far has been, and many of them equalling, some of them possibly surpassing it, in the multitude of living forms that prevailed. We may accordingly infer that the antiquity of the earth is very great—too immense to be computed in years; that a Wisdom higher than ours has been operative, from age to age in its formation; that an orderly plan has been at work, in all its parts; that, thus, its rocky beds contain a wonderful history, every where proclaiming, at once the presence and the activity of a Supreme Intelligence, whose goings forth have been from of old, even from everlasting.

each is true in its own sphere—the one treating of spiritual relations, the other of those which appear in nature; that there can be no real incongruity between the revelations of Supreme Intelligence in nature, and in the realm of moral excellence; and that the best accredited results of science tend to show, not only that there is no essential contradiction between them; but also that, when rightly understood, they are in substantial and wonderful harmony. We should ever remember that the Scriptures, as apprehended in their true import, are one thing, while our interpretation of them may be quite another. If any one be disposed to investigate the points in question, he may read with profit Dr. J. Pye Smith's *Relations of Scripture to Geology*, Hugh Miller's *Testimony of the Rocks*, and Dr. Hitchcock's *Religion of Geology*.

Section II.—The Geological Formation of the Valley of Lake Champlain.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
Shakespeare, Ham. I, 5.

Having briefly considered the several grand divisions of rocks, of which the earth is composed, we are now prepared, as proposed, to take a general survey of the valley of Lake Champlain. With the aim of securing a good knowledge of the subject, it will be in order for us to note the present topography of the region—the ancient origin, as well of the valley, as of the lake, which occupies the lowest part of the basin—the more marked changes through which it passed during the long succeeding ages—and its final renovation for the use of man. In the carrying out of this plan, obviously only a few words will be needed on the geographical features of the valley in question.

At this point, then, let us first of all glance for an instant; in other words, let us notice, as briefly as possible,

I.—The position of the valley of lake champlain.

This valley, having the Green Mountains on the east, the Adirondack and other chains on the west, extends northward into Canada, from the elevated lands which separate it, on the south, from the valley of the Hudson River. It thus lies, for the most part, in the states of Vermont and New York, discharging its waters through the river Richelieu, or Sorelle, into the St. Lawrence. Lake George, which is somewhat more elevated, and which the Indians designated as its tail, may be perhaps properly regarded, on account of the similarity of its origin, as, in an important sense, an extension of the Champlain. According to Professor Thompson,* the mean height of the latter lake above the ocean is ninety feet, there being eight feet variation between the extremes of high and low water. The rivers and streams which enter the Champlain, mainly flow on the New York side, from south-west to north-east; and on the Vermont side, from the south-east toward the north-west. Of this point we should not lose sight, in our study of the earlier configuration of this region, and of the marked changes through which it has passed, in reaching its present state.

* *Appendix* to his *History of Vermont*, p. 6.

II.—The origin of the valley of lake champlain,

Is next to occupy our thoughts for a few moments.—Would we rightly understand the structure of the long, narrow depression at present known as the Valley of Lake Champlain, we need to form a conception of the face of this part of the globe, as it was previously to the deposition of the rocks, which now prevail. Let us accordingly imagine all the formations, with which we meet in the neighborhood, for the time being removed. We may, in short, suppose the earth itself turned back to one of the earlier stages of its history. Starting from such a point, we are to trace change after change, until we come down to things substantially as we now find them. Accordingly going thus far up the stream of time, we come to a comparatively primitive age, in which the earth had no encircling crust. There was then, as we may conceive, a molten mass of heated matter, occupying far more space than the present globe. This, in after times, as the processes of cooling and contraction went on, finally came to be surrounded by a permanent envelope. The atmosphere had been and was still heavily loaded with vapor. At that epoch, the whole of this region, as we may well suppose, was a vast level. And it so continued, no doubt, for a long while, having everywhere, of course, superficial inequalities. At last, however, it probably became somewhat more uneven. There may have been a slight elevation on the west, with a gentle slope extending for a considerable distance to the east, and finally succeeded by a corresponding elevation. The slightly depressed surface, which perhaps thus began to assume the form of a basin, was doubtless originally composed of scoriaceous rocks, while lower down were granite, syenite, hypersthene and the like. This may have been a portion of the primitive crust of the earth,* most of the upper

* It is possible, perhaps, indeed, not improbable, that there was a more ancient envelope than this—a primitive envelope, so to speak, which had at that time entirely, or in a great measure disappeared; the one which continued, being a later work. It may be that

pumaceous parts having been, at an early day, considerably wasted by heat, or perhaps gradually changed, through the agency of silex-bearing vapors, from a porous rock into one of a granitic structure.* Such, probably, was the basis-rock of the valley, and this the Igneous stage of its formation.

But answering to this was an other stage of progress, in the formation of the valley, which may be called the Vaporous. Vapors which had been very abundant before, no doubt continued predominant, and became the great characteristic of the work which was going on. Eruptions of melted matter must have been, at the same time, of very frequent occurrence. The cooling process advancing under such circumstances, we naturally look for a distinctive result; a peculiar formation would be deposited; this must serve as a lining for the granitic basin, which was already, perhaps, in its inceptive state. If the view presented be correct, these more recently formed beds would constitute the second or Foliated division of rocks, consisting of gneiss and the so-called primitive schists. They were, as we may well conceive, laid down in the form of encrustations, from the dense vapors, in an atmosphere charged with minerals; also sometimes, perhaps, in layers from the overflow of melted matter from within the globe. Thus, though not strictly stratified in the ordinary sense of the term, they have the appearance of stratification, and in one view of the matter are stratified. They are schistose in structure, and no where contain, so far as we are aware, any organic remains. That things with life may have then existed, their vestiges having been destroyed, or having up to the present escaped observation, cannot be with certainty denied; though it seems far more probable, that such forms of existence had not yet appeared. A long æon, or many hundred thousands of years, it may be, might need to elapse before the atmosphere could be adequately purified, before water would be created, especially in sufficient abundance, and before the elements generally would be suitably prepared, for the support of living creatures. It was during these times, perhaps, that a feeble elevation took place on the west, showing faint, early traces of what were long after to be the Adirondack mountains.

We come next to the great division of the earth's history, at the beginning of which the aqueous element was probably introduced, and during which the Sedimentary rocks were to be deposited. It is reasonable to suppose that, for a long time after its introduction, there was no great amount of water, upon the face of the globe. During the Vaporous age, in fact for ages that went before, the temperature had doubtless been too high to allow the moist element to assume so great consistence. But, at last, water was fairly introduced, and probably began very slowly to cover some of the lowest portions of the surface. At first, no doubt, there was very little, and that was extremely hot; the work of condensation must have been a protracted process, and the gradual cooling of the new element would necessarily require an immense lapse of time. At about this epoch, the easterly and lowest part of the present basin was perhaps coming, at no very rapid rate, to form the early bed of what would finally be a primeval ocean. The same may have been true in respect to portions of a vast region to the east, and in fact, of the larger part of the surrounding country. The waters, which were so scanty at the start, would of course increase by degrees, tending in the end to fill every depression. In some places, they very likely reposed directly upon granite; in others, and in most, upon the foliated schists. Of course, upon the creation of seas, though they were ever so limited in their beginnings, a wearing process, in connection with the agency of water, at once commenced. This has been in operation ever since; by it the upper formations, when they were already above,

the bottom of the existing basin is a part of this permanent formation, and that it thus marks a very ancient era. In fact it is conceivable that the material, in whole or in part, of which the present basin is composed, was consolidated and melted once, or even many times, before the work was completed. In other words—the lower igneous layer of the valley in which we live may be composed of the fragmentary portions of earlier crusts of the earth—of the wrecks, as it were, of one, or of more than one preceding envelope.

* It is often said that quartz, in cooling, retained its fluidity longer than feldspar and mica or hornblend, and hence received an impression from them. This may be so. It is equally possible that, in many cases, the rock originally consisted simply of feldspar and mica or hornblend in a porous or pumaceous condition; the quartz being afterward added in a vaporous state. In the latter instance it would bear the impress of the crystalline forms of the other ingredients composing the rock. This should seem all the more probable, when we remember that in granite and syenite, the feldspar and mica or hornblend are in the form of crystals, while the quartz remains uncrystallized.

and especially as they slowly rose above the surface of the ocean, were more or less abraded; they were sometimes worn through, bringing to light the older rocks lying beneath them.

The incipient seas, existing at the start as pools, and afterward in increased proportions, thus rested on the naked granitic floor, or on the schistose lining of this extensive basin. There were, probably, above the water, on its western limits, from the very first, and all along, slightly elevated ridges which, perhaps, took their rise, as already hinted, in a previous age. It is possible, though of this we are by no means sure, that an other extended range of uplifted rocks showed itself at the same time, considerably to the east, where now rolls the Atlantic. On every such elevation denudation began and was constantly doing its appointed work. The abraded materials from this very early, if not earliest rudimentary continent, were, as we may readily conceive, borne into the limited reservoirs, which prevailed in many parts of what is now New England, as well as elsewhere. Thus carried into the watery abysses, they were spread, probably, sometimes with the utmost regularity, and sometimes in wild confusion, over the bottoms of these aboriginal seas. The extreme heat of the waters, especially in the earliest stages of the sedimentary æon, was most favorable to a silicious deposit; to just such a one, in fact, as we now find in what were, probably, in those times the lowest depressions of the earlier surface. Of course, upon such parts as were above the water, few if any sediments were laid down. This was, no doubt, the fact in respect to the Adirondack region. The rocks having been long before somewhat lifted up, the elevations no doubt, stood sufficiently above the primeval seas, to reveal the schistose formations on their crests and sides, and for a considerable distance to the east; while, perhaps, igneous rocks were visible here and there, where they had not been previously covered, or where the gneiss and its associates were beginning to be removed by denudation.

Long after this time, and thus much later than the origin of the Adirondacks,* what are now known as the Green Mountains, no doubt, entered upon the incipient stages of their elevation. They, perhaps, began to be very slowly lifted up, in the form of a long, low reef, which may have continued for a great while beneath the ocean. As this range gradually rose above the water, it would cut off a portion of the larger basin already referred to, and tend to form a smaller one, that was eventually to become the valley we now inhabit. Such being the position of things, the igneous rocks in the eastern part of this more contracted basin, would be buried to considerable depths, both by gneiss and schists; in many cases, also, by the sedimentary strata, that had begun to be deposited. This would render the appearance of the massive formations, more rare in Vermont, in after times. On the west, however, the gneissic and schistose rocks, resting on the more primitive masses which were everywhere obtruding, had doubtless been constantly above the ocean. Thus they must have been long exposed to the wear and tear of the elements. The same, or kindred rocks were also steadily preparing, as this narrower basin slowly received shape, finally to show themselves on its eastern edge. The bottom being, doubtless, covered with gneiss and schists these formations, as they were afterward elevated to the level of the sea, were, probably, much worn down, both at that early day, and during later ages, by the action of waves, of an alternately moist and dry atmosphere, and of other abrading agencies.

Here, however, we need to notice, in more particular terms, the first of the series of formations, which had an aqueous origin. As denudation went busily on, it removed in some localities the schistose rocks; in others, these and the gneissic; and in still others, both these and the yet older masses of an igneous character. Thus abundant materials were furnished for the immense deposits, called by Dr. Emmons, the Taconic Series, or System of rocks. They take their name from a range of hills in western Massachusetts, and south-western Vermont, which are supposed to be mostly composed of the formations in

* The Adirondacks in New York, the Laurentides in Canada, the Laramie range in Nebraska, and the Black Hills of Dacotah, are among the oldest mountains on the face of the globe. In comparison with them, the Alps, the Himalayahs, and some other kindred upheavals, date their origin as it were from yesterday. That the last named mountains were recently formed is known, at least in part, from the fact that the remains of comparatively late marine species are found in some of the rocks of which they are composed.

question. These sediments were laid down, stage after stage, in the slowly-advancing basin, probably covering at first only a small easterly part of it, or so much as was then beneath the sea, and afterward larger portions as the quantity of water gradually increased. Stratum was spread upon stratum, like sheets upon a bed; and series succeeded series, from one period to an other. They rested, sometimes on the schists; sometimes, when these had been abraded, on gneiss; or again, if this had disappeared, on hypersthene, or some other kindred rock of the igneous order. Here and there, especially in the middle and later portions, they contain a few vegetable and animal remains. In some of the upper portions, in given localities, relics of organic existence have been found in considerable abundance. According to Professor Emmons,* fossils occur in some of the lower silicious beds. If the view presented be correct, the animals which they represent must have lived at a very early day, and in waters of a very high temperature. And living creatures may have then existed, and under such circumstances; for it is now claimed, and seems to be admitted, that some

* See his "Report on the Midland Counties of North Carolina," for 1857—also, his MANUAL OF GEOLOGY, p. 86, etc.

P. S. Just as these sheets are passing from my hands, I am pained to hear of the death of Dr. Emmons, to whose long-continued labors, and conscientious devotion to favorite studies, Natural Science in this conutry is greatly indebted. As his investigations have contributed, not a little, to the elucidation of the Geology of Western Vermont, the following particulars in regard to him may not be inappropriate in this place.

Ebenezer Emmons, who was born in Middlefield, Mass., May 16th, 1799, was graduated at Williams College in 1818, having as classmates, Dr. D. D. Barnard, who died in 1861, and Professor George W. Benedict, LL. D., the present Senior Editor of the Burlington Free Press. Shortly after his graduation, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Cone, of Williamstown. At once, on leaving College, he entered upon the study of medicine, attending courses of lectures at Castleton, Vermont, and at Pittsfield, Mass., receiving the degree of M. D. from the Berkshire Medical School at the latter place. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chester, Mass.; thence he went to South Williamstown, where he continued to be engaged for some years as a practising physician.

In connection with the duties of his profession, his mind, as is evident, was constantly occupied with collateral studies. His attention had been early drawn, and continued to be directed, to the Natural Sciences, and the fruits of these studies soon began to appear. In 1826, he published a *Manual of Mineralogy and Geology*. From 1828 to '34, he lectured on Chemistry before the successive classes of his Alma Mater. He was elected Professor of Natural History in Williams College, in 1833, and held the position until 1858, when he was transferred to the Department of Mineralogy and Geology. The latter position he continued to retain, at least nominally, until his death.

During the progress of the Geological Survey of his native State, he prepared a *Report on the Quadrupeds of Massachusetts*, which was printed in 1840. On the organization of the Geological Survey of New York, in 1836, he was appointed one of the "Geologists-in-chief." In addition to his several *Annual Reports*, he made a *Final Report on the Geology of the Second District*, which was published in 1842, and contains some account of his Taconic System. He was also intrusted with the Agricultural Department of the Survey for the whole State. His observations and investigations in this direction were embodied in an extended report, which occupies five quarto volumes, and was published in 1844. There appeared in the first volume of this report —it was also issued in a separate form—an exposition of the *Taconic System* much more matured and complete, than the one contained in the report on the Geology of the Second District. In January, 1845, he became, and for some time continued to be, Editor of the American Journal of Agriculture and Science, which was issued quarterly at Albany. In this enterprise he had as Associates, first and from the start, Dr. A. J. Prime, afterward A. Osborne. At about the same time, or not very long after this, he accepted a professorship, and for a while performed the duties appertaining to it, in the Albany Medical College. In 1851, he was appointed State-Geologist of North Carolina, and entered upon the duties of his new position in January, 1852. During the latter year he published a short account of the Geology of the State. His first regular report appeared in 1856; his next, an octavo volume of 314 pages, in 1857; and his third, in 1858. During all this time, as I am informed, with the exception of the last year or two, he was in the habit of giving an annual course of lectures at Williams College; also, of perfoming not a little additional labor connected with his favorite pursuits. As an evidence of this, the first volume of his *American Geology*, comprising two parts, appeared in 1855. He likewise found time to prepare a *Manual of Geology*, which was published in 1859, and passed to a second edition in 1860.

On the breaking out of the "great conflict," he was still busily engaged in the prosecution of the survey of North Carolina. It has been conjectured, that he was detained in the South, on account of his extensive and intimate acquaintance with the Country, fears being entertained, should he be allowed to return to the north, that his knowledge would be turned to account by the Federal Government. He died at Brunswick, North Carolina, Oct. 1st, 1863.

The following tribute, which has just fallen under my eye, is from the Albany *Evening Journal* of Nov. 6th :—"Dr. Emmons exhibits a life-long devotion to science. Patient, persevering, cautious in his facts, rigid in his deductions, he has always carried into all the departments of science which he has investigated, a strong common sense, which has essentially influenced his conclusions. Among the scientific men of this country he held a high rank. Although disagreeing with many of them on some important points in Geology, especially the Taconic System, of which he was the originator and

orders of animal life are exactly adapted to the extreme heats of thermal springs.*

At the time these successive beds were forming, an elevatory process was probably doing its work on the eastern side of the basin. It was, perhaps, operating in such a manner, as to raise the gneiss and schists, as well as the earlier strata of the overlying Taconic, above the water. Meanwhile, the primeval ocean was, no doubt, steadily increasing in bulk and extending westward. This elevation on the east must have precluded further deposition, upon the portions thus elevated above the sea, and put them in a position to afford materials for the later Taconic strata, which were in process of constant deposition, in the lower and western parts of the depression. In this way the later layers of this system of rocks would be made steadily to advance, filling up what is now the middle of the basin, as well as gradually to extend to the eastern base, and around the northern slopes of the Adirondacks.† One group or an other of this series of formations, either in whole or in part, would thus cover most of the valley; for it was nearly all under the sea, during some part of the Taconic era. At the same time the earlier beds would crop out on the eastern rim directly to the west of the foliated schists, and sometimes of the gneiss, when the schists were wanting. The process of elevation having continued to operate on the eastern limits of the basin, one stratum after an other must have gradually risen above the waters. Thus the edges of the lower and more recent formations would be the last to come into sight: being newer, they were nat-

supporter, yet more recent investigations have tended to show his sagacity and correctness. His name will long live in the scientific annals of this country."

Thus has passed away another devotee of science, a *savant* remarkable for his lively sympathy with nature, and for his clear appreciation of the orderly course of her working; remarkable alike for his keen insight, and for his untiring industry; and, as I am imformed, equally remarkable for his native gentleness and rare amibility of character, for his christian forbearance and unfailing courtesy, under all the varying relations he was called to sustain in life.

Burlington, Nov., 1863. J. B. P.

* It is said that some species of microscopic animalcules are so tenacious of life, or so fitted to endure heat, that they will live in boiling water, and in alcohol.—The same is affirmed to be true of several species of ACARUS.—See *Princeton Theological Essays*, Second Series, p. 423: also, the *Romance of Natural History*, by P. H. Gosse, p. 75.

† At Whitehall, New York, the Upper Taconic Sandstones may be seen reposing unconformably upon gneiss; at Port Henry, in the township of Moriah, they are found lying, with discordant dip, against and upon a mass of primitive limestone; while in some other localities, as at Potsdam, they may be seen resting unconformably on Massive Rocks.

In Northern New York the Upper Taconic Sandstones are largely exhibited. They extend from the vicinity of Keesville and from West Chazy on the east, to the St. Lawrence on the west. As the formation is finely displayed at Potsdam, Professor Emmons called it the Potsdam Sandstone. Few fossils being found in it at first, and these not very characteristic, it was for a long time naturally regarded as the base of the Champlain System of rocks.

It should be added that the organic remains which have been more recently discovered in the Potsdam formation reveal its true position. Those found occurring in sandstones of the same age, on the Upper Mississippi, by Dr. D. D. Owen (see his "Report on the Geology of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota,") and others lately brought to light in this valley, clearly indicate that these rocks belong to the closing part of the first grand era of the life of the globe. They thus form the crowning portion of the Taconic Series.

It has been suggested, and very likely it is a fact, that some of the earlier members of the Primordial group were deposited on the north of the Adirondacks, as they certainly were further to the east. If this be so, they have been ever since hidden from view; for, in this case, the Potsdam Sandstone was deposited above them, and having remained for the most part undisturbed, it now lies in one continuous sheet, forming the surface rock of a large district in northern New York.

It may be once for all remarked, even as it must be evident at a glance, that the word Taconic as here used is equivalent to the Primordial Zone of Barrande, and thus embraces the first grand system of organic life. It accordingly includes the Potsdam Sandstone of New York, and, which is substantially the same thing, the Red Sandstone of Western Vermont. This arrangement simply transfers these sandstone beds from the base of the second great system of life with which they have been associated, but to which they do not belong, to the summit of the first system in which they find their true position. That these sandstones do not belong to the second zone of life should be evident from the fact that they are unconformable with the overlying formations in dip and strike, as well as in organic remains. But this recognition of the Red Sandstone as constituting the summit of the Primordial series is by no means equivalent to saying, that the remainder of the Taconic rocks is only an extension of the Potsdam group downward, or that every thing of account in the Taconic system is comprised in the Potsdam Sandstone. While the Potsdam group seems to complete the Primordial series, and is intimately associated with it, as is clear from its included fossil remains, it should be accordingly added, that it is yet by no means conformable with any of the underlying rocks, either with the Georgia Slates, or with the other Taconic formations, which some have been disposed of late to include in it; and that therefore the subjacent beds ought as little to be confounded with, or merged in this formation, as absolutely separated from it.

urally situated to the westward, and further down in the valley. Probably the basin inclined, on both sides, toward the centre; though, perhaps, the slope was much more extended and gentle on the east, because the elevation in that quarter having been later than that of the Adirondacks, and inferior to it, was less considerable. The eastern edges of these strata would accordingly have the appearance of the overlapping layers of the successive tiers of tile on a roof, were they only conceived to be so reversed, as not to shed water. The beds themselves, also, must have had a similar tile-like position, with the exception that those which were lower and later, perhaps, extended over a larger portion of the basin than the earlier, and that their dip at that time was, probably, to the west, and not, as now, to the east.

But, in this supposed change in the direction of the dip, we encounter a difficulty which needs to be cleared up. Presuming that aqueous rocks were deposited, at an early day, all through this valley, as suggested, or in some other such way, we may briefly notice several theories which have been devised, with the aim of explaining the present position of the strata.

One view which some have looked upon with favor, seeks to make the whole matter plain, on the assumption of an overturn of a large part of Western Vermont. This position has been advocated at different times by prominent Geologists. Remembering the several series of rocks which were early deposited in this neighborhood, let us suppose the work of elevation to be going on as premised, raising the gneiss and schists into an extended meridional ridge, or series of ridges, on the east of what is the present valley of Lake Champlain. We see that in such a case the overlying sedimentary beds, partaking of the upward movement, must have been more or less bent as they were raised. Being at last fractured, in long north and south lines, they would be in their eastern portions so lifted up, as to have a steep inclination to the west. The elevatory force continuing to act in the axis of the Green Mountains, the gneiss must finally give way, as well at the summit as lower down in the valley, and be to such an extent thrust up as to become vertical. As the elevation advanced, and the underlying rocks were forced upward, the overlying schists and the still later sedimentary formations, would also at last be so lifted as to be nearly perpendicular on the sides of the mountain. Finally, the movement still going on, these vertical strata becoming precipitous must fall over by their own weight, and thus be inverted—the oldest beds visible (perhaps schists and underlying gneiss) being at the summit; while the newer, on the western side would lie beneath, and dip under them toward the east. An overthrow of this kind necessarily involves manifold plications and disturbances, resembling, and perhaps in most respects very like those we meet with in various localities, Thus, the supposition of such an overturn renders the easterly dip of these rocks very plain, and might, perhaps, be provisionally adopted, were there no evidence pointing in a different direction.*

There is an other view of the matter which may be applied to the preceding theory as a modification, and to which a passing word should be given. It admits that the western part of the Taconic rocks are really, as they appear to be, the most recent members of the series. These, it supposes, have not been overturned; mean while it allows a partial, or even an entire overthrow of the apparently older aqueous formations, and of the schists on the east. Something like this explanation has been recently suggested by an eminent Geologist; and it is clear that, looked at in its general bearings, it may serve very well to account for the present position of the rocks, so long as we find no counter testimony. It is offered, of course, only as a hypothesis—as something which may be thought of, and finally proved or disproved, and thus accepted or rejected, as facts may warrant.

But there is an additional explanation of the difficulties suggested by these rocks, which must not be overlooked. It is one which has been very generally adopted for some twenty-five or thirty years past, and endeavors to make every thing clear, on the hypothesis of metamorphism. It has been claimed that the

* For an account of such an overturn of the rocks of Western Vermont, the reader may consult any of the earlier editions of Dr. Hitchcock's *Elementary Geology*. The writer has found evidence, as it may be proper to remark, which to him seems incontestible, that the main masses, at least of the Middle and of the Upper Taconic strata, in this State, have not been overturned.

Since this note was written, a portion of the evidence referred to has been published.—See the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, Dec. 18, 1867, vol. xi.

Potsdam Sandstone is the most ancient of the aqueous rocks, and includes the oldest fossil organisms; that the sediments of which it is composed were deposited on the lower flanks of the Adirondacks; that series upon series of later strata succeed each other in regular gradation toward the east; that the so-called Taconic beds are made up either of Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, or of Carboniferous formations, either of one or of portions of several of these great groups; and that the strata to the east have been so metamorphosed, or changed by heat, as to lose their organic remains, and now to appear more or less like primitive rocks. In some respects, especially when looked at theoretically, and without close inspection of the strata, this view appears very plausible: but I have been unable as yet, after a long examination of the rocks, to find satisfactory evidence of its truth. While metamorphic action, in the neighborhood of intrusive masses, is freely admitted and firmly maintained, I still fail to discover proof that these formations have undergone any such changes as the theory implies. Besides, there are facts which seem to militate strongly against it. The Red (or Potsdam) Sandstone overlies sedimentary beds of great thickness; with these it is unconformable; and still it furnishes evidence that it was deposited upon them, and thus indicates that there has been no general overturn of this portion of the formations. In some localities, moreover, the rocks are found, after more careful search, to enclose not a few fossils, and these of a primordial character—a character in which they differ essentially from those of the Champlain, or second great type of life. The proposed hypothesis, affording no adequate explanation of these and of other related points, has of course necessarily failed thus far to secure universal confidence.

We accordingly proceed to notice still an other explanation, or attempted solution of the difficulties connected with these rocks.—Dr. Emmons feeling dissatisfied with the assumption of a general overturn, and regarding the application of the theory of metamorphism as untenable, and by no means warranted by facts, long ago suggested what seemed to him a simpler and more easy mode of viewing these rocks. Taking up his suggestion, which as to details is by no means explicit, I will proceed to give the following explanation, which—for such as have no better view—may perhaps serve, in part and for the time, to account for the apparent (if there be be no real) inversion of these rocks, and for their present position.*

Bearing in mind what has been said of the deposition of the Taconic strata, and of the uplift on the eastern side of the basin, we may suppose that they finally assumed a more or less permanent attitude. In connection with this, it is reasonable to presume that there was an other application of the subterranean force. What then existed of the Green Mountain range, though its lower and igneous portion had of course gradually thickened and become consolidated, must yet have pressed downward on the internal molten material, after the upheaving process had ceased. Accordingly the melted matter beneath the mountain mass would be forced, with a much greater impetus than its own weight alone could give it, to a lower level, and would tend to act more powerfully on the parts of the crust further down in the valley. There would thus be great tension: at last, as we may surmise, long, and nearly parallel, north and south breaks must have occurred. In connection with these rents, it may be inferred that the disturbing force, because greatest in the lower portions of the valley, was such that the western side of each segment, or wedge-like mass, between the lines of fault was elevated; while the eastern side, partly, it may be, through a moderate sinking of the Green Mountain chain, was depressed. Subsequently to this, of course, denudation must have wrought with great energy, scooping out the valley, and bearing away much of the superficial portions. Remembering the tile-like position which the formations

* Some strangely and persistently claim, that Professor Emmons holds to an overthrow of the Taconic rocks of Western Vermont, while others strenuously deny it. Without stopping to discuss the point, it may be well simply to quote the language which he used in 1842. "This dip [to the east] is regarded as a remarkable fact, and one which, in the view of some Geologists, required a complicated movement; a movement which resulted sometimes in the complete overturning of the strata. At the present, I am disposed to regard the matter in a more simple point of view, viz: as nothing more than uplifts, which, in consequence of the confined position of the rocks, have often produced local foldings or plications of the strata. These foldings appear mostly in the valleys."—*Report on the Second District of New York*, pp. 141—142. See also his *Taconic System*, pp. 17 and 18; and *American Geology*, Part ii, pp. 43—47.

are supposed to have taken in their deposition, we are enabled to see, that in consequence of these breaks the older Taconic rocks might be made prominent on the east; that the newer beds would of course be brought to light on the west; that the upturned and protruding edges must in many cases form north and south ridges; that the main portions of the several masses would have an easterly dip, and would thus apparently, but on account of faults could not really, run under the earlier formations which constitute the flanks and higher parts of the mountain range.

Such are some of the more prominent views that have been advanced, on the point in question. They have been noticed thus at length, in order that nothing important suggested by any one of them may be lost sight of; in the hope that each will be put to the test of the most thorough examination, as opportunity allows; and that thus a broader and more definite view of the truth pertaining to these rocks may be finally secured.—But an exhaustive exposition, either of the hypothesis of metamorphic action, or of any of the other modes of solving the difficulties, is not allowed in this place. It may be simply remarked, that whatever theory be accepted, it is perhaps best to look upon it as a merely provisional way of explaining the phenomena before us, until there be—and in order that there may be, greater light thrown upon the subject, by diligent and protracted investigations. All that need be here said is, that from one point of view, a part of the Taconic rocks, if not all, appear to be overturned. And whether one of the above-mened theories be adopted, or some other, it will without doubt be admitted on all hands, that at the close of their deposition, or not very long after, however it may have been before, the strata generally had at least a gentle easterly dip; that the upturned and protruding edges of course formed, or finally came to form, north and south ridges more or less steep on the west; and that the newer portions of these beds were probably either a little beneath, or at most, in given localities, only slightly above the ocean.

The process of formation, however, whatever it may have been, though interrupted,* did not stop here. A new era began, called the Champlain, or Lower Silurian. Perhaps at first there was a slight depression: afterward the work of elevation was probably resumed, or continued to advance slowly in the Green Mountain range. Denudation certainly went forward with vigor, in various localities; while deposition must have gone on at the same time, with equal pace. It may be presumed that the edges of such of the upturned Taconic rocks as were lying exposed on the east side of the basin, were more or less worn off and smoothed down; and that the resulting sediments were spread over such portions of the Newer Taconic formations, as were still beneath the sea. These materials being deposited on the more recent of the primordial group of rocks in the valley; or, where these had been removed, on the underlying schists which were thus exposed, and even sometimes in cases of great previous denudation on hypersthene, may have covered the earlier formations, in many places, to a considerable depth.

Whether the work of deposition were carried forward in this valley, during the next great era, commonly called the Upper Silurian, or Silurian proper, is a matter of doubt: insomuch as no unequivocal remains of it are now with certainty found in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. The process of elevation may have been at that time so far advanced, that the whole valley was above the ocean. It is not at all improbable, however, that such depositions were to some extent actually made. In case they were, we must suppose, either that they were entirely removed by denudation in subsequent ages, or else that their few remains are so situated as to be hidden from view, or at least not easily recognized, at the present day.

Thus the valley of Lake Champlain, doubtless, received its general form at an early epoch. Its great outlines were probably established, somewhat as has been indicated, and the beginning of the process could not have been very far from the time suggested. That such were long ago the main features of its configuration, is clear from the fragments of the rocky record which have come down to us from the past. Meanwhile, no doubt,

* It should not be inferred that all the changes which have been mentioned were completed, at or near the beginning of the Champlain era. They are spoken of in connection as a matter of convenience; it is probable that they had simply their commencement about the time indicated; while for their consummation we must look to later periods.

it is equally true, that these were only its grand outlines. There must have been many instances of extensive abrasion, and not a few of minor changes, during the long ages comprised in its subsequent history.

Having noticed the first stages, in the formation of the valley we now proceed to consider

III.—THE ORIGIN OF THE CHANNEL OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Near the close of the Lower Silurian era, probably it could not have been much later, vast rents, which often resulted in faults or dislocations, seem to have been made through the lower portion of this basin. They are supposed to extend from beyond Quebec, in Canada, to Newburgh, in the State of New York, and perhaps thence southward, even to the Gulf of Mexico, in the line of the Alleghany Mountains.* A similar series of fractures, possibly of the same age, runs through the valley of the Connecticut; it probably had something to do with its formation. An other like series occurs still further to the east, in Rhode Island. Connected with the system of north and south rents, belonging to the valley now under consideration, there were no doubt also many lateral fissures—fissures of less extent, running to the east and to the west. They no doubt came eventually to form gorges and vallies, through which now flow the rivers and streams which enter Lake Champlain from the States of Vermont and New York. Looked at from this point of view, the several cuts through the Green Mountains, and many of the other inequalities in the face of the country, may be made intelligible to the most casual observer.

As the process of elevation already referred to as occurring on the east, and perhaps on the west side of the Champlain basin, and by which it was for the most part formed, continued for a long time steadily to advance, the tension probably at last became so great, that an enormous fissure resulted. This may have occurred suddenly; though more likely it was brought about by slow degrees. It was doubtless preceded—it may have been accompanied and followed, by very great pressure; in many cases, perhaps, by a slight sliding of the lower and solidified formations, as well as by no inconsiderable folding of the upper and more recent strata, one upon an other in some neighborhoods, and especially in the narrow valleys. Of such a folding, and even overturn of Champlain rocks, in particular localities, there is abundant evidence in Western Vermont. The remains of what was probably, once, a continuous line of these formations are still found along the Lake, and to the south of it: and in some instances they are clearly inverted. An upthrust from below, capable of producing such overturns, must have caused frequent fractures of the rocky beds, great rents and deep gorges, both in the Champlain rocks which perhaps covered most of the then existing basin, and in the underlying formations. These fissures have for the most part continued to exist, and have been always, no doubt, more or less filled with water, from that time onward to the present.

A very considerable breaking-up of the surface rocks seems to have occurred, somewhat to the west of the present middle of the Lake. According to Dr. Emmons,* the greatest depth of this depression, at the present time, is between Westport, Burlington and Port Kent. This is one of the most extensive, uninterrupted portions of the area of the Lake. In this basin, about four miles north of Westport, the water was found to be 300 feet deep: in other places in the vicinity, soundings of 600 feet have been made. According to this, while the existing surface of the Lake is some 90 feet above, its lowest depression is more than 500 feet below the level of the ocean: and the depth now is not nearly so great as it once was, since there has been constantly borne into the depression the accumulating detritus of ages. A main fault, however, is thought by many to have occurred considerably further to the east. This was probably attended by an immense uplifting of the rocks on its easterly side, as is indicated by their present dip, as well as by their being more elevated than the corresponding strata on the other side of the fracture. On the west of the rupture, perhaps a slight depression followed, either at once, or ultimately, in many if not in most localities, along its line. As the north-

* Distinct reference has been made to this series of faults by Dr. Emmons; also, by Sir William E. Logan and others.

* *Report on the Geology of the Second District of New York*, p. 13.

ern part of the valley is much wider than the southern, the Champlain rocks were doubtless more broadly extended at the north than at the south. The surface of the Lake to-day is only a few feet lower than large portions of these formations: but this implies, if they were then under the ocean, that they were at that time depressed, more than a hundred, possibly, several hundred feet below their present level. In the southern part of the valley, the channel is on the western limits of these formations; thus leaving a larger portion of them on the eastern shore. Something like the reverse of this is true toward the lower end of the Lake. At the epoch of this remarkable rent, or, perhaps, shortly subsequent to it—for there were probably alternations of elevation and depression—the surface of the rocks may have been low enough, and thus that of the ocean sufficiently high, (if I may so speak,) to allow a marine current to have free course through the valley.

According to this supposition, the waters of the sea must have gradually cleared the fissures of their rubbish. They would deepen and widen the gorge into a more uniform channel. Meanwhile, too, they were sure to abrade those formations on either side, which were then exposed to the fury of the waves. The Champlain rocks, beyond doubt, originally covered nearly the whole area of the present Lake, forming an almost continuous sheet; and they were of no inconsiderable thickness, reaching a height considerably above the existing level of its waters. They thus, perhaps, at the epoch under consideration, formed an uninterrupted north and south belt, on what is now the eastern shore. They were also, it may be, at that time, not much if any below the surface of the ocean. Under these circumstances they would be worn down. In case the elevation went on slowly—possibly only about keeping pace with the work of denudation—we can readily see that only a few of these rocks would be finally spared on the east side of the Lake. There could be, at last, left merely fragments of the original deposit—here and there a remaining patch, which had either been shielded from, or stood proof against the abrading force. On the west of the main dislocation, however, including most of the islands, and the greater part of the New York shore, there may have been a slight depression of the rocks. Were they thus under water, they would be soon covered with sediments, and so for a while securely defended. As they afterward gradually rose, in connection with the general elevation, the denuding force must be first occupied with the newer deposits. It would therefore, perhaps, fail to abrade the Champlain formations to so great an extent on the western, as on the eastern side of the great break.

Thus, as we may suppose, the channel of the Lake was formed, or rather began to be formed. And this view of the matter enables us readily to understand, why older and Taconic rocks to the east of the supposed fissure, seem exactly to correspond in position with the newer and more recent Champlain formations, found on many of the islands, and in the neighboring limits of New York. Along the north half of the Lake, the Vermont shore is lined with slates and sandstones: these may be referred, for they properly belong, to the Taconic series; while there is only here and there a solitary patch, an occasional outlier, of some member or members of the Champlain System. On the other hand, the opposite western shore has scarcely a vestige of the Taconic in sight, but is faced almost exclusively with Lower Silurian rocks. At Chazy the strata of these formations incline very uniformly to the east. Proceeding from the lowest group of the Champlain strata, which on the west rests unconformably on the Potsdam Sandstone, we pass by regular gradations to the highest. This occurs in great abundance on Grand Isle, just to the east of which the great break is supposed to run.* On the easterly side of this extensive fault,

* It may be proper for the writer to add, that he has traced this supposed line of fracture along almost the entire length of Lake Champlain; and that he has collected the characteristic fossils of the higher rocks just referred to, on the west side of the fault, at a great number of points between Rutland County and Canada. He has met with them in Orwell, Shoreham, Bridport, Addison and Panton, and probably, in an indistinct form in Charlotte; again on Grand Isle, on both sides of North Hero, at almost innumerable localities in Alburgh, as well as at Rouses Point, New York; and finally in Canada East, at Clarenceville and Henrysville. A few specimens of crinoidal remains, which he has discovered from time to time on Missisquoi (otherwise known as Hogg) Island, seem to indicate that the slates of which it is composed belong, at least in part, to the same group. On the other hand, in the uplifted Taconic formations on the east of the great break, he has found fossils of a primordial type, to which a more particular reference may be made in the sequel.

the western portion of the Taconic Series is brought into view being so lifted up as to stand face to face with the newer rocks on the west. We thus have, in many localities, Utica Slate, or Lorrain Shales, the highest members of the Champlain System, lying on the west of the fissure, and directly answering, so far as we can judge, to the Taconic Slates on the east. Such being the case, it is not surprising that many, in the past, have failed to discriminate between the older beds and the newer; especially as the formations are similar in color and texture; since they are also covered, for the most part, by superficial deposits of drift, or by the waters of the Lake; and insomuch as few characteristic fossils have been found near the line of fracture.

IV.—THE VICISSITUDES OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

So far as we can make them out, during long succeeding ages, are properly the next points to claim our attention.—For untold millennia we know little of this region beyond what we can infer from our knowledge of what was then taking place in other parts of the earth. Many changes, no doubt, occurred; and in some respects, perhaps, there was a deterioration of the valley. This was brought about in connection with the vicissitudes through which it passed, from the time of its formation down to a comparatively recent day. During most of these extended æons, the surface was evidently above the ocean. When the channel of the Lake began to be formed, perhaps not far from the close of the Champlain era, the whole of this neighborhood was doubtless undergoing a general elevation. It was probably above the water shortly after the commencement of the Upper Silurian times. In connection with this emergence, what we now call the Green Mountains may have received considerable additions to their height; for they were no doubt still much lower than they are to-day, and most likely they were not yet green; for few land plants, so far as we are aware, had then appeared. Meanwhile denudation was busily engaged on every inch of exposed rock above the water. Heat and cold, summer and winter, rain and sun-shine—perhaps not the same in degree as now—yet these alternations, no doubt, wrought effects substantially like those which they are working at the present. They were steadily wearing down what had been, and perhaps was still, gradually rising from the deep. Rivers flowed from the Adirondacks: they also poured down from the mountains on the east. These streams and streamlets bore the detritus to the valleys and the bosom of the Lake, tending again to fill the channel which had been excavated with so much toil.

Thus, doubtless, passed away the Upper Silurian Era. Near its close there may have been a brief submergence of this region. The finding of a few patches of the Lower Helderberg rocks,* on the Isle of Jesus, near Montreal, indicates that there was such a depression of the valley of the St. Lawrence, and suggests that it may have extended to that of Lake Champlain. Probably the same great processes continued in operation in this neighborhood, during the Devonian era. As early as the middle of it—such is the evidence of the rocks—an abundant terrestrial vegetation had appeared in some portions of the world. Through a part of these extended times, the Champlain basin was perhaps again under the ocean; or, it may have continued depressed from the preceding period. It is impossible to prove that it was not, and several facts seem to favor the supposition that it was, thus immersed at this epoch. One of these is the occurrence of the Upper Helderberg rocks, near Lake Memphremagog.—The valley, now occupied by this lake, was probably at that day the head of a deep estuary of the sea, extending in from the northeast, and lying between the divided range of the Green Mountains. So the fact that similar and later formations appear in the valley of the Connecticut, at a point just south of the Vermont State-line, which was doubtless the termination of an extensive bay, connected with the main ocean on the south, points to the same general conclusion. The depression, however, of this basin at that time, if there actually were one, was not probably so great, or of so long continuance, as some similar occurrences of an earlier day. And, if there were deposits then made in the neighborhood of the Lake, most of them were no doubt either soon worn away, or at last re-

* This discovery of Helderberg fossils was communicated to the writer by E. Billings, Esq., the accomplished Palæontologist of the Canada Survey.

moved during the long ages that followed the Palæozoic times.

But, to proceed—it is very reasonable to suppose, that the Champlain basin was above the sea, during the greater part, if not through the whole, of the vast age comprised in the Older Mesozoic division of the earth's histotory. Granting that there was a depression, as supposed, for some time in the Devonian era, it must have been limited in its extent, and could not have been of very long continuance. It is not unlikely, as the elevatory movement went on, raising the land above the ocean, that a position was at last reached, and more or less of an equilibrium established, which in the main continued undisturbed through this immense age. Not the vestige of a rock has been found in place, in Vermont, which can be indubitably assigned, either to the Lower, or to the Upper Carboniferous era.

The same is, perhaps, in the main true, in respect to the extended periods comprised in the Middle Mesozoic age. Vermont furnishes no Permian or Triassic remains. And still there is room for considerable doubt as to its actual position during these times. South of the State-line, along the Connecticut River, there is a celebrated sandstone containing the footprints of birds, or of reptiles,* which has been usually referred to the Triassic era. As the deposition of these beds implies a submergence of the Connecticut valley, it is certainly not improbable that there may have been, at this epoch, at least a partial depression of the whole region, and so of the basin of Lake Champlain. There was, undoubtedly, no little disturbance of the strata, in this vicinity, about the time under consideration. Additional rents were probably formed and filled with porphyry, the feldspathic dikes of Chittenden County apparently belonging to the Triassic era. And still, in Western Vermont there has not been as yet discovered a single fragment of fossiliferous rock, so situated as to bear any trustworthy witness to what was done, during the long age marked by the New Red Sandstone.

And not even so much evidence of a positive kind is furnished in this State, respecting the Newer Mesozoic times, during which the Jurassic and the Cretaceous formations were deposited, in some portions of the globe. Not a rock belonging to these eras has anywhere come to light in this vicinity. During the long periods then passing, much of the superficial material on the hills must have been in process of transference to the channels of the deep. Thus perhaps it was through most, if not through the entire course, of those immense ages, during which, in other parts of the earth, the extensive divisions of the sedimentary beds known as the Carboniferous, the Permian and Triassic, the Jurassic and Cretaceous, were deposited.

Much the same state of things prevailed in this basin, so far as we yet know, during the earlier portions of the Cainozoic age of the globe. The soil must have been, long before this, to a considerable extent removed, and the rocky masses, year by year, and from era to era, in a greater degree creased, and furrowed, and diminished by the agency of heat and rain and frost. In some such ways as these, perhaps, the Lower, Middle and Upper Eocene, and the Meiocene times passed their rounds, and came to a close. These were each long periods, in comparison with the Present, if we may judge from the depositions made in various portions of the earth which were then under water, and have been since raised and submitted to the inspection of man. And yet there are in this valley no certain traces of their existence.

But the case is somewhat different with the period that follows—the Pleiocene of Sir Charles Lyell—which is properly the closing portion of the Tertiary times. Operations were then going on, and perhaps they had been in progress for a long while before, which have left their mark in an intelligible form. And yet, all that this valley shows of a positive and abiding character, above the present level of the lake, as the result of the work in question, consists of a few scanty deposits derived from the vegetable products of the neighborhood, and from the disintegration of the older rocks. Reference is made to the lignite and fossil fruits discovered a few years ago in Brandon, as well as to the yellow ochre, brown oxide of iron and manganese, kaolin and the like, found both there and in other similar localities. While the fossil fruits are only known to occur at Brandon, portions of these deposits extend, north

* These foot-marks have been described at considerable length by President Hitchcock, and referred to gigantic birds. It has been suggested, however, and perhaps with great probability, that they are for the most part the traces made by the feet of reptiles.

and south, through most of the State: indeed, according to President Hitchcock, Professor Rogers and others, along the whole course of Appalachian mountains. It has been conjectured, that the range of these deposits marks nearly the direction, and some of the different heights, of the old sea-shores of that period. They are, for the most part, preserved on a belt of protected slopes, and often of sheltered valleys, from which they would not have readily escaped to lower levels, in case the different parts of the belt were, from time to time, about the level of the ocean. Careful examination, however, of these remains at different localities, and more particularly of those at Brandon, has failed to reveal to the writer any evidence of the presence of the ocean, at the time of their deposition. Nay, more; it has rather disposed him to regard the Brandon beds at least. as a fresh-water deposit. They lie in a depression which forms part of a north and south valley, with ranges of elevated rocks on the east and on the west. During the period under consideration, this basin probably contained water; there may have been a pond, or small lake; perhaps, at times, there was simply a marsh or swamp. Vegetation, no doubt, throve vigorously along the margin of this marsh or pond; very likely it occupied its shallows, and, no doubt, all portions of the neighborhood in which it could find a foothold. This continuing for thousands and thousands of years, would furnish abundant material for the deposit of brown coal, which is estimated to be about twenty feet in thickness, and readily accounts for the presence of fossil seeds and fruits, which, as preserved until the present, serve to give us a glimpse of what was going on in this basin, in times comparativele recent, which yet were long ago. And these few relics are all that remain to tell us of the Pleiocene,* and perhaps of much earlier times in this neighborhood. Indeed, the several epochs of the Tertiary—like the many periods of the long preceding ages, during which we have seen that our valley was probably above the ocean—all rolled away, leaving few intelligible records in Vermont for the Geologist to decipher.

Hence it is inferred, on the ground of the several negative considerations presented—though of course it is not positively known—that the Champlain valley was above the level of the sea during much, if not the whole of the Mesozoic, and during most, if not all of the larger, or Tertiary part of the Cainozoic division of the past. Through all these times it was, in an important sense, undergoing deterioration. A large proportion of the sediments, which had been deposited in the basin at an early day, and which remained unconsolidated at the epoch of its elevation, must have been carried, by slow degrees, into the lake, during the steady advance of successive ages. So the debris, gradually produced by the disintegration of the surface of the exposed strata, and spread over the lower portions of the valley, was undoubtedly in a large measure removed, about as fast as formed, leaving the rocks to a considerable extent bare, and ceaselessly to wear away, with the onward march of time. Thus the hills, being left for the most part devoid of soil, would be scantily covered with vegetation, and in no wise fitted for the abode of human beings.†

With these few hints, which naturally suggest themselves, in various ways, to the attentive observer, and with others like them which may be gathered from manifold sourc-

* The age of the fossil "fruits" found at Brandon has been variou ly estimated. Some have regarded the deposit as Meiocene, while others have referred it to Eocene times. I was much gratified, a few weeks ago, (August, 1868) to have my previous convictions, as expressed in the text, confirmed by a botanist so learned and experienced as M. Leo Lesquereux, who originally described these fossil vegetable remains.—He informed me, in the course of our conversation, that he found in them little, if any evidence of great antiquity; that they could hardly be regarded as older than the Pleiocene; and that he had recently met with a plant in Ohio, between the fruit of which and one variety of the Brandon fruit, he had been unable to detect any specific difference.

In the light of these statements, the much-talked-of tropical climate, which, as some suppose, prevailed in Vermont, when these fruits grew, is seen to rest on a very insecure, if not a mythical foundation. Of course this view of the matter does not in the least militate against the supposition, that a climate much warmer than the present characterized the region in times preceding the Pleiocene. On the latter point the evidence is indubitable.

† The meaning of course is—not that there was no soil, but—that there was, comparatively, a limited supply of it on the hills, as is known to be the case now with those mountains, which have been long above the ocean. The constant disintegration of the rocks, no doubt, furni hed a considerable amount of loose material; but this would be ceaselessly borne into the more elevated valleys, and thence steadily onward into other lower depressions.

es, the reader will perhaps be able to form a faint estimate of the vicissitudes which our valley experienced, and to get an imperfect picture of the condition to which it was probably reduced, as it passed through the long ages that intervened between the Old Silurian and Modern times.

V.—THE RENOVATION OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

As an abode for man, is at last before us for consideration.—This properly constitutes the concluding act in its formation. Its final preparation, for its present occupants, comprises some of the crowning scenes of its geologic history. Our attention is accordingly called to the changes through which it passed in being fitted up for human beings, and to the prominent formations which occur within its limits. That it might be thus prepared for a higher order of existence, the face of the country needed to be ground down, and once more submerged; for probably, as should now be plain, no great amount of soil remained on the hills, and only a scanty supply in the valleys. In this case there could not have been, on the high lands, an extensive growth of vegetable products, and so no effectual means of retaining moisture, or of affording sufficient support for a large race of inhabitants. As leading to something better, a great change was in due time inaugurated, all the movements of which were closely connected with the fitting up of this valley for the abode of man.

For the beginning, no less than for the completion of this work of renovation, we are probbly to look to the Modern, or Post-Tertiary era. There may be evidence, it is true, of referring the incipient stages of the process to a somewhat earlier epoch; but thus far I have failed to find it.* Waiving, then, for the present, all consideration of this point, we come to the Pleistocene period, during which the main part of the renovation referred to was doubtless wrought. This period is conveniently divided into two parts, which may be called the Lower or Older, and the Upper or Newer Pleistocene. The Older Pleistocene times constitute what is commonly termed the Drift or Glacial period. During its continuance, the region was no doubt characterized by a greater degree of cold than had for a long while, if ever previously, or than has at any time since prevailed in it, and consequently by the presence of large bodies of ice. To account for this change, and for the effects which followed it, various theories have been advanced.

Some have supposed that all this region was depressed to such an extent, as to allow icebergs from the frozen ocean to pass through the valley, and thus at once to cool the atmosphere, wear off the surface of the rocks, and to leave upon them a large amount of boulders and comminuted matter. That icebergs alone were insufficient for the production of all the effects wrought is now, I believe, pretty generally admitted.†

* Possibly, in the Pleiocene period—perhaps, indeed, long previous to this, it may have been in Meiocene times—oscillatory movements had commenced, by which this region was actually depressed to some extent, or at least would be in due time once more bathed in the sea. This view, so far as I know, can not be disproved; no more am I able to substantiate it.

† Some may be interested to learn how this matter is presented by those who advocate what is called the iceberg-theory—the theory that all these results were produced by icebergs, after the sinking of this part, or of large portions of the Continent. Perhaps, then, a few words on this point will be in place.

A subsidence occurring, it is supposed that vast masses of ice from the arctic regions, loaded with the ruins of a northern continent, began to be borne into this basin; that they often grated over what was then the bottom of the ocean, smoothing it off in some places, scratching and marking and furrowing it in others; that, as they passed southward, they were often stranded, where they thawed and slowly crumbled to pieces, covering the whole basin and all the hill-sides with the material called drift. In close connection with this supposed depression, it is presumed that there was a great rush of water and ice. A destructive or disturbing agency would thus be, to some extent, exerted upon the surface, both of the pre-existing solid formations and of the detritus from time to time deposited. In some instances, doubtless, rocks must be wrested from their places, rent asunder, carried onward in the headlong torrent, and reduced to powder. Occasionally, perhaps, even after a long lapse of time, and the accumulation of a large amount of detritus, the surface of the rocks was further abraded. Here, perhaps, it was deeply scored and furrowed; there, smoothed and polished. Meanwhile most of the previously deposited drift would be, more or less, leveled by such a process. Some of it might be left half-stratified, as the action went on, and occasionally covered with the comminuted remains which were scattered, as they were borne along, by the irresistible tide. Often, as it is conceived, immense masses from the wastings of land far to the north were carried southward in the ice, and made to cover the lower portions of the basin, as well as the flanks and summits of most of the hills. Such floating islands, formed in the arctic regions, and separated from the main land, were wont then, it is inferred, as they are now to move like so many transports with their precious burthen. In some places, no doubt, they must level and polish, scratch and gouge the underly-

Others have endeavored to maintain that there was, during the Drift period, both an elevation and a depression; and that the work was largely, if not mainly effected through the agency of glaciers. In this view of the matter, the elevation consisted of the uplifting of the lands lying to the north of the Champlain Valley: in fact, it is conceived that nearly all the northern parts of the Continent were elevated; the elevation being followed, at the close of the period, by a corresponding depression. According to this supposition, the southern portions of New England were not probably raised very much above their previous level; indeed, some imagine that they were to some extent depressed. In this case the movement may have been somewhat like one now going on—the northern part of Sweden having been for a long time rising, at the rate of three or four feet a century, while the southern is sinking at a less rapid rate, an intermediate part remaining almost stationary. A process of this kind having continued for many thousand years, at last there must have been mountains of considerable height in the vicinity of Labrador, and so on to the west, with a more or less rapid descent toward the south. Such an elevation taking place, and vast bodies of snow and ice gradually accumulating, the climate would become colder. All this would be favorable to the production of glaciers, which, under such circumstances, must soon begin to form, and slowly make their way to the sea.

According to an other view of the matter, there was not necessarily much, if any uplifting of the northern part of the Continent, or depression of the portions to the south. Experiments and recent observations seem to indicate that, other things being favorable, no very great amount of descent is needful in order to the slow, but steady advance of glaciers. For their production various causes have been suggested, and naturally present themselves—causes which we must not now linger to consider, or even enumerate. Foremost among these may be simply mentioned, what the writer has been wont to call the æonian winter, the great winter season of the ages. This winter occurs from æon to æon, according to a fixed law regulating the changes in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and other associated variations, which determine the distance of our planet from the Sun. By virtue of these established mutations, there has been an invariable succession of great summers and winters—an unalterable return of these immense seasons—in each of the vast sidereal years of geologic time. For a long while

ing rocky floor of the channel, shifting the position of portions of the loose deposits already made, heaping up masses of heterogeneous material, and strangely confounding what might else have been left intelligible and plain. Frequently becoming stranded, these icebergs, or huge islands of ice, would gradually waste away, as they lay long exposed to the rays of the sun, leaving their load of boulders in a single place. Usually, perhaps, they were likely to float on, occasionally delayed, it may be, for a while, and then on again, steadily melting as they approached a warmer latitude. They would thus drop their freighted cargoes, often, it may be, where they might continue to lie in heaps and ridges, still more frequ ntly, perhaps, in isolated fragments to be dispersed over a wide area, by the waves, and currents, and tides of a restless ocean. All these things must occur; and with them many other and kindred results necessarily find place. Meanwhile, as the land finally emerges, reclaiming its rightful sway, old sea-breaches of course remain here and there, to tell of the past, along the slopes even of the highest mountains.

Thus have been set forth, as favorably as I know how to give them, the several phases of the views which are, or seem to have been, held in regard to the Drift Period. And many of the representations are in entire harmony with what actually occurs, when a region is under the ocean. But as yet I have failed to find satisfactory evidence, and thus far have been unable to learn, that any one has ever discovered an iota of positive proof, that Vermont was at all beneath the sea at the epoch in question. That there was a later submergence of a part of the basin of Lake Champlain, is clear beyond a doubt. The real point now at issue is this: does Vermont drift furnish any sure indication of the presence of the ocean, at the time of its deposition? So far as I can make out the bearing of the testimony, it does not. It is not known to contain any organic remains, or any relics of aqueous action, necessarily distinctive, of the sea. And then there is this negative testimony:—icebergs taken by themselves alone, are utterly insufficient for the production of the effects every where met with, and often ascribed to them as a cause.

The solid rocks, as occasionally laid bare in different parts of the State, give evidence, that almost its entire surface must have been smoothed, polished, or striated, as we can hardly believe they could have been by the occasional, or even frequent passage of icebergs. To this may be added, what it should seem all must admit, that comminuted matter falling from gradually melting ice—instead of being left in confused heaps and jumbles, as the theory supposes—would be scattered by the tides of the ocean, and laid down as regular deposits. It may be additionally stated, that the drift of this basin gives little if any evidence that it was brought from a great distance, it being for the most part composed of the same material as the rocks of the neigborhood in which it occurs, or of those lying only a few miles to the northwest. And I may remark further, that a long and attentive study of the phenomena connected with the Drift has constrained me to yield, though often at first with reluctance, one point after an other involved in the iceberg theory, as untenable, and to admit that, on the supposition of the actual occurrence of glaciers, effects must have followed very similar to those under consideration, if not just the same.

before the Pleistocene period, it was summer —a great æonian summer—in the northern hemisphere; and the same was the winter season of all that part of the earth which lies to the south of the equator. But with the Meiocene the northern summer was far advanced; with the Pleiocene it ended, and with the Pleistocene came the vast æonian winter —just such a change as we have evidence must have occurred many times before—accompanied by vast bodies of snow and ice—by almost ceaseless frosts and cold. On the supposition of such vicissitudes in the seasons of the great geologic year, we may readily account for some of the effects that followed.*

Whether, then, there were an elevation of lands to the north or not, we find sufficient occasion for the presence of glaciers, and for the terrible havoc which they would be suited to work on all the exposed surfaces of the existing rocks. The long cold season commencing, snows would fall and only partially melt, during the short, fitful summers of the slow revolving years. Soon the quantity must be increased; the waste becoming constantly less, the accumulation of course steadily advances. At last the whole region would be an extensive field of snow. The successive snows continually changing to ice, just as they now do in every glacial region, there must finally be vast amounts—almost mountains of ice piled up to the north, and extending, and ceaselessly moving, from the simple operation of gravity, as well as from the action of manifold other causes, toward the south. The basin of Lake Champlain, being comparatively wide at its northern opening, and narrow at the south, is peculiarly adapted, both to the promotion and preservation of glaciers, and to all, or to most of their associated phenomena. So, too, this region lying so much further north than Switzerland, we at once see that, while such accumulations were taking place in adjacent lands still more boreal in their character, it must have been most favorably situated for the reception and production of glaciers of vast extent and thickness. These, although starting from small beginnings, may have almost filled—possibly in the end they filled, to overflowing—the whole basin. In comparison with them, those now occurring among the Alps, and in Greenland, might seem to be little more than molehills. Huge bodies of ice and snow thus piled up, and receiving ceasless accessions from the immense and higher masses lying to the north, would, as they moved for a long period through this neighborhood, do a wonderful work. They must necessarily grind down the naked rocks, tending to remove the inequalities, and to reduce the surface to sand, gravel, and mud, and to bear the whole burden of detritus as imbosomed in their folds, to the lower levels, which they were incessantly seeking. The general direction would be southward. At the same time it is true, especially in the beginning and toward the close of the ice-period, and perhaps more or less all along through it, that there would be minor branches from the east and from the west, receiving in part their direction from the valleys. Thus glacial agency could have play in the highlands, as well as in the lowest depressions, and leave just such marks of their working as we now find. In this way the deepest gorges, and even the most elevated mountains in the State, would be more or less affected. Ice, armed with boulders and sharp stones, might grate, score, and gouge the underlying rocks, and these imbedded materials be themselves scratched, smoothed and polished, as the immense mass moved inch by inch, and year after year, over the surface, now up and now down the slopes, leaving innumerable signatures to be deciphered in after times. In some such manner, perhaps, mountains of frozen matter, including the finest sands and clays no less than huge boulders, were slowly but irresistibly carried southward, mixed in the vast accumulations of snow and ice, which covered the whole valley, as well as the flanks, and perhaps the summits, of the loftiest peaks.

But the strength of the winter must be finally broken by the gradually returning warmth of the succeeding æonian summer. As the heat slowly advanced, the ice would begin to waste, at first and most largely along its southern borders, but gradually more to the north, and finally throughout its entire extent. As the work went steadily on, the glacier would thaw, being thus caused by almost imperceptible degrees to retreat from the south toward the north, leaving its burden of debris, where it was, or to be borne to lower levels by the waters from the wasting ice. Accordingly the material, which had been

† Of course, the statement here made is very partial, many agencies which were no doubt prominent, not being so much as referred to, even by name.

carried five, or ten, or even twenty, in some rare instances, fifty miles, would be dropped in many cases by the thawing glacier, and allowed to lie, more or less as we now find it. Sometimes it would be left in unwieldy and unarranged masses, sometimes scattered without stratification, or heaped in confused jumbles, over the entire basin. In other instances, while the boulders might be left, and much material with them, in the form of moraines, not a little of the finer debris would be borne by the waters in various directions, and laid down by them, often in half-stratified beds, often, again, in regular deposits of sand and clay. So, too, beaches would be formed by glacial lakes, and potholes bored by glacial streams, during the many thousand years of the forming and wasting of this wintry mass. Such is the work which we might naturally expect as the result of glacial action; first, the wearing, the smoothing, and the marking of the surface of the underlying rocks; and, secondly, the accumulation of a vast amount of material, the coarser portions being usually left in confused masses, or in the form of moraines; the finer being frequently laid down in regular, or in half-stratified beds, according to the amount of water, the swiftness or slowness of the currents, and the many other contingencies of such a state of things.*

But we find evidence that a change at last occurred. The reign of glaciers may have been, it probably was, very extended. Finally, however, the Lower or Glacial portion of the Pleistocene period came to an end. It was succeeded, as is conceived, by what gave rise to a formation and a period, termed the Upper or Newer Pleistocene.* The proof

* The results just described as the products of glacial agency, have been by many referred to the action of the ocean. To this they were formerly ascribed almost entirely by such as held simply to the iceberg-theory. Others, more recently, who admit that glaciers actually prevailed, either in connection with the elevation of the northern part of the continent, or in some other such way, suppose that the glacial period was terminated by the depression of the whole, or of the larger portion, of what is now New England, under the sea. In this wise they seek to account for many things with which we meet all through the State, and particularly for what is called Modified Drift. This subsidence, they infer, took place by a succession of rapid downward movements. As the region sank, the immense glacial accumulations must have rapidly thawed. The comminuted materials in this manner set free would be frequently left where they were, in irregular heaps. Sometimes they might be borne to a greater or less distance, and so become stratified by the action of the rising waters. Now many of the conditions, mentioned or implied, in this process, would be in the main favorable to an elevation of the temperature. This must have been especially the case in the substitution of an open sea for elevated lands. Meanwhile not a few causes may have served to maintain the cold. Through the basin as suddenly depressed, it is said that currents from the frozen ocean must have at once begun to glide. Moreover, the chilled streams from beyond the arctic circle would be accompanied by no small amount of ice. There would accordingly be much to retard the advancing warmth; icebergs could for a long time do their appointed work; while the sea might round the pebbles in many places, forming extensive beaches along the mountain summits which it laved. Thus, as it is conceived, the rocky hills which were naked, or for the most part bare, during long previous ages, and which had been lately robed in ice and snow, would be finally veiled, to a large extent, from the rays of the Sun. It is presumed that even the highest summits of the Green Mountains were in this way screened by a watery mantle; that at the same time, though little fresh detritus were furnished, new arrangements would be made in the old deposits; and that thus irregularly stratified beds must have been laid down through most of the basin.

This phase of the matter is presented, not because I find any positive or satisfactory evidence of its truth, but that I may give as fair a representation as possible of the more prominent views which have prevailed, or are still held, in reference to this region. The fact that no remains, unmistakably marine, have been found in the recent deposits of this basin, at a height exceeding 450 feet above the tide, must at once indicate the hypothetical, not to say visionary basis, on which the assumption of so deep a submergence rests. So the fact that Modified Drift, as it is called, is found in portions of the country, which were not submerged, so far as we can make out, in post-glacial times, suggests that this deposit assumed its position, as well in Western Vermont as in many other localities, mainly in connection with the wasting of glaciers. That there was a partial depression of this basin and of the Lawrencian, during the period immediately following the Glacial, is abundantly plain. The point assumed as undoubted, but of which there seems to be no valid proof, is this: that the Green Mountains were wholly, or for the most part, submerged. While the Champlain basin gives ever-recurring indications of a slight depression—one of four or five hundred feet—during the Newer Pleistocene times, diligent search to the east of the Green Mountains has failed to reveal to the writer an iota of evidence of the presence of the sea in the Vermont portion of the Connecticut valley, in the Modern Era. The ocean may have covered some of its lower depressions: this we can not deny; meanwhile, marine remains are not known to occur, and up to this time they appear to be entirely wanting, in the recent deposits of Eastern Vermont.

* What follows in regard to the Newer Pleistocene times, is given as applicable, not to other sections of the country, or to distant parts of the world, but to the basin of Lake Champlain. The writer is to some extent aware, that the phenomena characteristic of this period, in the western and southern portions of the United States, would require, in order to their adequate description, language very different from what is here employed. It is important to remember that an accurate delineation of the facts pertaining to the later portion of the Pleistocene of Sir Charles Lyell in England, may be largely, if not altogether, inapplicable to the corresponding portion of the Hesbayan formation of Dumont, in Belgium, or what occurred, during the same times, in Italy and Sicily. Each locality, in every period, has its peculiar features. What is strictly

of this is found in the stratified beds from which have been exhumed the skeleton of a whale, and other marine remains. These deposits rest upon the drift, throughout the lower portion of most, if not of the whole of the valley. This marked change in the condition of the region, was brought about by a subsidence, or a series of subsidences, perhaps more or less rapid. As the lowest sediments are a deep-sea formation,* and as the later beds were evidently laid down while the country was undergoing a gradual depression, we may infer that there was a succession of submergencies and elevations. After these rapid depressions, if they were such, or the sudden alternations of emergence and depression, were fairly over, the waters became established in their new basin, and there was a season of tranquil repose. The work of deposition, doubtless, went on as quietly as it does in the Atlantic to-day. This is clear from an inspection of the sediments, which were then laid down, and have been since brought to light by the subsequent elevation, and the denudation which followed it. During all this period, many hills were probably lying to the east and to the west of the Champlain valley, from which was drawn the new stock of matter for deposition. These sediments were, no doubt, derived to a great extent from the glacial deposits, which had been previously accumulated and left in all the mountain valleys, and on the slopes and summits of the various elevations. Supplies of this kind were furnished in abundance from the first. They were loosened and carried down by rains, and borne by the streams which descended from such hills as were still above the ocean. And fresh supplies would continue to be brought, from all the highlands that remained in view, while the valley was beneath the sea.

Accordingly, if the interpretation of facts be correct, the basin became somewhat depressed in the beginning of the Newer Pleistocene times. The deposit called Leda Clay by Dr. Dawson,* from the name of a marine shell imbeded in it, seems to be such as is laid down in a deep sea. Would we understand the relations of this formation, we must remember the position of things at the close of the Older Pleistocene period. The surface of the region was no doubt then largely covered with the coarse, unstratified material known as Drift; also, with many deposits of glacial sand and clay derived from the glaciers, and laid down with more or less regularity, by the waters which flowed from the gradually melting ice. The submergence taking place, some portions of the clays and sands and unstratified drift were below the surface of the sea, while others were evidently above it. From the latter, sedimentary materials would at once begin to be borne by every rain, by each freshet, and by all the streams, and slowly laid down in successive layers upon the former. At first there must be a commingling of the new matter with the underlying beds of the basin; but soon the later depositions would become predominant, and go on increasing year by year. Sands might be, for the most part, deposited only at the mouths of streams, and in places along the shores; while clays, as held in solution, would be carried further out, and spread, stratum after stratum, over most of the basin. Such indicates substantially what, it is conceived, took place. And the process seems to have gone on steadily, with, perhaps, the level of the sea for a long time at a stand-still, until an elevation finally occurred, and the land reached a height possibly as great as it has to-day.

But when the ocean came to bathe shores not very different from those which it now washes, an other change apparently occurred. This seems evident from the deposit that was next laid down—a deposit which holds the remains of marine species very unlike those of the Leda Clay. All the way from the present level of the ocean, up the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thence up that of Lake Champlain, to the height of 400 to 500 feet, we

true of one region, is not necessarily true in detail of any other. Each district, therefore, should be described according to the evidence furnished by its own formations. The non-observance of this simple precept has occasioned not a little misconception, and almost endless confusion, leading, as it has led, to the application of descriptions and characteristics to one section of country, which only properly belong to an other.

* The epithet, "deep sea," as applied to shells, is used in contrast with "littoral," or shore shells, and does not necessarily imply great depth of water. For instance, one of the species, fossil remains of which are found in the "deep sea" deposits of the Champlain basin, has living representatives in Boston harbor. Some of the so called "deep sea" Mollusks, therefore, have their home and thrive in waters just outside of the shore, and only a little beneath the surface of the ocean at the lowest ebb of the tide. This point needs to be remembered, if we would not be misled by the expression, "deep sea" formation.

* See his *Acadian Geology*.

may trace these beds, and, in favorable places, find in them *littoral* shells—that is, the remains of certain mollusks, which only flourish on the sea-shore, and within the sweep of the ocean tide. As the formation itself indicates that it took its place during a sinking of the shores and shallows on which it was laid down; and as the strata themselves give evidence of calm repose, we are compelled to infer that there was a gradual depression, one level after an other successively serving as a sea-beach. The emergence just spoken of was, therefore, probably succeeded by a slow, downward movement of this portion of the crust of the earth. The work was doubtless many thousands of years in duration, the depression advancing at the rate of only a few feet in a century. By almost imperceptible gradations, as we may suppose, the sinking went on, until the surface of the basin was perhaps some 500 feet lower than it is today.* From the bottom of the lowest valleys, up to about this height, regularly stratified deposits, sometimes of clay, sometimes of sand, here and there enclosing marine remains, are found resting on the underlying beds already described; or, where these are wanting, on the solid rock. This view of the matter may enable us readily to account, as well for the extensive layers of sand in localities which served, one after another, in long succession, as shores of the sea, or the outlets of rivers, as for the no less extensive beds of clay in positions favorable to their deposition, and for the frequent alternation of sands and clays throughout the valley.†

The present remains of these Upper Pleistocene deposits are in places about 100 feet thick. Ordinarily their thickness is not so great, they having been greatly wasted, no doubt, at a subsequent time, as the land rose from the deep. Resting on underlying formations differing in elevation, they occupy a range of about 500 feet, of varying heights, between the present level of the ocean and their highest limits, and consist mainly of clay, loam and sand. Clay is the lowest deposit. The minuter particles in the glacial masses on the hills being argillaceous, they were the first to be supplied in abundance, and deposited in the submerged valley.—These were for a long time spread over such parts of the basin as were under water, and constitute what is called the Blue or Leda Clay formation. In most localities it has a small percentage of lime. The lower beds have no fossils. This may be accounted for from the fact, that the undermost portion is probably in many cases, a glacial deposit‡; and that the part next above was laid down while the waters were too muddy to favor the

* The greatest height, at which any member of the late Survey found recent marine shells in Vermont, appears to be 320 feet above the ocean. This was at Elgin Spring in the township of Panton. (See *Final Report*, vol. 1, p. 159.) In 1859, the writer discovered several species of these shells in the Brown Clay, near Franklin village, which is set down as 433 feet above the sea. He is aware of their occurrence, and has collected them, at a greater elevation, at only one locality in the entire region. This is an old seashore deposit, on Montreal Mountain, at the height, according to the Canada Survey, of about 460 (Sir Charles Lyell says, 450) feet above the ocean. (See *Geology of Canada*, 1863, p. 918; also, Lyell's *Travels in North America*, First Visit in 1842.) Thus it appears that the greatest height at which recent marine shells have as yet been found in this region—and the same may be said of all fossil marine remains of the Modern Era—is somewhat less than 500 feet above the sea. And these, it should be borne in mind, are the highest points in all this part of the country, which were so depressed as to be bathed by the ocean, of which, so far as known, there is any positive evidence.

† As an indication of the length of time which must have elapsed, in the formation of these strata, I will refer to a single old sea-shore deposit. It is in Swanton, at the height of about 140 feet above the ocean, and is made up almost entirely of the shells of littoral mollusks. Having a good opportunity to examine the bed, a few years ago, I took a section of it, and found its thickness to be from fifteen to eighteen feet. There is evidence th t the little animals, the remains of which compose this formation, lived in the shallow water, along the shore of a small bay of the sea; that, as individuals died, their shells were left where they now lie; that these were laid down from generation to generation, as the land slowly sank, until the work was completed. Remembering that this is only one of a vast number of different beds, at varying heights, between the level of the sea and an elevation of four or five hundred feet—bearing in mind that no two deposits of littoral shells, differing much in height, could have been laid down at the same time—estimating the great number of formations that took their place, one after an other, as the shore level varied, century by century, and from millennium to millennium, passing successively through the grades of elevation in the range which has been given—and endeavoring to reduce the whole to years, we are astounded at the amount of time which these littoral beds must have required for their deposition.

‡ The same may be said of the beds of stratified Clay, which lie higher up in the basin, than the deposits with certainty known to be Newer Pleistocene. This remark applies to all the superficial argillaceous formations which are more than four or five hundred feet above the sea, as well as to some which are lower down in the basin. According to the *Report* on the late Survey, (vol. 1., p. 159,) the most elevated clay deposit in the Basin of Lake Champlain is in Monkton, at the height of 756 feet above the ocean. This has been usually regarded as belonging to the Newer Pleistocene

presence of living creatures. As we pass upward to the higher beds of the Blue Clay, we find a few *pelagic* shells, i. e. the calcareous remains of testacea that inhabit deep seas; while near its summit, if I mistake not, several species of littoral shells make their appearance in a few localities. Next follow two formations sometimes called the Saxicava Clays and Sands from a characteristic fossil. They seem to run into each other, and to occupy substantially the same horizon. The first of these is a yellow loam, or brown clay. It contains more or less of carbonate of lime, and of finely comminuted silex. In many portions of it littoral shells are abundant. The other beds referred to, and which are often interstratified with the Brown Clay, consist of sands and gravel. The sands in some places are very fine; in others they exhibit various degrees of coarseness. Marine shells occur in several strata of the latter deposit, if not in them all.

Such, I am disposed to think, are the limits of the formation and of the period, called Upper Pleistocene. Some, however, seem to find evidence that the Newer Pleistocene times were not yet over. Nearly all the summits of the mountains, in this vicinity, have been rounded, smoothed and marked, especially on their northern and northwestern sides. This is the case with Mount Washington to the height of about 6000 feet above the sea. So old beaches, usually called sea-beaches, occur at great heights; they may be found upward of 2000 feet above the present level of the ocean.* Now it is very improbable—such is the suggestion often made—that these effects have any connection with glaciers. It is more reasonable, many suppose, that the partial depression already noticed, was at last followed by a rapid downward movement. According to this view there was, perhaps, a more or less sudden sinking of this part of the crust of the earth to a much greater depth than before. Such a subsidence would doubtless be boisterous, and, possibly, of not very long duration. If it were not extended, all the depositions made on the flanks of the mountains and in the valleys would be removed by rains and snows, in the course of the thousands of years that followed. During this supposed subsidence, it is presumed that the summits of the White Mountains were only islands, and these the sole ones visible in New England. Such a depression might cause the ocean to rush in for a while with turbulence, and an arctic current to flow through this arm of the sea to the south. Under such circumstances, an ocean stream would pass from the far north, to that portion of the Atlantic which lies southward of what is today, New England, and the eastern limits of New York.† As the sinking went on, and after it ended, floes, and islands, and almost continents of ice, might move forward, doing a work of destruction as they passed, wherever they touched the bottom. They would

Period. Having repeatedly examined the bed of clay which surrounds and probably underlies Monkton Pond, I am disposed for the present to refer it to the Older Pleistocene times; in other words, to view it as a glacial deposit—a deposit which took its place in connection with the wasting of glaciers. This, it seems to me, is most consonant with facts, at least so long as no recent marine remains are found, either in the formation, or at so great a height in the neighborhood.

* The highest known beach in Vermont is in the township of Ripton; and, according to President Hitchcock (*Final Report*, vol. i, p. 183) is 2196 feet above the ocean. As to the character of this beach, a few words may be added. That it is an ancient BEACH is, I believe, admitted on all hands. This is indicated by rounded pebbles, to cite no other characteristics of a water-washed shore. That it is a SEA-beach has been very generally, if not universally asserted. But this is a point which needs proof. No one pretends that any recent marine remains have been found in it, or elsewhere in this region, at so great a height. And no indubitable evidence of the presence of the sea is advanced, or has been discovered, so far as I am aware. Beaches may be found, and pebbles rounded by fresh-water. This leads me to remark that it may be a GLACIAL beach—the beach of an old glacial pond or lake. Many, if not most who refer the Ripton beach to the action of the sea, admit that very extencive glaciers prevailed in Vermont during the Older Pleistocene period. Granting this, they allow all that is needful to the formation of thisold beach by the agency of fresh-water. The beach lies on the western slope of the main ridge of the Green Mountains. A few miles to the west of it, and considerably lower, is an other height called Hog Back. There is thus a sort of basin, suited to hold the vast glacial deposit, which, from its great thickness, might form an icy barrier on the west, as well as on the north and south, answering to the mountain-side on the east. With these brief hints I leave the reader to fill up the picture of a glacial lake, forming in the course of thousands of years what is now known as the Ripton beach.

† There seems to be no satisfactory evidence, that this submergence extended very far to the west. The writer has examined the superficial deposits, at one time or an other, in a great number of places between New England and Minnesota, and has failed to find in them any recent sea-shells, at any point further west than the meridian of Oswego, New York. Meanwhile, in these deposits, he has met with fossil fresh-water shells, at various points, both in Canada West, and in the Western and North-Western States. The frequent occurrence of the latter shells, and the entire absence of marine remains, of course indicate the presence of recent fresh-water, and that the land was above the ocean, at the time these formations were deposited.

plow up and disturb, in places, what had been before deposited, and often force before them a vast amount of material. As the sea became broader, and at last so deep that the most elevated summits of the Green Mountains were for a time hidden from view, islands of ice on their way southward might, no doubt, pass over, and grate upon the very tops of the loftiest peaks. Indeed, upon Mansfield and Jay there are marks which were, as some are disposed to assert, beyond all question inscribed in this way by icebergs.*

But the Upper Pleistocene was finally succeeded by the Holocene. Of this, the older portion may be termed the Terrace period. The stand-still which followed the subsidence already noticed as occurring in the preceding period, was perhaps comparatively short. As the day of rest ceased, an emergence began which was probably for the most part by a slow upward movement, though in portions it may have been abrupt.† Much of a marine character, that had been commenced, and was not yet completed, no doubt went on, finding a gradual cessation as the period advanced. The depositions would consist largely of the material wasted from the surface of the lately deposited beds, as the land slowly rose from the ocean. These sediments must have been laid down, for the most part, in the lower depressions, as the process of elevation was continued. Icebergs, no doubt, passed through the valley,‡ melting as they moved forward, while some were stranded and thus wasted away, leaving their burden, both at the close of the last period, and at the beginning of the one before us for consideration. This seems evident from the presence of far-travelled boulders, and of occasional masses of confused heterogeneous matter, in various localities,

* In the supposed submergence of New England to so great a depth, of which I have given some account in this paragraph, I have no confidence, because I fail to find any satisfactory indications of its occurrence. Should trustworthy evidence come to light, tending to sustain the hypothesis, I shall welcome it with joy. As it is, I have set the matter forth to the best of my ability, that it may be fairly canvassed, and decided as a reasonable explanation of facts may dictate. Meanwhile I should add, that this supposed submergence is only an other view of a deep depression of this basin, conceived by some to have occurred at the close of the glacial period. Having already given some reasons for doubting the actual occurrence of so deep a subsidence in the former instance, and these reasons applying in the main to the latter supposition, I may forbear adding, for the present, any further statements on the matter.

† This emergence was, perhaps, connected with a corresponding depression of some not very remote part of the surface of the earth. An uplift of any given section of country is usually preceded, accompanied, or followed by a subsidence of an other portion situated at a greater or less distance. So, on the other hand, the sinking of an elevated tract of land is, in like manner, ordinarily associated with the elevation of one somewhat removed, that is lower and more depressed. Such seems to be, substantially, the law of oscillation, as applied to the crust of the earth. This statement suggests that there was possibly connected with the already mentioned submergence of this region, in the Newer Pleistocene period, an answering emergence—say, somewhere in the Atlantic. If the sinking of the basin of the St. Lawrence, and of that of Lake Champlain, were accompanied by a gradually diminishing depression of the region lying to the south-east of these basins, there may have occurred, at the same time, a corresponding elevation of a considerable area, in a portion of the Atlantic still further to the south-east, crowned, perhaps, with mountainous heights. Indeed, the latter uprising may have been very considerable, it possibly answering to an extensive submergence in some other quarter of the globe, and thus may have occasioned the slight sinking of this region. Now it is easy to see, in the light of the view presented, that the subsequent emergenceof New England, in the Older Holocene period, would be likely to follow, if it did not lead to, the disappearing of this island, or of these islands, beneath the ocean.

This conjecture—and it claims to be no more than a conjecture—must at once remind such of the readers of Plato, as are familiar with his discussion of the ancient doctrines concerning the origin of the physical universe, especially as it appears in his Timæus and Critias, of that singular tradition which, on the authority of Solon, he has handed down from the Egyptian priests, respecting the Attantis. The Story is as follows: Nine thousand years before the Philosopher lived, there was a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the Pillars of Hercules [Gibraltar.] In size it exceeded both Asia and Africa (as known to the ancients) and near it were several other islands, by which there was a passsage to a large continent in the west. In comparison with the ocean, in which these islands were situated, the Mediterranean was only a small harbor. At the time referred to, this island, called Atlantis, was thickly settled. Suddenly an earthquake, which lasted a day and a night, caused these lands to disappear.—*Platonis Opera*, (Ed. Tauchnitz) Tom. vii, Timæus, pp. 12, 13; *Critias*, p. 127.

In connection with this marvellous narrative, the curious student—and, indeed, every one who feels any interest to learn the little that is yet known by man from the geologic record, respecting the origin and early doings of the human race—may consult the facts and speculations contained in a recent work by Sir Charles Lyell, entitled the "Antiquity of Man." Whether there were any relationship between the famed Atlantidæ, and the now-famous Hut-Builders of the Swiss lakes, and, if so, WHAT, are points which at once suggest themselves?—but which I leave for the present undiscussed. Those who would learn what evidence there is of a botanical kind, favoring the supposed existence of a continent, or of a series of islands, in the Atlantic, may consult Professor Unger, *Die Versunkene Insel Atlantis.*

‡ One can go from the head of Lake Champlain to the upper waters of the Hudson, and thence onward to Albany, without necessarily passing over ground more than 120 feet above the ocean. Hence it is evident that a general depression, of less than 150 feet below the present level, would allow an arm of the sea to extend from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of New York.

above the stratified Pleistocene formations.* And the icebergs, without doubt, disappeared by degrees, as the valley steadily rose from the deep. While these processes were going on, currents must have prevailed in various quarters; the receding waters, assisted by waves and tides, would partly displace some portions of the previous deposits, and entirely remove others. They might occasionally heap them up in strange confusion, and, perhaps, redeposit parts of them with considerable regularity. Thus the stratified formations of the Newer Pleistocene times, and the more recent material laid down, or reärranged, in connection with the emergence, would be in many places more or less commingled.

But this is not all; the period of elevation was, perhaps, one of many thousand years' duration, and the work accomplished in it was not small. It is often called the Terrace period, because of a peculiar result achieved, as the valley was rising from the sea. In the gradual elevation of the land, the new formations were not only worn away, by the receding waters of the ocean; they were also cut through, in various directions, by fresh-water streams. Most of the old river-beds had been filled with drift, or with overlying stratified sediments; especially was this the case, near what were the mouths of the several streams, during the varying levels of the land. These ancient channels, therefore, must be scooped and hollowed out, or new ones formed, as the surface is elevated, and rivers, creeks and streamlets once more begin to flow. Thus there would appear in various parts of the basin, ancient sea-bottoms and marine beaches, also lake-and river-terraces, in great abundance. The former are found from the level of the Lake to the height of about 500 feet above the ocean. The latter occur at different elevations, accordingly as circumstances were favorable to their formation. But without enumerating particulars, it may be said that such are some of the effects which remain as memorials of the older Holocene times; that of the kind mentioned was the agency then operative, and which continued to be in a measure active in the following period; and that in some such ways as those suggested, was wrought much of that pleasing variety of hill and dale, which everywhere greets the eye, in this delightful region.

We now come to the Middle Holocene times, or to the Marl period. This is so designated, because extensive beds of marl, of considerable thickness, were deposited during its continuance, in various sections of the country. Some of these, no doubt, on the elevated lands, had their commencement in the Terrace period, or shortly after the region first began to rise from the ocean. But for the most part, they were laid down during the times, which they serve to characterize. These beds of marl are made up of the countless remains of existing species of fresh-water shells, which had their home, and afterward their burial-place, where they are now found. The minute calcareous shells of these mollusks served, in the course of the thousands and thousands of years that followed the elevation of the land above the ocean, to fill the marshes and ponds which, in most instances, if not in all, had their origin since the close of the period of elevation. And nearly all these depositions were completed long ago, and have been more recently covered with an other kind of deposit. According to the Report made by the Rev. S. R. Hall and Professor Thompson, in 1845, there is a marl-bed in Williamstown which is eighteen feet thick. The thickness of the marl in the celebrated bed in Monkton is ten feet.* Another bed, which lies only a few feet above the level of Lake Champlain, has nine feet of marl. These instances, to cite no others, may furnish some data indicative of the duration of the Newer Holocene period—a time we are often liable, if not to count as a mere cipher, yet almost entirely to overlook, in our computation of the length of the Modern era, but which assumes comparatively large proportions, when contemplated as the Marl period, during which deposits of no inconsiderable thickness were formed from the tiny shells of a few species of little creatures, which still inhabit most of our marshes and ponds.

* Some material, as there is no doubt, was brought into this neighborhood by icebergs. There are boulders of a kind clearly to show, that they have been transported a great distance. These differ greatly in their composition and structure from the larger portion of the pebbles found in the drift, and in the Pleistocene clays and sands, all these superficial deposits being made up, for the most part, of matter derived from the older formations in the immediate vicinity. I may add that the far-travelled boulders, so far as my observation has gone, always occur at low levels—thus affording an other negative indication, that this basin did not undergo a deep submergence during the Newer Pleistocene times.

* See the *First Annual Report*, by Prof. C. B. Adams, p. 70: also, his *Second Do.*, pp. 188 and 189.

Advancing a step, we come to the Newer Holocene times. These, if we have reference to a formation which occurs in the neighborhood, and was largely deposited during their continuance, may be designated as the Peat period. Many of the ponds and small lakes having come to be for the most part filled with marl, another process became operative. Vegetable growth—confervæ and various swamp-mosses—encroached upon the marl-beds, gradually overlaying them with the products of plant-life, and thus year by year, century after century, and from millennium to millennium, accumulations were made in favorable localities throughout the region. In this way there were laid down upon the marl-formations where they existed, and in almost every swamp whether underlaid by marl or not, extensive beds of peat. These consisting of sphagnum, and of various other marsh-plants, having made steady inroads upon the deposits of marl as they approached the surface of the water, and thriving in almost all moist depressions, gradually covered them with successive layers of vegetable matter. While comparatively recent, these bogs have evidently been in many cases, a great while in forming. They are often of considerable depth, varying from a few inches to twenty-five or thirty feet. In some instances they are said to be fifty feet in thickness. Mastodons, which are no longer existent, and other extinct mammals, must have been in many cases entombed in these accumulations of swampy matter, as they were in process of formation; for the remains of these animals have been, from time to time, brought to light in different parts of the country, in the removal of peat for agricultural purposes, in the construction of railways, and in various works which have required extensive excavations of the soil. Most, no doubt, remember that such remains were found at Mount Holly, a few years ago—remains which, taken in connection with other similar discoveries, clearly indicate that animals, exceeding all the existing elephants in size, to some extent ranged the hills and valleys of Vermont, while the old peat-beds were in process of formation, or during the continuance of the Newer Holocene period.

Leaving the Newer Holocene, we come finally to glance at the constructive work, which has been going on in the Champlain Basin, in what is called, in geologic phrase, the Present. While not proposing in this place to treat of the region about Lake Champlain, under its existing or its historic relations, I may simply remark that, in connection with what is before us, these latter days may be designated either as the Alluvial period, or as the one which is for the most part characterized by forests of existing growth. While alluvium was no doubt laid down in preceding periods, the word is here used in a more restricted sense, reference being had prominently to the fluviatile sediments which have been of late and are now in process of deposition in all our valleys, at the outlets of the rivers, and in the bosom of the Lake. Associated with these, and belonging to the same time, are the encrustations made by mineral springs, the formation of bog-iron ore and other kindred depositions. While the successive processes to which reference has been made, were distinctive when looked at on a large scale, it yet should be remarked, that there is no strong line of demarcation between the preceding period and the Present. In a few rare instances—Monkton Pond is a case in point—marl was formed during the Newer Holocene times, and its accumulation is still going on. And so the formation of peat, characteristic of the last epoch, has been continued, to a limited extent, in the Present. But in a great majority of cases, a change finally occurred. Vegetable matter was constantly laid down during the Peat period, until a sufficient height was reached in the deposit for sedges and shrubs to appear, and finally for the support of trees of existing species. And these have been thriving for generations, one growth succeeding an other, above most of the peat beds, and on nearly all the uplands, of the Champlain Basin. In this view of the matter, the Present period, while it has been of very short duration, geologically considered, has yet been, comparatively speaking, of long continuance. Taking the lifetime of a human being as the standard of measurement, it extends back to a remote antiquity. Starting from an epoch, at which huge mammals of by-gone species roamed through the region, and in which, perhaps, they had their home, it thus probably had its beginning long anterior to the commencement of historic times.

Thus we have been enabled to see something that has been done in the Modern Era, toward the fitting up of the Valley of Lake

Champlain for the abode of man. Along an extended belt, in the depressions of the rocks, there had been just before laid down the scanty Pleiocene deposits of brown coal and iron. Upon these, and upon the naked ledges and hills which no doubt widely prevailed, were placed the fertile elements of the glacial drift, with clays, and loams, and sands above, each so arranged as in many localities to occupy the surface. These unconsolidated materials, through which rivulets and streams now cut in various directions, are what was left by the retiring ocean; and with the more recent beds of marl, peat, alluvium and the like, they constitute the superficial deposits of the Champlain basin. In passing through such an ordeal as that described, it is evident that the face of the country must have greatly changed. As the valley came up from the ocean, it was found to be renovated in its power; it was clothed in a dress more befitting the new relations which it was destined soon to sustain. That which was probably once, to a great extent, a barren and unproductive mass of rocks—the mere frame-work of hill and dale—emerged from the deep, robed in a virgin soil. There was, indeed, in connection with all this, a new creation. And the products which followed, clearly evince that the region was invigorated and quickened in a marvellous manner. There was the impartation of a fresh and an enlivening might connected with, and preparatory to the manifestation of the fiat of Supreme Intelligence, which caused manifold forms of being, each in due order, and after its kind, to start into existence, and flourish with unwonted vigor. The few land plants and animals which before prevailed, as well as the various finny tribes of the lake and of its tributary streams, were no doubt destroyed to a considerable extent, if not altogether, in connection with the long icy winter, the subsequent sinking of the valley, and the prevalence of brackish waters consequent on the incursion of the Atlantic. But, after a protracted respite, the sea began to teem with the products of the new creation. Slimy creatures of the deep re-appeared, of a kind and in a form suited to the existing circumstances. The remains of more than twenty species of sea-shells are found in the deposits laid down, in this basin and in that of the St. Lawrernce, when last under the ocean. So, too, as all this region gradually rose from the "vasty deep," plants and animals began once more to take possession of the soil; they proceeded to occupy and inhabit hills and vales, where doubtless just the same forms of life had never appeared before, and where many of these more recent species were perhaps scarcely possible, at an earlier day.

Having now passed in review the several great acts comprised in the formation of the Basin of Lake Champlain, we may fitly close this section of our subject, with a brief enumeration of the main classes of rocks, which go to make up the configuration of the region as it appears to-day. This synopsis is given as a help to the beginner in becoming conversant with the various rocky masses that occur in the neighborhood, and may be presented as an aid to the eye in a tabular form. Proceeding from below upward, we have in this basin, in addition to the intrusive masses and to what is more strictly characteristic of the Present, the following Systems of formations, with their respective divisions, which may be designated as

THE ROCKS OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

V. Recent,	3. Holocene: — (1) Older, (2) Middle, (3) Newer.	
	2. Pleistocene: — (1) Older, (2) Newer.	
	1. Pleiocene.	
IV. Champlain,	3. Upper: — Limestones and Slates.	
	2. Middle: — Limestones.	
	1. Lower: — Calcareous Sandstones.	
III. Taconic,	3. Upper: — Sandstones with Limestones.	
	2. Middle: — Slates, with Limestones and Sandstones.	
	1. Lower: — Slates, with Quartzites and Limestones.	
II. Schistose,	3. Granular Limestone, Serpentine, &c.	
	2. Schists, Talcose, Argillaceous, &c.	
	1. Gneiss.	
I. Igneous,	3. Hypersthene,	With various associated Rocks.
	2. Syenite,	
	1. Granite,	

The Igneous, or Massive Crystalline System of rocks is, in some of its parts, well represented in this Basin. Granite occurs very sparsely in the Vermont portion, there being a scanty protrusion of it in Bennington County. It is more abundant in the mountains of New York. Syenite is of frequent occurrence, particularly on the west side of the Lake; while Hypersthene is the predominant rock in the main range of the Adirondack Mountains. Point Trembleau, which terminates that range, and lies just south of Port Kent, consists of this formation.

The Schistose, or Foliated Crystalline System of rocks is largely exhibited in the easterly portions of the valley. Gneiss is a prominent rock in the principal range of the Green Mountains, forming a continuous band from the southern to the northern part of Vermont: it thus constitutes the eastern rim of the Champlain Basin. It is also found cropping out at lower points, as at Whitehall; while it forms important portions of the more eastern ranges of the Adirondacks. Talcose Schists lie to the east and to the west of the Green Mountain Gneiss, in the northern half of the State; while in the southern part they fail to appear on the surface to the west of the Gneiss, they having, perhaps, been removed from above it, by the denudation which furnished material for the first sedimentary rocks. Argillaceous Schists, of the Foliated division, occupy only a narrow space. Granular Limestone, Serpentine, and other associated rocks, occur at various places, on both sides of the Basin, in connection with the more primitive masses.

The next system of rocks, consisting of the Lower, Middle and Upper Taconic, is, perhaps, the most persistent series in the valley. It is situated to the west of the Schistose formations, and extends through the whole of Vermont as a continuous band, consisting of quartzites and conglomerates, of slates, limestones and sandstones. The Champlain System of rocks, which is made up of several subordinate groups of sandstones, limestones and slates, is found, in its main divisions on both sides of the Lake, and forms the solid foundation and principal part of very many of its islands. It rests on the subjacent formations, which constitute the bottom or rocky lining of the Basin. Its lower members are seen reposing on the Taconic rocks, with discordant strike and dip, at different points, on either side of the valley. This lack of conformity may be observed at Chazy, New York, and at several places in Vermont. The Champlain rocks were followed, after a long interval consisting of many extended eras, by the Recent formations. These consist of the unconsolidated materials, which cover almost the whole surface of the valley at the present day. Of the marine shells found in portions of the late deposits, there are fine exposures at various points. In the State of New York, they occur near Crown Point Landing, likewise a few rods south of the wharf at Port Kent, also near Chazy village. In Vermont they are very abundant along the Lake, at almost innumerable localities, which will be mentioned in the sequel. The shells for the most part composing the marl beds, are the remains of fresh-water mollusks, and belong to species which are still living in our rivers, ponds, and marshes.

Thus, in our summary survey of the rocks of the Basin of Lake Champlain, we have passed through the several stages of its formation, and have fairly reached the beginning of the Present period. Starting from the remote past, we have come down to the opening, and have actually entered the precincts of that part of the Modern era, in which we have our existence as rational and accountable beings. We have steadily advanced in our survey, until we find ourselves in the commencement of the period, the latter parts of which are properly termed historic, and during some portions of which this valley has been the abode of man. As such we see that it consists of all the solid rocks it saved amid the destructive operations of the past, and brought out of them to the Present, together with whatever has accrued to it in these comparatively latter days. Such, in brief, are the grand outlines of the work that has been wrought, and of the changes which have been effected, in the formation of our valley: and such are the great Systems of rocks, portions of which are now found within its limits. The last-mentioned series of deposits brings us down to the threshold of the period now passing, and thus to the conclusion of the matter in hand. These several Systems make up the present Basin in its leading configurations; and it is with these alone that we have thus far had to do. This comprehensive survey of the characteristic features of the whole region, and especially of the

particular part of it under review, may enable us in the sequel to take up with more minuteness any given portion of it—particularly the one lying before us for consideration—and to examine it in greater detail, with both pleasure and profit. In this proposed work, an acquaintance with the broad outlines of the history of the valley—of the changes it has undergone in the past, no less than of its existing features—will help us at every step.

Would we rightly judge of this Basin, or of any section of it, as it is, we need especially to remember, that its prominent formations belong to it, not merely as a part of the dead past, but as rejuvenated, and prepared for the use of man. We should not forget that it had grown old, and gray, and finally bald; that having endured the heats and colds of countless years, of long life-periods, of extended eras, aye, even of vast cycles of ages immense in their duration, it remained bereft of its primitive freshness. Meanwhile we ought equally to bear in mind, that at last its worn and furrowed form was ground over; that it then sank beneath the ocean, finally to rise once more as from a new baptism. From this, as we may be at times reminded, it came forth with fresh power. It had received the elements, through which it was to be adorned anew—clothed with a beauty, and robed in a rich, yet temperate verdure—having many charms, and ready to receive from man manifold adornments, which never belonged to it in the days of its pristine strength and primeval glory.

SECTION III.—THE DETAILED EXPOSITION OF THE GEOLOGY OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

Maxima negligentia mihi videtur, si * * * non studemus, *quod quotidie videmus*, intelligere.
ANSELM ACCOMMODATED.

As we have now taken a general survey of the several main divisions of the rocks of the globe, and briefly illustrated them by a reference to the formations prevailing in this vicinity—and since this has been followed by a summary history of the formation of the Basin of Lake Champlain, with the prominent changes through which it has passed—we are ready to enter, according to the plan proposed, upon the geological description of the counties of Chittenden and Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle. In other words, it remains for us, after these preliminary delineations of the region, to be occupied with *the detailed exposition of the Geology of North-Western Vermont.*

The elementary considerations already offered, respecting the crust of the earth, prepare the way for a better understanding than would otherwise be possible, of the Geology of the particular district about to engage our attention, in some of its more specific aspects. So, what has been said of the Basin of Lake Champlain may render the account, of what relates exclusively to the several Counties now coming before us, comparatively more intelligible and easy of comprehension. In becoming familiar with the general configuration of the country, and particularly with the slope of Western Vermont, we have secured a vantage-ground, which will facilitate our movements in this respect, and at the same time preclude the necessity, which would else exist, for many references and explanations.

There are in these Counties the remains of portions of several great Systems of rocks. These various Series or Systems, are distinct one from an other, and respectively belong to different eras, with the exception of the Eruptive masses which are of diverse ages. For the sake of convenience, these rocks may be enumerated, and brought before us for consideration, under the following general divisions: (1.) the Schistose, (2.) the Taconic, (3.) the Champlain, (4.) the Recent, and (5.) the Eruptive. These main divisions are by no means of the same extent, or of equal interest and importance; still, they all have their value, and are to be noticed, as having a part to play in their respective spheres, They are severally made up of minor sections, or varieties of rock, each of which, with few exceptions pertains, to a chracteristic epoch, and is more or less clearly distinguishable from every other. Of some parts of these formations, there are good exhibions in North-Western Vermont; while of others, only a few patches, or scanty outliers, are to be found, and these in a fragmentary state, as well as often in isolated localities.

Instead of first examining these formations in detail, and waiting until the conclusion, before summing up what we go over, as we have done heretofore, we may in this section, as affording a constant help to the eye, anticipate what is before us, and so present at the outset a synopsis of the main points which are

to come under consideration. In the table which follows, the names not only of the great groups or divisions are given, but those also of the various subordinate kinds of rocks, or of the several minor stages of formation. They are so arranged in their respective places as to retain, at least for the greater part, their natural and chronologic order. The only known exceptions consist, first, of the Eruptive rocks already mentioned as belonging to various periods, and secondly, of the Schistose Series, the several members of which have, so far as we are yet aware, no definite order of succession, which they invariably follow, in all localities. Such being the general sequence of these masses as they occur in nature, the terms descriptive of the oldest are placed at the bottom, and those of each less ancient section further up in the ascending scale, until we come to the highest and newest, which are at the top. And in the treatment of them, it will be most convenient, as it is usually most fitting, to proceed from below upward, this being the order in which we may conceive that the formations were for the most part deposited. The synopsis referred to, appears in the following

TABULAR VIEW OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

- V. Eruptive,
  - 3. Mixed: — Conglomerate of Clay, Iron, etc.
  - 2. Feldspathic: — Felstone, Porphyritic Dikes.
  - 1. Augitic: — Greenstone, Trap Dikes.
- IV. Recent.
  - 2. Quaternary,
    - Present: ——— Alluvium, etc.
    - Holocene,
      - Newer: — Peat, etc.
      - Middle: — Marl, etc.
      - Older: — Terraces, etc.
    - Pleistocene,
      - Newer: — (1) Blue Clay, (2) Brown Clay, etc.
      - Older: — Drift.
  - 1. Tertiary, Pleiocene, Meiocene, (?) — Lignite, Fossil Fruits, Iron, etc.
- III. Champlain
  - 3. Upper,
    - Slates,
      - Lorrain.
      - Utica.
    - Limestones,
      - Trenton.
      - La Motte.
      - Birdseye.
  - 2. Middle: — Limestone, Chazy.
  - 1. Lower: — Sandstone, Calciferous.
- II. Taconic
  - 3. Upper: — Potsdam Sandstone, in its several divisions.
  - 2. Middle, Georgia Slates, Swanton Slates, — With Limestones and Sandstones.
  - 1. Lower,
    - Upper Talcoid Slates, with Limestones.
    - Lower Talcoid Slates, with Quartzite, etc.
- I. Schistose,
  - 3. Granular Limestone, Serpentine, etc.
  - 2. Shists,
    - Argillaceous.
    - Talcose.
  - 1. Gneiss.

Such are the main Series of rocky masses, with their more important subdivisions, which are found in the Counties under consideration. Of these it is proposed to treat briefly under the following heads: first, of their geographical position; secondly, of their stratigraphical relations; next, of their lithological characters; then, of their mineralogical constituents; and finally, of their organic remains. After looking at the several formations in the way proposed, a few words will be added in confirmation of the view taken, and of the order adopted. We accordingly proceed to consider

I.—THE GEOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

With the aim of going over the various groups of strata, as nearly as possible, according to their chronologic succession, we may take our point of departure on the east, and advance westward. This course will enable

us to start with the earliest formations, and to pass, for the most part by successive steps over rocks of ascending grade, until we reach the latest. Thus advancing, we shall see that the beds which are oldest and lowest geologically, so far as we can determine the order, are the highest in their geographical position.—This seeming anomaly arises from the fact that the formations, which have the greatest antiquity, have been most elevated. When any portion of the crust of the earth is upheaved, even the lower beds are often lifted far above the general level of the country. Denudation afterward taking place, the older parts, as they become visible, of course occupy, geographically, the higher or highest points in the neighborhood. At the same time, we readily infer that the most recent deposits must usually lie in the lower, or lowest depressions, such being the situations in which the latest sediments are very likely, if not certain, to be laid down.

Passing on now, and taking a position, as proposed, we find ourselves in a region, the solid portions of which probably consist entirely of rocks belonging to the Schistose System. These lie every where, so far as we know, just beneath the soil, and crop out at almost innumerable points. Talcose Schist is the main formation of all the eastern, and so of much the larger part of Lamoille County. This lies to the north-east of Mount Mansfield, the highest summit of the most elevated ridge of the Green Mountains. On the west of the just mentioned Schists, an other rock of the Foliated division occurs. A band of Gneiss shows itself along the summit and western slope of the principal Green Mountain range. Starting from the south, one can trace it through the eastern portions of Huntington, Bolton, and Underhill, in Chittenden County; through the western limits of Stowe, Morristown, Johnson, and Eden, and through the eastern parts of Cambridge, Waterville, and Belvidere, in Lamoille County; also through Avery's Gore and Montgomery into Richford, if not through it, in Franklin County So, as we advance westward, we find just within the rim of the Champlain Basin, and lower down in it, an other extensive exposure of Talcose Schist. This occupies, in Chittenden County, the western part of Huntington and Bolton, the eastern of Richmond and Jericho, all the middle and western side of Underhill, and a strip along the easterly border of Westford. Meanwhile it covers about half of Franklin County, on the west of the Gneiss, and a narrow border of it, on the east of the same rock. In the midst of the Talcose beds of the last mentioned County, there is a compressed, tape-like band of Argillaceous Schist, extending northerly and southerly, in the townships of Montgomery and Richford. According to the late Survey, there is also a band of this clay formation in Lamoille County, running north and south through the eastern limits of Stowe, Morristown, Hyde Park and Eden, and thence onward, through Orleans County, into Canada. The latter formation I have never examined. Masses of Primitive Limestone, of Serpentine and Steatite likewise occur amid the Schists, in limited quantities, at various points, especially in the Counties of Lamoille and Franklin.

Leaving the Schistose beds, we come next, as we advance westward, to the earliest system of the Sedimentary rocks. The oldest portion of this System, the Lower Taconic, consists predominantly of Talcose or Talcoid Slates. With these are associated Conglomerates, Quartzites, and Limestones. This part of the most ancient Zoic beds lies next west of the Schistose formations, and further down in the Basin. It occupies, in Chittenden County, the western limits of Huntington, Richmond, Jericho, and the larger part of Westford; also the eastern portions of Hinesburgh and Williston, most of Essex, and a narrow strip on the east side of Milton. In Franklin County, it is well exhibited in most of Fairfax, in the western portions of Fairfield and Sheldon, in the eastern of St. Albans and Swanton, and constitutes a narrow band in East Highgate and Franklin. In the eastern part of these beds, there is a large display of Conglomerate. The Quartzite is found interstratified with the Slates in Hinesburg and Williston, while an extensive range of it lies on the west side of the Slates in Milton, Fairfax, Georgia, St. Albans, and Swanton, after which it seems gradually to disappear. Limestones are found at various points, sometimes in extensive beds, often in small lenticular masses, in the midst of the slate. In the latter form, they may be observed in Hinesburgh, St. George, and Williston, also to the east of Swanton Centre. There is likewise a narrow range of Clay Slate, which may be traced from the southern line of Hinesburgh, northward

through Williston, Essex, and Colchester, nearly, if not quite to Milton Falls. A fine exposure of it occurs in the bed of Winooski River, at the mills, near Essex Junction.

Immediately west of the formations just noticed, we find the Middle Taconic range.—This should be divided into two sections, consisting on the east side of the Brown, or Georgia Slates, and on the west side of the Black, or Swanton Slates. These rocks, and particularly those of the former series, contain interstratified beds of brown sandstone and limestone, the latter often occurring in beds of a lense-like shape. The range as thus made up, extends north and south through the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, though in many places it is almost wholly covered by overlying beds. The Georgia Slates, according to President Hitchcock, occur in Chittenden County only in Milton, and thence run northward, through Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate. I find good reasons, however, for believing that they extend thro' Chittenden County, though for the most part as underlying rocks; that they are continued into the Counties of Addison and Rutland; and that thence they may be traced southward into Washington County, New York That a mistake should be made in regard to them is not surprising, when we remember that, in many places, they are covered by later deposits, and are only seen cropping out at favorable localities. The Swanton Slates, while they are to a considerable extent an underlying formation, may yet be seen in many places between Charlotte and Phillipsburgh, Canada. Passing northward from Charlotte, where they are largely concealed from view, we find them cropping out along the western limits of Shelburne, Burlington and Milton, in Chittenden County; while in the County of Franklin, they occupy like portions of Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate. For the greater part of the distance, these slates line the lake shore. Although hidden in many places by later formations, they may be observed in each of the townships mentioned, and in some of them at a large number of points.

The Upper Taconic, which constitutes what is usually known in Vermont as the Red Sandstone, occurs very frequently as a surface rock, in the counties of Chittenden and Franklin. It may be traced through nearly their whole extent in a north and south band. Its western edges usually rest on the Swanton Slates, which it in part overlies; while portions of it, which extend further to the east, repose on the several beds of the Georgia group. Near the southern limits of Chittenden County, it spreads over a broad area, it being found to stretch from near the Lake in Charlotte, almost to Hinesburgh village, and thence on to the south and south-east, it being the surface rock in most of Monkton, and perhaps in a part of Starksborough, in Addision County. It thus overlies a considerable portion both of the Middle and of the Lower Taconic. The same is substantially the case, if my observations be correct, in a part of Franklin County near the Provincial line. What appears to be Potsdam Sandstone occurs near Franklin Centre, and thus not far from the eastern limits of the Lower Taconic. A similar rock is found a few miles north of the same place, in the adjoining County of Canada East, and two or three miles south of the road from Missisquoi Bay to St. Armand.

Having noticed the geographical position of the Taconic System of rocks in North-Western Vermont, we are now to point out that of the Champlain formations. The Lower Champlain, or Calciferous Sandrock, is often met with in isolated masses, lying to the east of the main range of the Potsdam Sandstone, in the counties of both Chittenden and Franklin.* Because of its comparative lack, in this neighborhood, of characteristic marks, and especially of fossils, it is very difficult without, and sometimes even after protracted and often-repeated examinations, to discriminate between this rock and the Taconic limestones, among which it is found reposing in hollow depressions. It is thus situated in Hinesburgh,

*As early as 1862, I found fossils peculiar to the Lower Silurian times, in Brandon, Cornwall and Middlebury, within the recognized limits of the Taconic System. The text gives the interpretation which the facts then seemed to suggest. Feeling my liability to error, I have recently resurveyed the portions of these rocks with which I was before familiar, and made additional surveys of the same formations in new localities, as they occur in the Counties of Addison and Rutland. In this work I engaged partly by myself, and partly in company with the Rev. Mr. Wing. As a result of this new examination I am confirmed in my previous conviction, if it needed any confirmation, that Champlain formations actually occur as indicated. At almost every step, I found abundant evidence that rocks of this later series, particularly the limestones, exist in these two counties, in very considerable force. So, after a patient reconsideration of the principal facts, in the best light I can get, I find nothing that invalidates, and many reasons that tend to strengthen my previous convictions as to the essential difference between the later series of rocks and the Taconic.

Shelburne, Williston, and Essex; perhaps, likewise, in Milton; also, probably, in Swanton and Highgate. There are, moreover, apparent outcroppings of the same formation, on the west of the Red Sandstone. These occur in Charlotte and at Highgate Springs, possibly also in Swanton. In Addison County, portions of the mass are found on both sides of the great break.

Of the Middle Champlain, or Chazy Limestone, no very extensive exposures are found in the townships of North-Western Vermont, which skirt the shores of the Lake. Comparatively small and isolated patches of the formation are met with in Charlotte, St. Albans, and Swanton, and at Highgate Springs. In Addison County, it has a fine display in Ferrisburgh and Panton. On the islands of the Lake, it is also very abundant. There is a very good exhibition of it, in Grand Isle County, on the west shores of the townships of South Hero, and Grand Isle, as well as in the southwestern and southern portions of Isle La Motte.

The Upper Champlain division of rocks, which consists of the limestones known as Birdseye, La Motte (or Black River), and Trenton, of the Utica Slate, and of the Lorrain Shales, is very sparingly displayed in the Counties of Chittenden and Franklin. Ledges made up of one, two, or more of the limestone formations may be seen, at McNiel's Landing in Charlotte, at St. Albans Bay, and in Swanton, as well as at Highgate Springs. In Grand Isle County, these limestones occur in considerable force. On the South Island, they may be observed lying to the east of the Chazy Limestone; also on Isle La Motte, occupying a similar position. In Alburgh, they are only met with in the form of boulders.— On the east of these limestones, there is a large exposure of the Upper Champlain Slates and Shales. Without attempting to discriminate between these formations, it may be simply said, that small outcroppings of one of them, or of both, occur on the east side of Isle La Motte; that they constitute by far the larger parts of the townships of South Hero and Grand Isle; that they make up nearly all North Hero, and are the only solidified aqueous rock in place within the entire limits of Alburgh. There is, perhaps, a small outcropping of one of these formations, or of both, on the lake shore in Charlotte, if not at Highgate Springs.

With the Recent formations, which are composed of the superficial deposits of loose material, all are to some extent familiar. The Pleiocene beds of brown coal, limonite, and the like, crop out in various places between Hinesburgh and Highgate. To the practised eye evidences of glacial agency are perceptible in every township. Drift polishing and striæ may be seen on Isle La Motte, in Swanton, in the eastern part of St. Albans, at Westford Centre, in Colchester, Burlington, Shelburne, Charlotte, and Hinesburgh. Meanwhile drift-markings are found to cover the surface of almost every ledge, on the first removal of the overlying unconsolidated matter. So the drift itself is observable in nearly every neighborhood. It occurs generally as a surface rock, at points which are more than four or five hundred feet above the sea, as well as at many lower elevations. In most places which are below the height just mentioned, the Newer Pleistocene formations of clay, loam, and sand, constitute the existing surface of the Basin.— Clay-stones, as belonging to these deposits, may be found in Alburgh and Swanton, as well as in other localities too numerous for mention. Ancient terraces, sea-beaches, and various other Older Holocene vestiges of the retiring ocean, are of too frequent occurrence to require special designation. The marl and peat beds of the Middle and Newer Holocene occur, in innumerable depressions of the Pleistocene deposits. There is a marl-bed in Alburgh, covering about sixty acres: an other in Grand Isle, of considerable extent: others, of more limited area, are met with in Highgate, Swanton, and several neighboring townships. Peat-beds, while of great interest, need not to be enumerated, as they are found in almost every township. The alluvium characteristic of the Present, which is constantly making and enriching our intervale lands, occurs in the valleys of nearly all our streams, and can be observed as filling up the channels, and forming deltas at the mouths, of some of the principal rivers.

Before turning from this part of the subject, we should perhaps just glance at the position of the principal Intrusive masses. Intruded matter, in one form or an other, no doubt, occurs in the Foliated series of rocks; probably, also, in the Lower Taconic; while in the shape of veins it appears, to some extent, in most of the great formations, When it assumes the guise of dikes, its occurrence, as might be anticipated, is most frequent in the neighborhood

of the Lake. And the rocks, which it thus cuts through, are for the most part Taconic and Lower Silurian. Masses usually regarded as a part of the Eruptive System, and belonging to one or an other of the three principal classes of dikes, are found in great abundance in Chittenden County, and particularly in Shelburne and Burlington. In Charlotte, a rock of this kind may be seen, on the shore of the Lake, at Holmes' Point, just north of McNeil's Landing. An other runs through the southern portion of Glebe Hill; still an other occurs in the highway, a few rods to the west of the Baptist Corner. So, two or three of these rocky masses are visible, in the southeast part of the township, not far from the Friends' House of Worship. In Hinesburgh, a dike of considerable width occurs at the village: an other on the hillside to the south of Mr. Willson's. In Shelburne, these rocks are of too frequent occurrence to be in all instances particularly designated. They are very numerous on the shore of the Lake, especially in Mr. Nash's neighborhood, and all along the west side of Shelburne Point: also on the east side of the last named point, as well northwest of the Ship-Yard, as south-east of it, and near the head of the Bay. One may be seen in the road, near the summit of the high hill, a little to the east of Shelburne Falls. Meanwhile in the east part of the township, three or four occur: one of them is at the marble quarry near Shelburne Pond, an other a mile or so south of the Gage Meeting-House.—Again, two or three may be seen in St. George. Professor Thompson observed several in Richmond; according to Professor Adams, there is one in Bolton. In Burlington they appear in considerable force. One occurs some distance north of the mouth of Potash Brook.—There is a meridional one of particular interest, a little to the east of Bluff Rock Point. The same as extended, or an other, (I am uncertain which), crops out in several places further north. An additional one is observable on the shore of the Lake, just south of Ship-Yard Bay. In the shore portion of the Red Rocks, there is one from twelve to fifteen feet wide; near by, a much narrower one may be seen. One is also visible at three or four points on Willard's Ledge; not far from this, to the north-east, a second appears; meanwhile two crop out, somewhat further to the east, on Spear Street; and still an other is visible, to the south-east of the Medical College, on the road to Williston; further on in the same direction near Muddy Brook, yet one more occurs. In the bed of the river, at Hubbell's Falls, in Essex, there is a fine exhibition of one with several breaks. Three show themselves on the shore of the lake in the southwestern part of Colchester. In the same township, north of Mallet's Bay, two more have been met with. There is yet another at Milton Falls. Six or seven are known to occur in South Hero; while there is one in Grand Isle. Several, as I am informed, crop out in Waterville. If I remember aright, though I find no note of it in my memorandum-books, I have observed one in Enosburgh. Many may be seen on the islands in the Lake; one in particular should be mentioned, as running across the north-western part of Juniper Island. In closing this list of dikes, I would simply add that the hill, south of the Charlotte Railway Station, is an upthrust of igneous rock—the only one visible of much extent, so far as I know, in this part of Vermont.

Such is the geographical position of the main masses of rocks, which are found in the district under consideration. In passing the formations thus in review, the aim has been simply to point out the more important localities; to give so much of details, as barely to soften down the rugged outlines; and no more than a fair picture of the topography of the several divisions might render necessary. Many of the formations are largely exhibited; some only occur in fragmentary remains; while others, though finely displayed in given particulars, have been greatly worn and wasted by the many abrading agencies, that have been ceaselessly operative through the ages.

II.—THE STRATIGRAPHICAL RELATIONS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT

Are next to occupy our attention. In noticing the stratigraphy of any region, three points naturally come into view; first, the dip of the rocks; secondly, the strike; and, thirdly, their bedding, including the relations of the strata to each other. By *dip* is meant the inclination or slope of the layers, and thus the angle which they form with the plane of the horizon. The several formations under consideration, as must be already evident, for the most part slant toward the east.

Described more exactly, the direction of their slope may be said to be somewhat to the south of east, while they vary in their inclination from zero to ninety degrees.

Supposing ourselves again standing on the Foliated rocks in Lamoille County, we find in places abundant evidence of an anticlinal axis, that is to say of a ridge or axis, from which the layers dip in opposite directions. Presuming the Gneiss to have been originally the lowest rock in this group, and the Schists to have lain next above it, let us suppose that an elevatory force was applied from beneath. As the result of such an application of power, the beds may have been lifted up, and a meridional ridge, or series of ridges made to appear. In many places the Schists might be broken at the summit, and caused to part, thus revealing the underlying Gneiss. In this way we see that the beds would be caused to incline, on the one side eastward, and on the other to the west. And such is substantially the position of these rocks. The main range of the Green Mountains, as it appears in this neighborhood, consists of Gneiss thus lifted up in the form of an anticlinal ridge. This structure is well exhibited in the elevated summit called the Couching Lyon (or Camel's Hump), and in Mount Mansfield; or, as we may equally well and more definitely say, in the townships of Huntington, Bolton, and Underhill, in Chittenden County; in those of Stowe, Cambridge, and Johnson, in Lamoille County; and perhaps in other localities still further to the north.

On the east side of this mountain range, the Talcose Schists slope for the most part eastward. On the west side, as we should expect, their inclination is at first, and for some distance, westward; then they are in places nearly vertical; finally they come to dip predominantly toward the east. We thus have, in passing from the summit of the mountain down into the Basin, what is sometimes called a synclinal arrangement of the beds. In other words, they so dip on each side of an assumed axis, as to tend to come together beneath the surface, just as the rays of a fan all converge toward the handle. This attitude of the strata of the Talcose Schist may be seen in Huntington, Bolton, and Richmond, in Chittenden County; in Fletcher, also in Enosburgh and Montgomery, to mention no other localities, in the County of Franklin.

The prevailing dip of the Taconic rocks is to the east. Of the Lower Series of this system of formations, the predominant inclination is somewhat steep, though less than that of the Schistose beds. It varies from 25° or 30° to 70° or 80°; sometimes it even reaches 90°. The slope of the Middle Taconic beds is, for the most part, less than that of the Lower, though we occasionally find it great in the later rocks. In the channel of the Missisquoi River, at Swanton Falls, the strata are generally about 80°; frequently they are found to be 85°; while in some cases they are even vertical. The Upper Taconic Sandstones usually slant from 4° or 5° to 25° or 30°. In a few rare instances, their inclination is much greater.

Among the Champlain rocks, there is a wide range in dip, There are a few localities, in which their slope is westward. Generally, however, it is to the east. In many places they incline in this direction only slightly; in others very steeply; while, in some cases, they have apparently experienced an overturn

The recent and unconsolidated beds, that show marks of stratification, have to a great extent a comparatively slight dip. Situated, for the most part, in the lower and more level portions of the Basin, and conforming some what with the prevailing surface of the underlying rocks, they are in the large majority of instances nearly horizontal. From this statement there are, of course, many minor variations. These arise from manifold causes, from undermining occasioned by the action of springs, from the removal of quicksands, from slides, and from various other changes, which owe their origin to the presence of water, to heat and cold, to pressure and the like.

Turning from this rapid survey of the dip of the several great systems of rocks, we proceed to take a hasty look at their *strike*, after which we may hope to be better prepared to notice the stratigraphical relations of the various formations to each other. By strike, which is always at right angles to the dip, we mean the trend, or direction of the prevailing line of uplifts. This, in the Basin of Lake Champlain, does not vary much from north and south. Looked at more accurately, it is generally—though of course, there are local variations—from a few degrees west of south

to the same amount east of north. There having been, as heretofore intimated, a succession of north and south uplifts, and often of breaks connected with them, we at once see that, in going from the Lake eastward, we must expect to encounter a series of meridional ridges. These, as a matter of course, correspond in the main with the trend of the rocks: or, as we may just as well say, they are at right angles with the dip. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that these ridges, or uplifts, having an abrupt precipice, or mural face on the west, with a more gentle slope from the summit toward the east, form, at the present day, a characteristic feature in the scenery of Western Vermont. But, while the strike is in the general as indicated, it should be added, that its direction varies in the several great systems of rocks, no two of them standing in this respect in exact correspondence. This must be evident enough, from a cursory glance at the Geological Map of the State, without a minute specification of the details on which the conclusion rests.

In regard to the Intrusive rocks under their general relations no statements are necessary; a word on Dikes is all that is needed in this place. These, as most are aware, are wall-like masses, from a few inches to several feet in thickness, of unknown depth, and of greater or less length, according to that of the rent which they fill, or originally filled. The Dikes composed of Greenstone, as has been remarked, are for the most part straight, and of nearly uniform thickness. Those of a porphyritic, as well as of a mixed character, exhibit many breaks, or faults, and are more irregular in their form generally. All these rocks are usually vertical, though such as consist of Feldspar occasionally send out from the principal mass flat layers, which either repose between the strata of the adjacent formations, or overlie them. The Intrusive masses, in this vicinity, also run in most instances, nearly at right angles with the strike of the Sedimentary beds. To this statement the number of exceptions is small, only a few dikes in the Champlain Basin being known to extend north and south. Thus these masses, so far as the term dip can be properly applied to them, are nearly vertical, while their direction is almost invariably from west to east.

From these hasty references to the dip and strike of the main masses, we may advance a step, in order to glance for a moment at the *bedding* of the rocks, and the relations of the various beds to each other. The several members of the Foliated group, all belonging as they do to one great system, are interstratified. They follow one an other, though apparently without any definite order of succession. The masses of Limestone, of Serpentine and Steatite, seem to conform with the beds of Gneiss and Talcose Schist, with which they are associated. All the rocks that properly belong to the Foliated division,—and all those now under consideration, appear to belong to this group—are invariably, so far as I can make them out, an underlying series, no one of them ever being known to be interstratified with the Sedimentary formations.*

Passing to the Taconic System of rocks, we find other peculiarities in the bedding. The Slates, which are the predominant series in the lower group, are interstratified with conglomerates, quartzites, and limestones. The lowest bed is usually a conglomerate: sometimes it is a quartzite, or brown sandstone; occasionally it is slate. There is some variation in different localities. The order of sequence of most common occurrence is, first, conglomerate; next, slate which in many places holds rounded pebbles; then, two or three beds of sandstones with intervening slates; fourthly, limestones; while these are finally followed by immense beds of slate, the upper portions of which are occasionally fit for roofing. A good exhibition of these rocks, and of their succession,—one which has vividly reminded me of similar exposures in Berkshire County, Mass.,—is furnished on

* That metamorphic beds are occassionally found interstratified with others that are not metamorphic, is very true. That layers of Aqueous rocks of a metamorphic character are intermingled with such as have undergone no perceptible change, is indeed freely admitted. But this admission is in entire harmony with the statement of the text; for the metamorphic beds in question, as the very terms used imply, do not belong to the Foliated, or Vaporous division of rocks as already defined.

It may be proper for me to add that, on the west side of the Lake, in the township of Moriah, nearly horizontal beds of the Lower Champlain rocks rest unconformably upon and against masses of the Foliated series, which constitute the eastern flanks of the Adirondacks. These foliated masses seem exactly to answer to the Schistose beds already considered, which lie on the east side of the Basin. If this view of the rocks be correct, the Foliated, or so-called Metamorphic formations can hardly be more recent Sedimentary beds which have undergone the changes ascribed to the agency of metamorphism.

Swanton Hill, in East Swanton. But is this arrangement of the strata susceptible of an explanation, at once reasonable and consonant with the facts? On this point I add a few brief suggestions. Would we then rightly understand the position of the Lower Taconic beds, and the occasional variations in the order of sequence, we need to remember what has been said respecting the deposition of these rocks. Bearing in mind that the sea was at first small, aud that it only gradually increased, we may find that there were abundant occasions for the occurrence of what might else seem to be anomalies. The water probably occupied a long and comparatively narrow north and south depression, formed by an early crumpling of the crust of the earth. On either shore of this slowly, but steadily expanding sea, conglomerates would be laid down in some places, quartzites in others, and in still others slates, which might also occupy most of the middle of the depression, and finally, as the age advanced, become the main overlying deposit. Time wearing away, the sea becoming deeper, and extending westward, limestones and slates might follow in that direction. Thus, on the subsequent upheaval and breaking up of the beds, there would be room for manifold apparent variations in the order of succession, and for all the seeming anomalies with which we meet. At the close of the Lower Taconic period, there was perhaps considerable disturbance, and doubtless a slight elevation of the beds in their eastern extension. Long afterward they were doubtless thrown up on edge, and made to abut against the gneiss and schists, somewhat as they now occur. We need not accordingly be surprised that there are seeming anomalies; that we find these early Sedimentary beds resting on and against the underlying formations; that they are always, as a system, independent of them; and that the order of succession is very different from that of the Champlain rocks.

Next follow the Middle Taconic beds, which, so far as I can judge, form a group, or perhaps two closely allied groups, unconformable with the Lower Taconic. They usually rest on the just-considered inferior series, especially on the east, and often in other parts, or upon older formations, which were above the ocean in the first great stage of the Taconic era. If I read the rocks aright, the level of the sea was such, that the Swanton Slates, which constitute the western section of the Middle Taconic, were the first formation to be deposited during these times; and, also, that they were laid down at a greater distance to the west, than were the beds already noticed.—They would thus generally extend over, though, perhaps in many places only just lap upon, the later and more depressed portions of the Lower Taconic. At the close of the Swanton epoch, there was perhaps a slight elevation on the west, and a limited depression on the east. This change in level would introduce the Georgia period, and allow the deposition of the Georgia beds upon the middle and eastern parts of the Swanton Slates, and also upon the western flanks of the Lower Taconic series. Thus, such a Basin being formed, the then existing gap between the Lower and the Middle Taconic would be filled by the several beds of the Georgia group, the upper portions of which consist of slates which are interstratified with, or succeeded by, brecciated limestones and sandstones.—These are particularly well exhibited at Highgate Falls, and in the same range as it appears in Swanton. In this wise, the way would be gradually prepared for the sandstone period which was about to follow.

Thus, as I conceive, after sundry changes in the level of the Basin, the Potsdam times were introduced. During their continuance, there were probably many slight oscillations in the surface of the region. Evidence of such mutations is found in the non-conformity of the Red Sandstone with the underlying rocks. In some places the lower portions, in others the middle or upper beds, of this formation rest directly on the subjacent slates. Again, such is the appearance of these slates in given localities, as to suggest that they were for a long while above the sea, and thus exposed to the action of atmospheric agencies, before the overlying sandstone was laid down.—There are yet other situations, in which the deposition of the Potsdam beds seems to have closely followed that of the underlying slates. So great diversity appears at different points, that a large variety of statements have been made, each one of which has some support, while none by itself alone is adequate, the combination of all into one broad and many-sided view being needful in order to the exposition of the whole truth. From what has been said, it may be inferred that the Potsdam Sandstone reposes, for the most part, on

the Middle Taconic formations, though in places on those of Lower Taconic age, but with discordance in dip and strike, and usually in the order of succession. Some of these variations may be well observed at Highgate Falls. On the subsequent elevation of these rocks, what is sometimes called the great break, was caused to run, in this neighborhood, through the Swanton Slates. The beds on the eastern side were thrust upward, becoming in places, and occasionally for a considerable distance, almost vertical. By such a movement of the Black Slates, the Georgia beds, which overlie them on the east, would be also tilted up at a high, though somewhat less angle. Meanwhile the overlying Potsdam might be, in given localities, shoved somewhat to the east against the flanks and edges of the older strata lying higher up in the Basin. In other places, they would be moved very little; in some, they have evidently undergone no displacement at all.* There are points, at which such a force must have been operative, as to cause them to become considerably folded. This was clearly the case at Highgate Springs; also, at what is called the Oven, just south of the Chittenden County line, in the township of Monkton.†

Such seems to be about the position which these rocks for a while maintained in Northwestern Vermont, and of this kind the movements which they underwent, as they came gradually to assume their present attitude.— Of course, subsequent denudation did its work on the formations overlying the Potsdam, and situated to the east of the great break, wearing away the larger part of them; while the newer rocks on the west of the break, as being more depressed, would be less abraded; and thus they might, for the most part, alone remain in sight.

Before this fracture occurred, the Champlain rocks were laid down as overlying deposits, upon a portion of the Taconic beds.— The lower group constitutes a distinct stage by itself. The same may be said of the Middle Champlain rocks, though we find the transition from this series to the next higher, far less abrupt than in the former instance.— The Upper Champlain limestones become slaty in their newer beds, and pass almost imperceptibly into Utica Slate, and this as gradually into Lorrain Shales. The present position of the lower portions of these later formations indicates, that they originally rested upon the underlying Taconic rocks unconformably. On the final occurrence of the before-mentioned rupture, many smaller breaks no doubt also found place. Among

* It will be well perhaps to cite a few localities, at which some of these peculiarities may be observed. There is no single out-cropping, which exemplifies them all. In reaching the conclusions expressed in the text, a great number of observations at different, and in some instances at distant points, have been made. These, of course, can not all be mentioned. Possibly as good an out-cropping as any that is easily accessible, may be found on the south-east side of Shelburne Point, near the head of Shelburne Bay. Along the water, there is an uplift of Red Sandstone about 40 rods in width, and having a northerly and southerly trend. On the east side, at the water's edge, the Black (or Swanton) Slate may be seen cropping out, for some distance, beneath the Red Sandstone. This uplift is greatest in the centre, the ridge sloping to the north and to the south,and thus becoming lower and lower toward the ends. Now at the point of highest elevation, the sandstone and the slate have not been apparently moved, the one upon the other, at all. So the silicious beds overlie the argillaceous in a way to indicate, that they now occupy, relatively each to each, very nearly their original position, there being a simple uplift of this part of the formations. But further to the north, where the junction of the two rocks is visible, *slickensides* occur between the slate and the sandstone. These were evidently produced by the sliding of one surface upon the other, owing to the relatively unequal elevation of the different parts of the sloping mass. Leaving this point for the present, and proceeding toward the head of the Bay, one may find indications in several places, that the Black Slate is the underlying formation, the Potsdam Sandstone being the prevailing rock in sight. Advancing about two miles further in the same direction we come to Shelburne Falls. Here the easterly limit of the Red Sandstone occurs, forming a cliff on the east side of the river, and succeeded by a high hill. Some years ago I happened at this place, as the gristmill was undergoing repairs. An excavation had been made in the channel of the stream. On examining it, I was delighted to find the Black Slate brought to light and lying unconformably beneath the easterly border of the Potsdam Sandstone. Proceeding from this point, for a short distance, to the north-east, we may find on some portions of the hill-side already mentioned, a part of which is faced on the west by sandstone, repeated out-croppings of the Georgia Slate. This succeeds the Swanton Slate just spoken of as occurring in the bed of the river, and is so situated as to indicate that the Sandstone does not run beneath it, but simply rests upon and against its upturned edges.

Without further specification it is evident that, among many other points, these rocks clearly indicate, (1) that, in this locality, the Potsdam Sandstone was originally deposited upon the Swanton Slate; (2) that it has been moved horizontally, in most places only slightly, in some apparently none at all; and (3) that it occurs as an overlying mass, covering the Swanton Slates for at least a mile in an east and west direction, and finally touches, on the east, upon the western border of the Georgia Group. I may add that some points which may at first seem obscure in Shelburne, are supplemented and made perfectly plain in other localities; e. g., at Snake Mountain, in Addison; at Lone Rock Point, in Burlington; also in St. Albans, Swanton and Highgate.

these there is apparently a series lying to the west of the great fault. Taking our stand on the lake-shore, say in the township of Panton, in Addison County, we have under our feet Upper Champlain Slates. Proceeding eastward, we next have the Trenton Limestone, then the Chazy Limestone, overlaid by the Birdseye Limestone and the LaMotte Marble. Thus advancing, we finally encounter the Calciferous Sandrock. This order of succession in connection with the "lay" of the beds, as seen in the field, suggests the existence of a series of minor faults. Substantially the same state of things seems to prevail, in the rocks on the east of the great break already so often mentioned.*

From what has been said of the dip and strike of the consolidated beds in North-Western Vermont, and of their relations to each other, it must be evident that they furnish the ground-work, so to speak, for a great variety in the surface of the superficial deposits. There is a succession of long north and south elevations with like intervening depressions. These meridional valleys are occasionally connected by east and west cuts, which extend through what would else be uninterrupted ranges of hills. And from this arrangement, there result countless advantages, ceaseless uses, as well as great convenience, to say nothing of a perpetually recurring diversity in the face of the country. These gaps, probably, for the most part originated in local breaks, caused by the unequal application of the elevatory force, which uplifted the hills; they have been since greatly abraded, and more deeply worn; and they now serve as pass-ways for the numerous rivulets and streams, which, starting from the mountains, travel by devious paths, until they reach the bosom of the Lake. Of course all this solid frame-work of hill and dale is covered with superficial deposits. These were undoubtedly, from the first, more or less uneven:—meanwhile, in many places, they have been rendered still more undulating, by the ceaseless wear of brooks and rivers, by land-slides and the manifold agencies perpetually operative in a region affected by alternations of heat and cold. At the same time, not a few depressions have lost much of their original depth and extent, as the beds of marshes and ponds have been filled with marl and peat; as lake-bottoms and river-channels have been, more or less, covered with deposits of sand and mud; as the numerous intervals have been gradually raised by the annual, or semi-annual depositions of alluvium.

Thus we have been able to see that there are distinctive lines of demarcation between the several systems of rocks, owing to differences in their stratigraphical relations. In connection with these manifold variations, room is afforded for a vast variety in the aspects of the region, for picturesque and charming views, and so for perpetual delight in the ever-changing phases of the scenery, which greet the eye of the observer, as he passes from point to point. The dip of the strata, as should be evident at a glance, is for the most part such as to favor the retention of moisture. In consequence, perennial springs are abundant; here and there an intermittent spring occurs; while occasionally a mineral spring sends forth its healing waters. Streams flow from most of our hills; rivulets and rivers meander through all our principal valleys, finally to be lost in the bosom of the Lake. Many of the rocks containing lime, and other constituents of a good soil, disintegrate with great readiness. Thus is furnished abundant material for the healthy growth and support of plants, shrubs, and trees of a large variety. Accordingly, our hill-sides are tillable to a great height; even the most elevated up-lifts are clothed with verdure to their very summits. In this view it is clear that the Green Mountain State is rightly named. Hence North-Western Vermont in particular, without detraction from any other portion, furnishes arable lands of excellent quality, and some of the best pasture-grounds in the world. We consequently see that there is a stable foundation on which rests its fame as a grazing country, to say nothing of it now in other respects—nothing of its grand mountain scenery—nothing of the charming views afforded by Jay, Mansfield, and the Couching Lyon, as well

*This instance of plication in the Red Sandstone of Monkton, is one of the finest in Vermont. At the locality referred to, the rock consists of thin layers of sandstone interstratified with slate. As the curve is very regular, and as the underlying, or incurved slate has been somewhat removed by disintegration, thus affording an aperture, the fold as hollowed out is commonly known in the vicinity of its occurrence, as "the oven." It is situated at the southern extremity of a hill, not far south of the Charlotte and Monkton town-line, and a little to the north-west of the house of Friend Miles. A representation of it may be seen in Professor Adams' *Second Annual Report*, p. 165: also in the *Appendix* to Professor Thompson's *History of Vermont*, p. 45.

as by many elevations of less height—nothing of its quiet secluded vales—nothing of its peaceful hamlets, so dear to every home-bred citizen, and enchanting even to the far-travelled tourist.

III.—THE LITHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT,

Need now to come under consideration.—The word Petrology is sometimes used to designate what is here meant by lithological characters. Reference is made to the appearance which formations have, and to the description of them, as they lie in masses—to characteristics, which can only be made out in the field—as distinguished from their mineralogical and chemical constituents. The latter may be studied perfectly well in minute specimens, and investigated to best advantage in the laboratory, while the former can not. The lithological, or petrological peculiarities of the rocks of North-Western Vermont require close attention, as they are calculated to throw much light on many points which might else remain in the dark, and as not a little is dependent on them, in the determination of the exact series to which given beds, only poorly supplied with fossils, really belong. Each of the later systems of strata being made up of sediments derived from earlier rocks, it is often the fact, that the differences are not strongly marked. Indeed, rocks altogether different in their ages, sometimes bear very close resemblances one to the other. Hence the importance of noting every characteristic mark.

The Foliated division of rocks as probably being the oldest in this district, with the exception of a few isolated beds of Granite, is the first to come before us. Typical Gneiss is characterized by its foliated structure, it being easily divisible into slabs having nearly parallel planes. In this respect it differs from Granite, which is a massive rock, and is not thus divisible. And yet, in many cases, Gneiss is very much like Granite. In fact, there are instances, as at Greenfield, in Mass.,* in which the lower portion of an extensive mass seems to be genuine Granite; while the upper may be readily divided into thin layers, and hence is regarded as gneissic; and such it is to all intents and purposes. The reason of this will be evident at once, if the reader bear in mind what has been said of the two rocks. In some cases, as I have no doubt, the Granite formed downward, while the Gneiss advanced upward, there being no exact line of demarcation apparent between the two, and each becoming more distinctive as the process went on.—The Talcose Schists are easily split; they are characterized by their soft, unctious *feel*, and are usually of a greenish hue. They are generally even bedded, and never, so far as I can learn, contain angular or rounded pebbles. —Serpentine, which occurs in beds amidst the Schists, is dark green in color, especially when newly fractured or polished. In the market it is sometimes known as *Verd Antique* marble.—Steatite, or soap-stone, which is frequently associated with Serpentine, is of a pale green.—The Limestone occurs in beds, and is inclosed in the Schists. It often abounds in grains, which give it a sparkling appearance; hence it is sometimes called granular: these calcareous masses are also termed primitive, or saccharoidal limestone.

On coming to the Lower Taconic series, we meet with beds probably largely made up of material drawn from the earlier rocks on the east. These later Strata, as thus formed have, in their lithological characters, various points of resemblance to the older foliated beds. The slaty masses are, in many places, closely like the Prozoic Schists, from which they were, undoubtedly in a large measure, derived. Because of this similarity, they are often termed Talcose Slates: a portion of them has borne the name, Magnesian Slates; perhaps in some cases, the epithet, Talcoid, would be still more appropriate.—The Sandstones are usually brown; the same is true of the portions more properly described as quartzites, though we sometimes find them, as in the east part of Swanton, nearly milk-white. In not a few localities they are granular. Hence Dr. Emmons called the formations Brown Sandstone, or Granular Quartz.—The Conglomerate is made up of rounded pebbles enclosed in what was probably once a talcose or talcoid paste. Sometimes these pebbles seem to have been flattened, or elongated and widened. As to how far this flattening was due to the heated state of the waters, at the time the beds were deposited, aided by pressure, I am not yet in all respects clear.—The calcareous beds were called Stockbridge Limestone by Professor Emmons, because of their fine

* A case somewhat similar may be observed, in the township of Moriah, New York, a few miles to the west of Port Henry.

exhibition in Stockbridge, Mass. They answer to a part of Dr. Hitchcock's Eolian Limestone. They are often somewhat coarse, especially in their eastern limits, though in many cases they are fine-grained, and very compact. Different parts of the same range are unequal in thickness, owing, perhaps, to the fact that they were in part deposited by thermal springs.—The Talcoid Slate connected with the Stockbridge Limestone, though in most respects similar to the lower strata on the east, may be fitly and as a matter of convenience, regarded as a section by itself, on account of the vast thickness of the formation. It differs from the first-mentioned talcose or talcoid beds, in the comparative absence both of conglomerates and of intrusive masses of quartz.

We find on passing to the Middle Taconic rocks, that they differ considerably, in their lithological characters, from those which have been just noticed. This difference seems to be the natural result of their two-fold source of derivation. The materials of which they are composed, were apparently drawn both from the Schistose beds, and from the Lower Taconic. The Swanton Slates are very dark, almost black, owing, perhaps, to the presence of bituminous or carbonaceous matter. Because of their color, they are frequently called the Black Slates. They are usually even-bedded; in some parts they are largely pervaded by calcspar; they thus present to the eye a dark ground checked with white. The interstratified Sandstones are generally brown, sometimes reddish from the presence of iron, and are from three or four inches, to several feet in thickness. The Limestones are, for the most part, dove-colored. In their formation, thermal springs were probably to some extent operative. They are compact in their structure, very uneven in their bedding, and are quarried with difficulty. For a long time they were well known in market as Dove or Swanton Marble, reference being had to their color, or to the township in which one of the earliest quarries was opened. The limestone beds are rare in the western portions of the Slate;* their finest exhibition is near its summit. — The Georgia Slates are usually brown, hence they have been familiarly known as the Brown Slates. They also contain interstratified beds of Sandstone and of Limestone. The Sandstones in this group are generally brown, and, for the most part, occur in thicker beds than those of the Swanton series. The calcareous portions are frequently in lenticular† masses, which were probably once entirely surrounded by Slate. Like some of the Swanton marble, they bear a very close resemblance, lithologically, to certain limestones of a later day, which were, perhaps, derived in part from these or other kindred masses. In not a few localities, the transition from the Slate to the Limestone is very readily recognized. As we approach given masses of limestone, we find that the adjacent slate becomes more and more decidedly calcareous, while the adjoining parts of the lime-rock are slaty. In fact, some of its first beds are very shaly, the advancing layers being less so. Occasionally the limestones are slaty throughout, as if they had been formed by alternating depositions of argillaceous and calcareous matter. Such a structure would naturally result if the clay were laid down in the usual manner, while the lime came from thermal springs.

The Potsdam group furnishes a considerable variety of petrological characters. The lowest strata are dark red; in some localities, portions are almost blood-red. Above these there is a mass of whitish sandstone. This is followed by a band of chocolate-colored beds. Next, in ascending order, we meet with a compact conglomerate, or with what may be described as a mottled calcareous sandstone, usually known as the Winooski Marble. It has also been called Brockatel Marble. Properly, it is a breccia in which the cementing paste, which contains considerable lime, has become about as compact as the enclosed angular fragments, which are also calcareous. Such being its structure, the different parts usually decompose with nearly equal facility, and its true character is not recognized on its disintegration. Hence its brecciated nature has been denied; but this may be clearly

* Still such beds are occasionally met with. Several of small extent, may be seen in the west part of Swanton. A calcareous mass of this kind occurs in the Slate, of which Rock Dunder is mostly composed. According to my present recollection, similar interstratified beds may be seen near Appletree Point. They are certainly to be met with at Mallet's Bay, underlying the Potsdam Sandstone.

† While these beds were long ago accurately described by Dr. Emmons, Professor Marcou was the first (if I mistake not) to apply to them the epithet, "lenticular." See his "Letter to M. Joachim Barrande, on the Taconic Rocks of Vermont and Canada, p. 5.

seen in some portions of the rock in Swanton, also in others which I have met with in Burlington. This breccia is succeeded by a red or gray sandstone, which is of frequent occurrence, and much used as building material. The series is crowned by magnesian limestone, from which may be manufactured an excellent water-cement. All the members of this group are seldom present in any one locality, there having, doubtless, been many variations in level during its deposition, and denudation having since wrought a terrible work. The fact that varying levels of the formation are represented in different neighborhoods, may have sometimes led observers to suppose that all the manifold characters met with in the rock, at points comparatively near each other, belong to the same horizon. Differences in identical beds, at places little separated, no doubt, constantly occur, but they do not, perhaps, prevail to so great an extent, as some have imagined.

In the Champlain System of rocks we find lithological differences in close union with points of similarity. They resemble the Taconic formations, as we should expect they would, in many respects, and still in some they differ from them. The peculiarities of each geologic horizon must be learned by observation, and when once thus mastered, they can often be better and more readily recognized, than described, Of this every experienced observer is aware; and it is peculiarly the case as one attempts to note the almost insensible gradations in passing over, first, the Schistose formations, then the Taconic, and finally those with which we are now occupied: and yet the differences between the first and the last are rather marked. The Calciferous Sandrock, which in many cases approaches a dolomite, or magnesian limestone, is usually gray. When fresh, the surface is generally sparkling; but it becomes drab-colored, after continued exposure to the atmosphere. The Chazy Limestone usually weathers gray, or a bluish gray. Recently-fractured portions are ordinarily dark-colored.—The Birdseye Limestone, so called from the real or fancied resemblance of one of its fossils to the eye of a bird, is, for the most part, a compact rock. It breaks unevenly and often with difficulty, and becomes gray, as the calcareous portion is removed by atmospheric agencies.—The Isle La Motte, or Black River Marble, so designated from two localities in which it is finely displayed, is close-grained in structure. Like the preceding formation, it usually weathers gray. It breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and, when freshly broken, is almost black. Polished specimens are often jet-black.—The Trenton Limestone, which is a thin bedded rock, is generally gray, bluish-gray, or black. It is in many cases, somewhat shaly, especially in its upper portions. The clay, which remains after the removal of the lime from its surface, gives it a peculiar drab weathering.—Next in succession is the Utica Slate, so named from its typical locality. It is a fissile rock, very tender, and is almost sure to crumble, from the effect of alternate wetting and drying. The presence of bituminous matter usually renders it dark-colored.—This formation is followed by the Lorrain Shales, which are often confounded with it, or only discriminated from it with difficulty, especially when they occur in isolated beds, and are destitute of fossils. They are called Lorrain, and sometimes Pulaski Shales, as they are well exhibited in the two townships bearing these names in Jefferson County, New York.

The appearance of the Recent masses of overlying rock is very different from that of all the older formations. Being for the most part unconsolidated, they of course have an aspect which renders them easy of recognition in the general, if not in their respective members. While the Pleiocene formation is composed of several different materials, its existence in any locality is usually suggested by the presence of more or less of stained matter, peculiar to ocherous deposits. The Drift as made up largely of detritus from subjacent or from neighboring formations, has many characteristics in common with them. That of different localities varies with the nature of the underlying rocks, or of those situated to the north-west. It has additionally the several distinctive marks which come from its peculiar mode of derivation and deposition. The overlying Blue Clay, which in places gives unmistakable signs of stratification, is a very compact, tenacious mass, almost impervious to water. The surface fades considerably on exposure to the atmosphere. Above this, are two formations, or two strongly contrasted portions of a single formation, having very dissimilar lithological characters. One is the Brown Clay, which is somewhat calcareous, as well as silicious, especially in its

upper parts. The other, called the Pleistocene Sands, is composed entirely of calcareous beds. These have great diversity, not only in their lithological constituents, which are determined by their locality, but also in the size of the imbedded grains. These Sands seem to be connected laterally, and are probably interstratified, with the Brown Loam, or Clay. Of the Marl, Peat and Alluvium, no special description is needed in this place.

Only a few words are required on the lithological characters of the so-called Eruptive rocks These vary according to their composition, their exposure, and perhaps their mode of formation. Trap or Greenstone dikes, when freshly fractured, are, as their name implies, some variety of green. More accurately described, they are of a pea-green color. They weather to a gray, which is often tinged by yellow, or a yellowish brown. On exposure to the atmosphere, they are chemically affected, and easily decompose, crumbling away. The Porphyritic dikes have, for the most part, a rich, creamy hue. This has several grades of shading; in fact we meet with it from a dark to a very light chocolate-brown. Of course there is the presence of crystals of feldspar, characteristic of porphyry, which often appear like blotches. The other dikes, which I have ventured to call Mixed, from the elements involved, and from the combined agencies probably operative, in their formation, vary in color. Occasionally they have a creamy "look," from the presence of feldspar, without distinctly formed crystals. At times they seem to take their predominant hue from the impure clays which enter into the composition. Frequently they are colored by iron, which is present in some one or more of its various forms.

Of so great variety, not to say diversity, are the petrological characters found in the several different divisions of rocks, in North-Western Vermont. While the gradations may seem to be by no means distinctly marked, as we pass step by step from one end of the series to the other, we yet find on viewing them more closely, and especially on comparing portions somewhat separated from each other, that there are real lines of demarcation —just such as, in some form or other, run through all nature—serving to mark, usually by easy and graceful transitions, the limits of each great System. These characteristics are of such a sort, as usually to indicate, by those unobtrusive tokens so peculiar in the works of creative wisdom, that they legitimately belong to rocks formed at different periods. Did we well understand all the different kinds, and the laws of their manifold variation, by them alone, no doubt, we should be able to discriminate between the several beds of rocks which occur in this neighborhood. But, as our knowledge in this particular department is so limited, and as it is desirable that we seek light from every source suited to supply it, it will be well for us also to look for evidence in other directions.

IV.—THE MINERALOGICAL CONSTITUENTS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT

May accordingly suggest, as we advance to their consideration, other points of difference. Under the designation just used, it is proper to include both the minerals and metals which occur in the various formations of this region. These it is not the aim to treat with great minuteness of detail. It is simply proposed to mention a few of the more important, whether they occur by themselves, or in the composition of the rocky masses.

In the several members of the Foliated division of rocks, we find many important elements. Gneiss consists of quartz, feldspar, and mica. In the Gneiss of this district, two kinds of feldspar are present. The kind with which we most often meet in this rock is orthoclase, or potash feldspar; sometimes we find soda feldspar, or albite, as one of its constituents. The mica is of the kind called muscovite. These minerals with quartz are arranged in nearly parallel leaves or folia, giving to Gneiss its peculiar structure and appearance. There are several varieties of Gneiss, according to the predominance of one or of an other mineral, and accordingly as other ingredients enter into its composition. Talc, hornblende, lime, steatite, epidote, and several other less important substances are of frequent occurrence in this rock. Talcose Schist consists normally of talc and quartz, the talc itself being composed of silica and magnesia. Other ingredients usually enter into the beds in greater or less proportion. There are also subordinate rocks in this division, which contain several minerals of importance. Among these may be mentioned Argillaceous Schist, Limestone, Steatite, and Serpentine. The Schist just mentioned, is composed predomi-

nantly of argil, other elements usually entering in more or less largely. Limestone, which consists of carbonateof lime, is generally to a greater or less extent impure from the presence of foreign matter. Beds of Primitive Limestone occur in Johnson, Belvidere, Bakersfield, Richford, and perhaps in a few other townships. Steatite is met with in Cambridge, Belvidere, Eden, Enosburgh, Berkshire, and Richford. Its composition is four equivalents of silica and three of magnesia. Serpentine, which is found in Waterville, Richford and Montgomery, normally consists of magnesia, silica and water. In this series of rocks, epidote is known to occur in Berkshire. Garnets are also of frequent occurrence; so are the sulphurets of iron and of copper, otherwise known as iron and copper pyrites. The magnetic and specular oxides of iron, one or both, are found in these rocks at various points. Among others, the following townships contain such deposits of iron, viz., Fletcher, Sheldon, Franklin and Berkshire. Sulphuret of lead occurs in Morristown.* Gold, as derived from these rocks, is likewise found sparingly disseminated through portions of the superficial deposits, especially in Lamoille County. It is, however, perhaps best in excavating for it, as Professor Thompson somewhere facetiously remarks, not to dig more than plow-deep.

The Taconic rocks, while composed to some extent of the same constituents as those found to occur in the Foliated Series, also exhibit differences. The Talcose or Talcoid Slates of the Lower Taconic, called Magnesian by Professor Emmons, seem, according to the more recent instances of analysis, to be composed largely of Alumina and Silica.† Having, as I suppose, these slates in view, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt some years ago proposed to call them, on account of their lustre, Nacreous Slates. These slates are largely pervaded by milky quartz, which for the most part occurs in them in irregular masses. The pebbles, which give character to the conglomerate, are, in some places, for the most part composed of quartz; they are often white, though sometimes colored: in other places, they consist of gneiss, of talcose schist, and of fragments of other earlier rocks. The matrix in which they are enclosed is talcose, or talcoid slate. The Quartz Rock seems occasionally to consist almost entirely of pure silex. In the great majority of instances, it has other minerals mingled with it; and itself, or a similar mass of a later day, is irregularly disseminated through considerable portions of the lower beds of slate. It is itself certainly traversed, in many places, by silicious veins, which probably belong to a somewhat more recent period. The Limestone is, for the most part, a rather pure carbonate of lime. Portions of its beds furnish excellent statuary marble: indeed, almost the only marble in the country, fit for the purpose of the artist, comes from this formation. In these rocks, at various points, galena, or the sulphuret of lead is known to occur; the sulphurets of iron and of copper, with traces of silver, are also found.

The Swanton Slates, of the Middle Taconic, contain considerable clay; they are also, in some parts, not a little calcareous. Indeed, fine specimens of calcspar are abundant in many localities. Quartz crystals are occasionally met with, lining cavities of the rock. There are beds in which geodes, formed of concentric layers of slate, are found in great numbers. Portions of these slates are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonaceous or bituminous matter. To such an extent is this the case, that excavations were long ago made in Highgate, with the confident expectation of discovering measures of coal. In the Georgia Slates, argillaceous matter occurs in considerable force.—One may often detect the presence of iron. In most respects, so far as I am aware, the minerals do not differ very much from those in the Black Slates. In both formations, iron in the form of a sulphuret is of constant occurrence. Its disintegration has probably led to the formation of mineral springs, like those in Highgate, Swanton, St. Albans, and other townships.

In the Upper Taconic, silicious matter is largely predominant. Some portions of the Potsdam Sandstone are porous; the particles being slightly coherent, disintegration takes place rapidly. In other parts the grains of sand are closely cemented: indeed, they are

*I have also seen specimens of it from the Talcose Schist of Fairfield. There is an old tradition that the Indians, who lived at Swanton Falls, used to find lead in rocks situated some distance up the Missisquoi river. If they actually found it, as reported, the place of its occurrence was, no doubt, in the Talcose Schist formation, in some of its out-croppings in Sheldon, or the east part of Highgate.

†See the *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I. p. 424, &c., also p. 504, &c.

in some places so compact as to seem a solid mass of pure quartz. In many cases the rock is vitreous. Not a few beds abound in clay: in some, mica can be readily detected. One may occasionally see thin layers of slate—layers from an inch to three or four feet in thickness—lying between the thicker beds of Sandstone. Something like this is observable at Bluff Rock Point, in Burlington‡ As we go upward, we usually find the beds more calcareous. Some of them are a true dolomite. Iron pervades many portions, giving the red, brown, creamy, and chocolate colors, which are so prevalent in this rock. The formation is, in some places, characterized by the presence of dendrites. I now recollect finding them at Lone Rock Point, in Burlington, and in a few other places. Parts of this group furnish jasper. This is the case with a portion of this rock seen on Buck Mountain, in Addison County; also on Mallet's Head, in Colchester: likewise, if I mistake not, in Highgate. Malachite occurs between the beds of given portions of the formation in Swanton.

The Champlain System of rocks, as formed largely both from the Taconic and from other older masses, is in many points similar to the formations that preceded it and lie on the east, and yet as a whole differs from each.—The Calciferous Sandrock, as its designation implies, is a sandstone modified by the presence of lime. In some places, it is a magnesian limestone; in others, a silicious limestone. Its beds occasionally contain chert. The Chazy Limestone is, of course, predominantly a calcareous rock, and yet in many parts it is not a little impure from the presence of foreign matter. In some portions clay is very abundant. Cherty beds are frequently met with. I now remember noticing such beds at Highgate Springs, at St. Albans Bay, and in Charlotte; also in great abundance in the west part of Panton, in Addison County. The Upper Champlain limestones contain, for the most part, the same substances. As we pass upward, clay becomes more and more prevalent, until slate is the principal formation.—This, in many portions, is very calcareous: indeed, calcspar is occasionally met with, between the layers of this rock, in large tabular masses. To such an extent is this the fact in Alburgh, that these calcareous portions have been burnt for lime. Veins and masses of quartz are, in some instances, found in these fissile beds. So sulphuret of iron is of frequent occurrence, its decomposition impregnating the waters with sulphur and iron, and thus giving rise to mineral springs. In some localities, iron in this form long ago took the place of the enclosed fossils. This readily disintegrating on exposure to the atmosphere, cavities, which once held organic remains, may be often seen on the exposed surface of the rock. Such instances are abundant in Alburgh; I have also observed them in Charlotte; they may be met with in profusion, in some of the slates bordering the Lake, in Addison County.

In the Recent formations we find, for the most part, those minerals and metals, which occur in the rocks from which they were derived. These, however, in many instances, have undergone modifications, and in consequence need to be briefly noticed. First and lowest of all in these beds, we meet with limonite, a hydrous oxide of iron, more generally known as brown Hæmatite, or brown iron ore. This occurs in massive and in mammillary forms; I have collected specimens of it in Highgate, Swanton, Colchester, and St. George. Associated with it is manganese wad, or black oxide of manganese. Botryoidal specimens are not unusual. They may be found in St. Albans, at Highgate Springs, and in other places along the line of deposit. In the same beds, brown coal, or lignite, is occasionally met with. It occurs in Colchester; there is, however, a far better display of it in Brandon. In the Swanton portion of this range of deposit, there is a peculiar variety of kaolin, which has commanded a high price in market. In close association with it are found the two varieties of asbestus, known as mountain leather, and mountain cork. It is said that phosphate of lime occurs in the same deposit. Yellow ochre is met with in nearly all these beds. In some localities it is turned to an economical account. All these substances, or most of them, with the exception of the organic portions, were probably derived from the Taconic rocks, which contain elements in

‡ According to my note-book, Bluff Point cliff consists of magnesian limestone at the water's edge. Above this, strata of red slate occur, from six or eight inches to three or four feet in thickness. Next may be seen beds of brown slate, six or eight inches in thickness, interstratified with sandstone. The summit of the cliff affords a good display of fucoids and shrinkage cracks. I refer to this locality, so much in detail, since I have occasionally heard persons deny that slate beds are ever found in the Potsdam Sandstone.

common with them. The minerals and metals of the Drift are, for the most part, the same as those which occur in the underlying or adjacent solid rocks. Occasionally far-travelled specimens are met with, but these are comparatively rare. I can now call to mind only two boulders of Granite in North-Western Vermont. One of them is in Swanton, the other in Charlotte. The Newer Pleistocene Clays and Sands, mainly explain themselves. In the Blue Clay little foreign matter is present. The upper portions are slightly calcareous. Lime and silex, in considerable quantity, may be detected in the Brown Clays. In many localities iron is also present. Clay-stones, which are concretions of clay and sand, cemented by iron or carbonate of lime, are at some points found in great profusion, and exhibit an almost endless variety of forms. The Holocene deposit of Marl, which consists largely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent condition, is of no little interest and importance The same may be said of Bog Iron-ore, which is constantly forming. It is derived from the older rocks as they disintegrate, or from other ores of iron, carried by water into low, marshy grounds, and deposited as evaporation takes place. Travertino, or calcareous tufa, in some respects similar to the preceding in its origin and formation, as it is laid down by water charged with carbonate of lime, may be found in Burlington, Swanton, Highgate, and in other townships affording the conditions requisite to its production.

The Eruptive rocks bring before us the minerals and metals common to the division to which they belong. It is not necessary here to notice the intruded matter found disseminated through the various formations. Dikes alone require a moment's consideration. The Augitic division contains Augite or Pyroxene, with other associated minerals. Augite consists of hornblend and albite. Sulphuret of iron occasionally occurs in these intrusive masses. The main rock is often called Greenstone, or Diorite. It occasionally assumes an amygdaloidal form. Specimens are often met with in Charlotte. The Feldspathic Dikes are composed predominantly of Felstone. They are ordinarily called porphyritic, Porphyry, which is a compact feldspathic rock with crystals of feldspar, being the principal metal. The feldspar in many cases occurs in a concretionary or nodular form. Specimens of this class of rock are very abundant in Shelburne and Burlington. The Mixed variety of Dikes consists, as the name implies, of a combination of various kinds of matter. Many of them appear to have been formed, at least in part, of refuse material which was washed into the fractures from above. This was perhaps afterward more or less pervaded and cemented by a pasty mixture which was forced upward from below. In many instances, Dikes seem to be composed almost entirely of the latter substance, now and then a fragment of the adjoining rocks being found imbedded. As these fragments and the adjacent walls remain unchanged by heat, the inference is that the injected paste was thrown up in the form of mud, at a comparatively low temperature. Iron, lime, and impure clay are of ordinary occurrence in these masses. I have occasionally met with imbedded crystals, bearing close resemblance to petrified wood. Any one who would study these Dikes, may do so to advantage in Chittenden County.

Thus we have passed rapidly in review an other set of characteristics, which as better understood may lead to a more accurate discrimination of our rocks. While these by no means afford the best, or the highest evidence, they yet both on their own account, and because of what they may teach us, deserve a far more attentive study, as throwing light on the great System of Nature, than they have thus far received. A closer scrutiny of the minerals and metals found in the various formations, may enable us to discover in the several great divisions of the rocky record, important resemblances and differences, as yet hardly dreamed of. But, as already hinted, there are other and still more important indications furnished by some of the beds, which we are finally ready to take into account.

V.—THE ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT

At last come before us, according to the order proposed, with a claim upon our attention. Reference is made to the fossil forms, both of plants and of animals, which are found buried in some of the rocky masses of this neighborhood, Though they have been long entombed, they have much to tell, which it may be a matter at once of interest and of profit for us to learn. But to understand what they teach, we need some knowledge of

the organisms themselves. Simply to introduce the reader to their acquaintance is all that is proposed for the present. As a help in this direction, it may be best to throw them together in a tabular form, followed by such remarks as the nature of the case suggests In thus presenting them, it will be the aim to arrange them *chronologically*, so far as relates to the various great Systems of rocks to which they severally belong, and *systematically* to the extent of disposing the different species, in the respective geologic divisions, according to their classes and orders. Arranging them in this wise, and tracing the series backward, we may at a glance survey for the most part in their chronologic succession, and under systematic groupings,*

*In the following Table, the letters T. V. stand for *Thompson's History of Vermont;* T. V. A. for the *Appendix* to his History of Vermont; F. R. for the *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont;* P. for *Hall's Palæontology of New York, Vol. I.;* p. for *page;* pl. for *plate;* and f. for *figure.* The works mentioned, are referred to as probably being more easily accessible to a larger number of Vermonters, than any similar publications, which would be of equal service. This list was, for the most part, prepared about as it now stands, several years ago. It is, of course, susceptible of great improvements, for which I now lack the requisite leisure; and it might be considerably extended, had I time to look over the collections which I have more recently made. But bearing in mind, that until lately, the rocks of North-Western Vermont were regarded as comparatively unfossiliferous, the reader will see that the region is not quite so destitute of the old forms of life as was once supposed, and that somewhat of a beginning has been already made toward a faunal and floral collection illustrative of its ancient history.

THE FOSSIL REMAINS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMOMT.

PRESENT.

Horn of a Stag, and remains of other Mammals.
Mollusks and Plants in Alluvium the same, with a few additions, as in the Holocene.
Shells and Mosses in Calcareous Tufa.
Petrified Plants in Bog Iron-ore.
Silicified wood.
Coal.

HOLOCENE.

Mastodon.—T. V. A., p. 14.
Other Mammals.
Melania.—T. V., p. 152.
Amnicola.—Woodward, Mol., p. 131, pl. 9, f. 23.
Paludina.—T. V., p. 151.
Valvata.—Id., p. 152.
Helix.—Id., pp. 158, 162.
Succinea.—Id., p. 156.
Achatina.—Ruschenberger, Nat. His., Part V., p. 41, f. 27.
Pupa.—T. V., p. 158.
Clausilia.—Woodward, Mollusca, pl. 12, f. 19.
Limax.—Id., p. 167, f. 92; pl. 12, f. 25.
Limnæa.—T. V., p. 155.
Physa.—Id., p. 154.
Planorbis.—Id., p. 155.
Anodonta.—Id., p. 164 (f., p. 166).
Alasmodonta.—Id., p. 165.
Unio.—Id., p. 166 (f., p. 164).
Cyclas.—Id., p. 168.

PLEISTOCENE.

Beluga Vermontana, Thomp.—T. V. A., pp. 15—20.
Skulls, Teeth and other Bones of various Mammals.
Head of a Turtle.

Mytilus edulis.—T. V. A., p. 55.
Leda (Nucula) Portlandica.—F. R., p. 161, f. 70.
Lucina flexuosa.—F. R., p. 166, f. 71.
Tellina calcarea?
Tellina Grenlandica, Beck.—F. R., p. 165, f. 72.
Mya arenaria, Linn.—F. R., p. 165, f. 73.
Mya truncata, Linn.
Saxicava rugosa, Linn.—F. R., p. 165, f. 74.
"Marine Sponge."
Algæ.

PLEIOCENE.

Fossil Fruits.
Lignite, &c.

LORRAIN SHALE.

Modiolopsis modiolaris, Conrad.—P., pl. 81, f. 82.
Avicula, Sp. uncertain.
Orthis, "
Heterocrinus, "
Buthotrephis, "
Palæophycus, "

UTICA SLATE.

Triarthrus Becki, Green.—F. R., p. 322, f. 235.
Orthoceras, species uncertain.
Orthonota contracta, Hall.—P., pl. 82, f. 8.
Avicula insueta, Conrad.—P., pl. 80, f. 1.
Orthis, Sp. uncertain.
Strophomena alternata, Conrad.—F. R. p. 294, f. 199.
Nucula, species uncertain.
Graptolithus pristis, Hisinger.—F. R., p. 307, f. 223.
Graptolithus bicornis, Hall.—F. R., p. 307, f. 224.
Graptolithus amplexicaule, Hall.—P., p. 26, f. 11.
Graptolithus mucronatus, Hall.—P., p. 73, f. 1.
Graptolithus ramosus, Hall.—P., p. 73, f. 3.
Fucoids, several species.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

Trinucleus concentricus, Eaton.—F. R., p. 301, f. 215.
Illænus Trentonensis, Emmons.—P., pl. 60, f. 5.
Illænus crassicanda, Wahlenberg.—P., pl. 60, f. 4.
Cheirurus pleurexanthemus, Green.—F. R. p. 300, f. 214.
Calymene Senaria, Conrad.—F. R., p. 300, f. 213.
Asaphus canalis, Hall.—P., pl. 61, f. 3 and 4.
Asaphus platycephalus, Stokes.—F. R., pl. 12, f. 5.
Asaphus megistos, Locke.
Lituites, Species uncertain.
Trocholites Ammonius, Conrad.—F. R., 297, f. 207.
Cyrtoceras annulatum, Hall.—P., pl. 41, f. 4.
Endoceras proteiforme, Hall.—F. R. pl. 12, f. 1.
Orthoceras strigatum, Hall.—F. R., p. 298, f. 211.
Orthoceras amplicameratum, Hall.—F. R., p. 298, f. 210.
Orthoceras multicameratum, Emmons.—F. R., p. 299, f. 212.
Orthoceras vertebrale, Hall.—F. R., p. 298, p. 208.
Orthoceras anellum, Conrad.—F. R., p. 298, p. 209.
Holopea obliqua, Hall.—P., pl. 37, f. 3.
Holopea paludinæformis, Hall.—P., p. 37, f. 3.
Modiolopsis anodontoides, Conrad.—P., pl. 82, f. .
Ctenodonta dubia, Hall.—P., pl. 34, f. 6.
Ctenodonta nasuta, Hall.—F. R., p. 296, f. 204.
Ambonychia orbicularis, Hall.—P., pl. 36, f. 5.
Ambonychia amygdalina, Hall.—P., pl. 36, f. 6.

Ambonychia undata, Hall.—F. R., p. 296, f. 205.
Bellerophon punctifrons, Emmons.—P., pl. 40 A, f. 1.
Bellerophon bilobatus, Sowerby.—F. R., p. 297, f. 206.
Rhynchonella recurvirostra, Hall.—P., pl. 33, f. 5.
Orthis testudinaria, Dalman.—F. R., p. 294, f. 201.
Orthis pectinella, Conrad.—F. R., p. 294, f. 202.
Orthis Lynx, Eichwald.—F. R., p. 294, f. 203.
Orthis occidentalis, Hall.—P., pl. 32 A, f. 2.
Orthis plicatella, Hall.—P., pl. 32, f. 9.
Strophomena alternata, Conrad.—F. R., p. 294, f. 199.
Strophomena sinuata?
Strophomena incrassata, Hall.—P., pl. 4bis, f. 2.
Strophomena tenuistriata, Hall.—P., pl. 31, f. 4.
Leptæna sericea, Sowerby.—F. R., p. 294, f. 200.
Trematis terminalis, Emmons.—F. R., p. 292, f. 198.
Discina lamellosa, Hall.—F. R,. p. 293, f. 197.
Discina, Sp. unknown.
" " "
Crania filosa, Hall.—F. R., p. 292, f. 196.
Lingula quadrata, Eichwald.—F. R., p. 292, f. 193.
Lingula elongata, Hall.—F. R., p. 292, f. 194.
Lingula obtusa, Hall.—F. R., p. 292, f. 195.
Lingula crassa, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 8.
Lingula papillosa?
Lingula attenuata, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 1.
Lingula curta, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 6.
Lingula æqualis, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 3.
Ptilodicta acuta, Hall.—P., pl. 26, f. 3.
Ptilodicta (Escaropora) recta, Hall.—F. R., p. 290, f. 188.
Graptolithus, species unknown.
Petraria (Streptelasma) profunda, Hall.—P., pl. 12, f. 4.
Halysites catenulatus, Lin.
Heliolites vetusta, Hall.—P., pl. 25, f. 5.
Chætetes lycoperdon, Say.—F. R., p. 289, f. 186.
Buthotrephis gracilis, Hall.—P., pl. 21, f. 1.
Buthotrephis succulens, Hall.—P., pl. 22, f. 2.
Palæophycus rugosus, Hall.—P., pl. 21, f. 2.
Polæophycus simplex, Hall.—P., pl. 22, f. 1.

LAMOTTE MARBLE.

Lituites undatus, Hall.—P., pl. 13, f. 1, 3.
Lituites convolvans, Hall.—P., pl. 13, f. 2.
Orthoceras tennifilum, Hall.—P., pl. 17, f. 1, 2.
Orthoceras, 2 species unknown.
Gomphoceras fusiforme, Hall.—P., pl. 20, f. 1.
Bellerophon expansus, Hall.—P., pl., 30, f. 7.
Columnaria alveolata, Goldfuss.—F. R., p. 290, f. 187.
Tetradium columnare, Hall.—P., pl. 23, f. 4.

BIRDS-EYE LIMESTONE.

Calymene multicosta, Hall.—P., pl. 60, f. 3.
Illænus crassicauda, Dalman.—P., pl. 60, f. 4.
Cheirurus pleurexanthemus, Green.—P., pl. 65 and 66.
Orthoceras multicameratum, Emmons.—P., pl. 11, f. 11.
Murchisonia ventricosa, Hall.—P., pl. 10, f. 3.
Pleurotomaria quadricarinata, Hall.—P., pl. 10, f. 8.
Stromatopora rugosa, Hall.—P., pl. 2, f. 2.
Phytopsis tuberculosum, Hall.—F. R., p. 277, f. 175.

CHAZY LIMESTONE.

Asaphus marginalis, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 15.
Asaphus, Species unknown.

Ampyx Halli, Billings.—F. R., p. 959, f. 365.
Ormoceras moniliforme, Hall.—P., pl. 7, f. 3.
Orthoceras tenuiseptum, Hall.—P., pl. 7, f. 6.
Cyrtoceras, Species unknown.
Murchisonia abbreviata, Hall.—P., pl. 6, f. 7.
Maclurea magna, Le Seuer.—F. R., p. 278, f. 177.
Maclurea, Sp. doubtful.
Raphistoma planistria, Hall.—P., pl. 6, f. 3.
Raphistoma striata, Emmons.—P., pl. 6, f. 2.
Bellerophon, Species uncertain.
Rhynchonella plena, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 7.
Rhynchonella altilis, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 9.
Orthis disparalis, Conrad.—P., pl. 32, f. 4.
Orthis pectinella, Conrad.—P., pl. 32, f. 10.
Orthis perveta, Conrad.—P., pl. 32, f. 5.
Strophomena incrassata, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 7.
Strophomena, Species unknown.
Leptæna incrassata, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 2.
Discina, Species uncertain.
Lingula Perryi, Billings.—F. R., p. 957, f. 363.
Ptilodicta fenestrata, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 4.
Palæocystis tenuiradiatus, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 8,
Crinoids, Species undetermined.
Petraria profunda, Hall.—P., pl. 12, f. 4.
Petraria expansa, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 6.
Retepora incepta, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 1.
Fucoids, several unknown species.

CALCIFEROUS SANDROCK.

Asaphus, Species unknown.
Orthoceras primigenium, Vanuxem.—P., pl. 3, f. 11.
Orthoceras, Species unknown.
Pleurotomaria, Species uncertain.
Ophileta complanata, Vanuxem.—P., pl. 3, f. 6.
Ophileta, Species?
Maclurea matutina, Hall.—P., pl. 3, f. 3.
Maclurea sordida, Hall.—P., pl. 3, f. 2.
Holopea turgida, Hall.—P., pl. 3, f. 9, 10.
Palæophycus tubularis, Hall.—P., pl. 2, f. 1, 2, 4, 5.
Palæophycus irregularis, Hall.—P., pl. 2, f. 3.
Fucoids, Species unknown.

POTSDAM GROUP.

Conocephalites Adamsi, Billings.—F. R., p. 950, f. 355.
Conocephalites Vulcanus, " " p. 952, f. 357.
Scolithus linearis, Hall.—F. R., p. 356, f. 254.
Scolithus Canadensis, Billings.—Palæozoic Fossils, p. 96
Theca, Species unknown.
Lingula prima, Conrad.—P., p. 1, f. 2.
Crinoids, Species unknown.
Palæophycus, several undetermined species.

GEORGIA GROUP.

Articulates, two undetermined species of Trilobites.
Bathyurus, Species unknown.
Conocephalites Teucer, Billings.—F. R., p. 951, f. 356.
Conocephalites arenosus, " " p. 952, f. 358.
Olenellus Thompsoni, Hall.—F. R., pl. 13, f. 1.
" Vermontana, " " " 13, f. 2, 4, 5.
Bathynotus holopyga, " " " 13, f. 3.
Camerella antiquata, Billings.—F. R., p. 949, f. 353.
Orthisina festinata, " " p. 949, f. 350-52.

Orthis, Species undetermined.
Obolella cingulata, Billings.—F. R., p. 948, f. 347-49.
Palæophycus congregatus, Billings.—F. R., p. 944.
Palæophycus incipiens, " " p. 943.
Chondrites (Buthotrephis?), two Sp. undetermined.
Oldhamia, Spec. undetermined.—Jukes, Man. Geol., p. 437.

SWANTON GROUP.

Articulates, one or two undetermined species.
Atops punctatus, (trilineatus), Emmons, Man. Geol., p. 88, f. 71.
Graptolithus, several species.
Fucoids.

LOWER TACONIC.

Lingula, Species?—F. R., p. 356.
Palæotrochis major, Emmons.— } Man. Geol., p. 86, f. 62, 63.—
" minor " } North Carolina.

In the Foliated rocks we find no remains of organic existence. It is true that beds, sometimes counted as belonging to the Gneiss or Schists, contain in given localities obscure fossil forms. But these, as I think, are portions of later formations, originally deposited above, and still found lying in depressed position amidst, the Foliated Series. On this account they are readily confounded with the older rocks, in the midst of which they occur. The entire absence of organic remains, and of angular or rounded pebbles, from all the beds unmistakably belonging to the Foliated System, seems to indicate that they are Prozoic.

Proceeding to the oldest division of rocks undeniably of Sedimentary origin, we find possibly, though not with certainty, in the Lower Taconic of this region, specimens of a single species. The form is that of a *Lingula*, the specimens having been presented to me by Friend Henry Miles, of Monkton. The rock, from which these specimens were broken, was a boulder of Sandstone discovered in Starksborough, on the farm sometime owned by James Chase, but now belonging to Truman Hill. A careful examination of the locality, (in which I was joined by Friend Miles) failed to reveal any additional specimens either in the Drift, or in the neighboring ledges of Quartz rock. Its occurrence in the Drift, and its situation to the Southeast of the Red Sandstone range, in Hinesburgh, have led me to think that it perhaps belongs to the Potsdam group of rocks. More thorough search will probably disclose its true position. Should it hereafter appear that this Lingula actually belongs to the Quartz formation, it will establish a very remarkable fact, that a species of Brachiopod, which appeared at the very dawn of life on earth, belongs to a genus, some of the representatives of which are living to-day. I may add that, in a similar Quartzite in North Carolina, Dr. Emmons found two species of Coral, which he called the ancient travelers (*Palæotrochis major, and minor.*) There are accordingly fossils in the Lower Taconic, representing the lowest order of Radiates, and perhaps also an equally low section of the Mollusca. These probably constitute about all that we yet know of the first Life-Period. The other fossils, furnished by sandstones and limestones in the same range, belong, as I think, for the most part to later formations, which are usually found in patches, occupying hollows in the Lower Taconic Series. Champlain rocks thus occur in the Counties of Chittenden and Franklin, as well as in those of Addison and Rutland. As portions of the Calciferous Sandrock, of the Chazy Limestone, and of the Trenton, may be actually met with at different points, in this wise overlying the Taconic, there is evidently need of the closest scrutiny. This is especially requisite, wherever limestones occur, since those of later origin occasionally lie in the depressions which prevail in calcareous beds of an older date. In the neglect to discriminate, some have called the whole mass Taconic, others Lower Silurean; whereas, in my judgment, the main and inferior portion is Lower Taconic, in many places more or less overlaid by rocks of a later system.

In the Middle Taconic there are evidences of advancing life. The Swanton Slates, which I am disposed, for the present, to regard as older than the Georgia group, contains *Fucoids, Graptolites and Trilobites.* Nothing known as Lower Taconic makes its appearance. The few traces of plants which I have found in this formation are very indistinct, and have not been described. The *Graptolites,* which are perhaps to be referred to the Class Acalephs, and the Order Hydroids,* occur very abundantly in some layers of the Black Slate, but, in some instances at least, with a vertical range of not more than five or six inches. The first that I discovered at Swanton Falls, on the east side of the Missisquoi River, in 1859, were in such a bed. Substantially the same thing is true of those found by Dr. Hall and myself, in 1861, on the west side of the River, in an extension of the same strata. I might add that during the same year I met with similar specimens at Phillipsburgh, Canada East, occupying a like position in the same formation.† The case seemed to be different with Graptolites which I found in company with my brother, G. W. Perry, in Burlington, at many different places between Lone Rock Point and the mouth of the Winooski River; still the apparent exception may arise from the frequent out-cropping of the same bed. The few specimens that I have collected at Mallet's Bay have been from rocks no longer in place. Some of these spscimens bear a close resemblance to the *Graptolithus pristis* of Hisinger. *Trilobites*, which belong to one of the orders of Crustacea, have been found at various points in North-Western Vermont. In 1861, I discovered an *Atops trilineatus* in the Swanton Slate, on the west side of Mallet's Head in Colchester: also portions of the same, or of a closely allied Trilobite, in fragments of slate at Lone Rock Point. I have also, at various times, found specimens closely similar in their configuration to the preceeding, at Appletree Point. Such are the main fossils, with which I am acquainted in this district, peculiar to the second Life-Period.

The Georgia Slates contain many more organic remains than the underlying formation. Trilobites were first discovered in this group, in North-Western Vermont, if I remember aright, in the Autumn of 1855, by Mr. Noah E. Parker, while engaged in quarrying. He showed the specimens to Mr. W. C. Watson, at that time in charge of the High School in Georgia, who at once communicated the discovery to Professor Thompson. In 1861, similar fossils, with several additional species and genera, were discovered by Dr. G. M. Hall and myself, in the same range of rocks, about a mile and a half east of Swanton Falls. These were described by E. Billings, Esq., the three principal species found in Georgia having been previously described by Professor James Hall. The plants, as a matter of course, consist entirely of seaweeds. Two branches of the Animal Kingdom are well represented, the Mollusks by Brachiopods, and the Articulata by Trilobites. According to Dr. Hitchcock, "the trail of an annelid" was found in this formation in the township of Georgia.— By reference to the Table, the reader may see at a glance what fossils peculiar to the third Life-Period, have been thus far discovered in North-Western Vermont.

Proceeding to the Upper Taconic, we meet with still other forms, without the recurrence of a single species found in the lower beds.— In the Potsdam Sandstone, several different species of seaweeds occur—some of them described, others undescribed—in considerable abundance. They may be met with at various points in Charlotte, Shelburne, Burlington, Colchester, Swanton and Highgate. At one locality in Swanton, I found a few fragments of what I took to be Crinoidal joints and plates. The Brachiopods are represented by the Lingula, which is of rather rare occurrence in this district. Mr. Billings speaks of finding a species of *Theca* in the Red Sandstone of Highgate. Two varieties of *Scolithus*—supposed by some to be the burrows of worms—are occasionally seen, each occupying a distinct, and, so far as I am aware, uniformly the same horizon in the formation. But the most interesting fossils are the *Conocephalites* which occur at several points in Highgate. They are closely allied to species

*See Professor James Hall's *Description of the Graptolites of the Quebec group*, Decade II, of Figures and Descriptions of Canadian Organic Remains; also *Twentieth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York*, p. 172.

†I should add, perhaps, that the slate referred to lines the shore of Missisquoi Bay, for some distance south of Phillipsburgh landing; that it is evidently an extension of the Black Slate at Swanton Falls; and that it is overlaid and succeeded on the east by a series of limestones, portions of which clearly belong to the Champlain Era.

of the same genus in the Georgia Group, and were discovered, or in some way came to be known, by Prof. Thompson, about the year 1847. I have also found, in the Red Sandstone of Burlington, fragments of the same, or of a nearly related species; likewise, in the same locality, imperfect remains of a much larger species of *Trilobite*, belonging to a different genus. The *Conocephalites minutus*, of Bradley, occurs in the Potsdam Sandstone, at the High Bridge, near Keeseville, New York. Thus the fourth Life-Period seems to be represented in this district by Algæ among plants, by Crinoids among the Radiata, by Brachiopods and Pteropods among the Mollusca, and by Anellides and Trilobites among the Articulata. These four Life-Periods, or specific circles of life, now passed in review, make up the Primordial Zone of Barrande, as it appears in this neighborhood.

In passing to the Champlain system of rocks, we leave behind us the characteristic features of the Primordial times, and find, on the whole, a very different type of animal life. The Calciferous Sandrock of North-Western Vermont is by no means well supplied with fossils.—Years of search have made me acquainted with a few, and only a few organic forms, where scarcely one was supposed to occur.—In Highgate, I have met with several species of fucoids, in what seems to be the Calciferous Sandrock; also with two or three in Charlotte. In the last-named townships, as well as in Hinesburgh and Williston, obscure forms of Gasteropods may be seen on the weathered surface of some of the rocky beds. Among these, reference may be made to two species of *Maclurea*, perhaps two of *Ophileta*, and to one of *Pleurotomaria*. In this formation I have also observed three or four species of *Orthoceratites*, which belong to the Cephalopoda, the highest class of Mollusks: I have likewise collected the bucklers of one or two species of *Asaphus*, a genus of *Trilobite*. These, with a few other obscure forms, are all the organic remains that I have become acquainted with, in this neighborhood, belonging to the first Life-Period of the second Grand Zone of Life.

As we pass to the Chazy Limestone, we at once encounter evidence of a more exuberant manifestation of life. The number of species is greater, and the individuals are more abundant than in any of the earlier formations.—At Highgate Springs, fossils of both plants and animals are found in considerable profusion. They are occasionally met with in Swanton, at St. Albans Bay, as well as in Charlotte. Ferrisburgh and Panton afford much better opportunities for the collection of specimens. The south-western part of Isle La Motte, and the western shore of Grand Isle are good localities for the study of the Chazy forms of life. So, the same fossil species are met with on many of the smaller islands of the Lake. In this formation I have observed large numbers of obscure seaweeds, which are unknown to me by name. Several species of coral are of frequent occurrence.—Crinoidal stems are occasionally found, though not ordinarily in a good state of preservation. While several species of Brachiopods occur, they are not very abundant. The Gasteropods are well represented by the *Maclurea magna*, which is characteristic of the formation. Specimens, referable to the class Cephalopoda, are met with from time to time.—Meanwhile the Articulates continue to play their part, through Trilobites of a rather marked character. This brief reference to the organic remains of the Chazy Limestone may suggest some of the more prominent features, peculiar to the second Life-Period of the Champlain Era.

The Upper Champlain Limestones seem to have some fossil forms in common. For this reason I have provisionally grouped them together. At the same time it is true that each formation has species which, if not exclusive to itself, are not found in both the others. For sometime past I have suspected, though I have not made examinations enough to feel confident, that the Birdseye Limestone and the La Motte (or Black River) Marble are simply *local* deposits, laid down one after the other in some localities, and possibly in others simultaneously, just at, or not far from the beginning of the Trenton period. The characteristic fossil of the Birdseye Limestone, *Phytopsis tubulosum* occurs at South Hero, and, I think, in Charlotte. I have also met with it further south in Panton, and at Crown Point, New York. *Columnaria alveolata*, the fossil which serves to characterize the La Motte Marble, I have found on the Isle La Motte, at Highgate Springs, and at two or three localities in Charlotte. Some of these fossil corals, in the weathered surface of the beds, cover as much space as an ordinary "half-bushel." Very fine specimens also oc-

cur in Panton. The organic remains in the Trenton proper are far more abundant, than in the rocks of any preceding time; indeed, they are scarcely so plentiful in a single later formation. They may be found at Highgate Springs in profusion, and to a small extent both in Swanton and at St. Albans Bay. They fill some of the rocks at McNeil's Landing in Charlotte, as well as those lying further to the south, where I have discovered a number of species not known to occur in North-Western Vermont. So they are met with, not only in the eastern part of Isle La Motte and the western of Grand Isle, but also on many smaller islands of the Lake. Many indications are given of the exuberance of marine plant-life during these times; while the evidences of animal vitality are profuse. Some of the strata are thickly crowded with corals. I may refer in particular to the *Chætetes Lycoperdon*, specimens of it often having, on the weathered surface of the rock, somewhat the aspect of large buttons. Crinoids now first make their appearance in great numbers.—Among the Mollusks, species of Bryozoa are occasionally met with. Meanwhile the Brachiopods are well exhibited, and the Lamellibranchiata are of constant occurrence. Of Gasteropods, there is a fine display, while species of Orthoceras, or straight-horn fossils, of Cyrtoceras, and the like, are abundant. Trilobites are found in profusion. A characteristic, and very beautiful species, the *Trinucleus concentricus*, occurs in most of the localities named. So specimens of *Calymene senaria* and of several species of *Asaphus*, may be collected at various points.

Organic remains are, for the most part, of frequent occurrence in the Upper Champlain Slates and Shales. According to my note-books, I have found the *Triarthrus Becki*, of Green, a characteristic fossil of the Utica Slate, at about forty different localities in Alburgh. I have also met with it, both on the east and on the west shore of North Hero, and in several places on Grand Isle. If the formation occur at Highgate Springs, or in Charlotte, I have failed to detect in it the presence of this characteristic fossil. In the latter township, there is a rock which I regard as Lorrain Shale, from the occurrence in it, among other fossils, of *Modiolopsis modiolaris*. It lies along the shore, about a mile, or a mile and a half, north of the McNeil Ferry Landing. Graptolites are found in great abundance in the Utica Slate of North-Western Vermont, and probably in the Lorrain Shales. Whether there be one Life-Period or two, in the Upper Champlain Limestones and Slates, I am as yet in doubt. If there be only one, it will be the third; in case there are two, they will constitute the third and the fourth horizon of the second Grand Zone of Life.—It has been my conviction, for some time, that a more careful examination of the fossils will lead to the detection of differences, which have not been ordinarily regarded, and thus to the recognition of a more exact line of demarcation between the organic remains of these formations. Be this, however, as it may, we have now reached the conclusion of our brief survey of the Palæozoa of North-Western Vermont, and must hasten on, that we may take a hasty glance at the more prominent forms of life found in the later strata.

Advancing to the more Recent Formations, we meet with organic remains very different in their type, from those that prevail in the older beds. Portions of plants and animals, belonging to classes wholly unknown to the Palæozoic Age, are of frequent occurrence in the deposits of modern times. But the earliest of these superficial beds in this region, contains comparatively few fossils. While lignite, probably of the Pleiocene period, is found in North-western Vermont, no vegetable seeds or fruits have been thus far discovered in association with it. Such as desire to know more of the fossil fruits of the Later Tertiary, met with in this formation at Brandon, can consult the *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I, pp. 226—'32.

No animal remains, so far as I am aware, have been found in the Drift, or Older Pleistocene beds of this State.* In the Newer Pleistocene formations, both vegetable and animal remains have been met with at various points. From time to time I have discovered in these layers, what have seemed to be sea-weeds, in great abundance. In excavations which have been made, in the stratified deposits of this period in Burlington, portions of trees, perhaps in some cases billets of drift-

*Portions of trees have been discovered from time to time in Burlington, as well in the midst of Drift material, as lying beneath it. For particulars respecting these discoveries, and for Professor Thompson's explanation of the facts, the reader may consult his *History of Vermont, Appendix*, pp. 55, 56. See also the *Final Report*, Vol. I, pp. 134—139.

wood, have been brought to light. These have been discovered at different times and in various places. Fragments of wood, evidently belonging to the Pine Family, and possibly of some other kinds, have been likewise found in Swanton. These specimens were in some parts semi-carbonized, in others they were nearly sound. I also discovered, in association with them, in the Saxicava Clay, cones, perperhaps of the Juniper, which appeared as fresh, on their first removal from their long resting-place, as a growth of the preceding year. Some workmen, engaged in digging a well in Alburgh, in 1849, as I am informed,* found a curious substance, which proved to be "Fossil Marine Sponge." The best exhibitions of Pleistocene shells, with which I am acquainted in this vicinity, occur in Swanton. From one or an other of the beds there to be seen, I have collected specimens of every species thus far met with in the Champlain Basin. Shells of the Blue Clay formation have been found in Charlotte Shelburne, Burlington, Colchester, Milton, St. Albans and Swanton. The *Saxicava rugosa and Tellina Grenlandica* may be observed, at many points, in all these and in many other townships. In 1860, I found both these species in a clay bank, near Franklin village, some 425 feet above the ocean. This is the highest position at which they have been discovered, so far as I am aware, in Vermont. The fact that I have met with them in every township on the Lake, between the Canada line and Shoreham, is an evidence of their frequent occurrence at lower levels. In the construction of a new portion of the Vermont Central Railway, in Burlington, in 1861, there was occasion to make a deep cut through a portion of the Pleistocene Sands. In the process of this work the skulls, teeth and other bones of several Mammals were found at various depths. Among other remains, the writer discovered what seemed to be the head of a turtle. While making this excavation, the workmen in several instances, as I was credibly informed at the time, met with live frogs, at depths varying from sixty to seventy feet. But the most important and interesting remains, yet found in these formations in this district, were exhumed from the Blue Clay, in Charlotte.—

*By my friend, Giles Harrington, Esq. See also *Thompson's Vermont, Ap.*, p. 55.

They were discovered by workmen, while widening an excavation for the Rutland and Burlington Railway, in August, 1859, and consist of almost the entire skeleton of a whale, the *Beluga Vermontana* of Thompson. By the discovery of the fossil remains of this single individual,† we are assured that Cetacea, and no doubt other slimy monsters of the deep, frequented our Basin, within comparatively recent times.

The Holocene fossils of North-Western Vermont consist for the most part of unmineralized remains of existing species of plants and animals. They occur more especially in the beds of marl and in those of muck or peat.—In the several Marl-beds which I have examined, I have found twelve or fifteen different species of fresh-water shells. They are represented by individuals belonging to identical species in our existing rivers, ponds, and lake. In the Peat-beds, several species of mosses are prevalent, with leaves, as well as occasional branches and trunks, of trees. Associated with these remains of plant-life, land and fresh-water shells of surviving species are often found, under favorable circumstances.—In some of these beds, in different parts of the country, tusks and bones of the Mastodon have been discovered within a few years past. Professor Thompson‡ gives a particular account of the finding of such fossil relics, in the construction of the Burlington and Rutland Railway over Mount Holly, in 1848. In 1859, similar remains of the Mastodon were discovered, in an imperfect state, in Richmond. They belong to an extinct species, probably closely allied to the *Elephas primigenius* of Blumenbach, and were deposited, I believe, in the Museum of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. Still more recently, kindred remains were brought to light, in an excavation made for peat, in the vicinity of Brattleborough. In two of these deposits, at least, evidence of the contemporaneous occurrence of Beaver was furnished by the presence of gnawed billets of wood.

There being no marked line of demarcation between the Holocene Period and the Present,

†As Professor Thompson has given a full account of this discovery, and of the remains themselves, details are not needed in this place. See the *Appendix* to his *History of Vermont*, pp. 15—20; also *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I, pp. 162—'65; the same, again, p. 135, on other and earlier cases of the exhuming of live frogs.

‡In the *Appendix* to his *Hist. of Vermont*, pp. 14, 15.

the fossils of the latter times are, to a considerable extent, the same as those of the former. In the Alluvium, and other deposits of this period, there have been found, at various points, the remains of plants, of land and fresh-water shells, as well as those of animals of a higher grade. On one of the intervals of the Missisquoi River, in Swanton, where there was a large amount of moisture, vegetable matter was discovered, having the texture of Bituminous Coal, the process of mineralization being more advanced than in any other recent example with which I am acquainted. In the same township, fine specimens of petrified plants were formerly of frequent occurrence in the Bog-iron-ore formation, even the most delicate leaves being in some cases perfectly preserved. Silicified wood has been met with in Georgia, and, I believe, in a few other townships. Calcareous Tufa encrusting plants, particularly Mosses, and in many cases enclosing shells, is abundant wherever Calcareous Springs occur, or ledges of readily decomposing limestone, with other requisite conditions. The Fossil Mollusks of existing species, with which I have most often met in the several deposits of the Present, belong for the most part to some of the following genera, viz.: Unio, Alasmodonta, Anodonta, Cyclas, Pupa, Succinea, Helix, Planorbis, Valvata, Physa, Melania, Limnæa, Amnicola and Paludina. Of course, the remains of Mammals lie buried in these deposits at a great number of points. Some years ago the horn of a Stag was discovered on Grand Isle, and other similar relics have been met with from time to time, in various localities. Such are the more important organic remains found in the superficial formations of North-Western Vermont, and they all probably, with the exception of those occurring in the scanty Pleiocene deposit, belong essentially to one and the same Geologic horizon, even to the highest and last Life-Period of the Globe yet reached.

But, before leaving the fossiliferous formations, a few words may be added respecting the age, or ages of the associated intrusive masses. That the latter rocks belong to different times, has been all along rather assumed, than distinctly shown. Now we happen to be so fortunate, as to have Dikes of two kinds so exposed in a single sedimentary bed, as clearly to reveal their relative ages. Whoever will take a hint from Professor Thompson,* and visit the west side of Shelburne Point, may see a large horizontal sheet of Porphyry eight or ten feet in thickness, lying with its mural face toward the Lake. This porphyritic mass is clearly intrusive, it spreading out laterally between the lower and upper layers of a bed of slate. Examination will show, in the inferior portion of the slaty stratum, two nearly vertical Greenstone Dikes, which have been cut off by the Porphyry: for, so soon as we scrutinize the overlying layers, we find in them the severed ends of the Greenstone, they and the slate having been lifted up in an unbroken mass.† It is accordingly evident, that the intrusion of the Porphyry, as it cut off the Greenstone, must have been the more recent. But this example simply shows the relative ages of the particular Dikes under consideration, not those of all similar masses in the vicinity. Accordingly, following out the hint given, I would add that, as there are no instances in this Basin in which the matter composing Greenstone Dikes flowed laterally, we may infer that they were formed under great pressure, and probably beneath the ocean. Meanwhile the porphyritic masses are, in many cases, observed to occupy a horizontal position between uplifted strata, thereby suggesting that, before their formation, the overlying weight had been lifted off, or that the invaded strata were no longer beneath a deep sea. We thus have two distinct ages, and as many separate sets of conditions, concerned in the production of these intrusive rocks. But we want something more definite; we desire to know more nearly when these masses took their places. As they generally cut through, both the Taconic and the Champlain formations,—seeing that they could not have found the position they now occupy, previously to the deposition of the strata,—and insomuch as disturbances seem to have occurred in this region at the beginning of the Upper Silurian times, we may assume provisionally, and until we find counter evidence, that the Augitic Dikes were formed at the close of the Champlain era, or not long after it. The determination of the age of the

* *Appendix* to his *History of Vermont*, p. 53.

† Such as cannot conveniently visit the locality, may perhaps get a more vivid and correct impression of the whole matter, than mere words can impart, by consulting the diagramatic representation given by Professor Thompson in his *Geography and Geology of Vermont*, p. 77, f. 20, and in the *Appendix* to his *History of Vermont*, p. 53.

Porphyritic Dikes, is more difficult from the entire lack, in this neighborhood, of all sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, by which the many long succeeding periods can be estimated or measured. Finding, however, that a great incumbent load must have been removed from the strata—and judging from the little we know of other localities, that our Basin was probably greatly disturbed, either near or during the Upper New Red Sandstone times—we may infer for the present, and so long as we encounter no testimony to the contrary, that the Porphyritic Dikes belong to the Triassic era. As to the so-called Mixed Dikes, I may simply add that I find reasons, which need not be here given, for believing that they had their origin, for the most part, if not altogether, at the same time with those of a porphyritic character.

As we have now passed in review some of the more prominent points, connected with the fossil remains of North-Western Vermont, we may draw a lesson or two from them. We have been enabled to see evidence of a constantly recurring succession of life, in those portions in which the formations are continuous. At every point likenesses and differences have forced themselves upon the attention. We have been constrained to infer, that the several sets of rocky masses belong to different Systems, and to as many distinct ages. In our examination of the several beds, we have often advanced slowly—sometimes we have passed and repassed the same ground—that we might better observe as well the so-called insensible transitions, as the marked gradations. Looking back for a moment, we can perhaps, on the one hand, recall some indications that there are certain constants—given elements of a common kind which, so far as we know, never fail—in the great chain of organic existence, in that chain of succession in which link usually follows link without apparent interruption.* Or, leaving this seemingly unbroken flow of life, we may on the other hand remember feeling that there is a series of ever-recurring degrees—that we move forward in our survey only step by step—that each real advancement of organic life through the ages is by gradations; by degrees, steps, or gradations, each one of which has much in common with all the constants that have gone before, but which has received, in addition to them all, a new element direct from the world of creative intelligence; a superadded element, of which each lower stage furnishes a faint type, but which is itself involved in no preceding degree, step, or gradation of life, and therefore could never have been evolved from it by any known law of development.

But to turn from the doctrines of creation and succession: Does any one desire a more intimate acquaintance with these organic forms, that have survived the past that they may throw light on the present, he may find the rudiments of help by a careful examination of the matters referred to in the Table of Organic Remains; and especially may he obtain assistance, by thorough study of the remains themselves, both as they occur in the rocks, and as they are found in collections which have been made from time to time; fossil collections, which properly arranged not only serve as an incentive and aid to study, but may also stand as monuments, bearing perpetual witness at once to the use made of these intelligible signatures of nature, and of all that becomes known, both of the delicate affinities, and of the grand harmonies of organic life.

BRIEF CONFIRMATION OF THE POSITIONS TAKEN.

Having considered the rocks of North-Western Vermont, under some of their more important relations, it remains for me to give, according to my promise, a brief summary of the reasons for a portion of the divisions which have been laid down. This will be in the form of recapitulation, and may serve at once as illustration and confirmation, as well of the views taken, as of the order followed. The arrangement which has been prominent throughout, was adopted, not because it is in all respects best,—for, under some relations, it labors under disadvantages,—but because of a particular purpose which has been all along kept in mind. It has been a distinctive aim to bring into view certain features and peculiarities of the rocks, which tend to evince the difference of one bed from an other, at once without exaggeration or distortion, and still, so far as possible, with all the distinctness which they have, when contemplated singly in nature. With this intent, effort has been made to present alike the resemblances, and the differences in their legitimate light. The older rocks of this district seem to belong to three distinct groups, unlike each other, and by no means mutually coördinate. They are, first, the Foliated, or

*Such, to all appearance, is usually the case. But in this region, there is a very marked exception furnished by the immense gap between the Lower Silurian and the Newer Tertiary times. And then the Drift Period followed, during which the whole of this portion of the continent was probably covered by an immense sheet of ice, separating between the pre-glacial and the post-glacial forms of life.

Schistose; secondly, the Taconic; and thirdly, the Champlain. And one succeeds an other, it is believed, in the order of their names. Let us accordingly proceed to enumerate, as briefly as may be, a few of the reasons for the arrangement adopted, it having been the design to make the representation, as nearly as possible, a simple transcript of the truth, as it is in nature.

1. First, these systems of rocks severally differ, to a considerable extent, in their *geographical* position. The Schists, so far as I know, are found entirely to the east of the Sedimentary beds. In many regions these older masses are overlaid by later solidified formations; but I am not aware that such is in any instance the case within the district under consideration.* The Taconic formations, which lie next to them on the west, are, in not a few localities, the exclusive beds in place; while, in some places, they are overlaid by portions of the Champlain Series. And this superposition, when the rocks are critically understood, is no objection to the view presented; it, indeed, involves an argument, for it is itself an implicit admission, in its favor. Still further on and to the west of the great break, the Champlain strata prevail; and for the most part, if not altogether, without the visible presence of the Taconic. Thus, there are distinct lines of geographical difference.

2. In the second place, these Systems of rocks differ, each from the others, in their *Stratigraphical* relations. This difference is observable to some extent, in their strike; still more, in their dip; and in many cases, in the order of their succession. The average inclination of the Schistose beds is far greater, than that of the Champlain, while the Taconic hold an intermediate position. Thus they are not conformable—the Taconic with the Schistose—the Champlain with the Taconic. While they have some common points in their stratigraphy, there are others which evince a wide unlikeness. The Foliated masses, affording no unmistakable evidence that they are of a sedimentary character, fail to confirm the supposition that they are later rocks, partially, or to a large extent metamorphosed; they at the same time suggest, among other considerations, that they may have had a vaporous origin. And the Taconic Series can not be higher and later beds disguised by metamorphism; for, first, they remain for the most part unchanged; and, in the second place, the Red Sandstone, which is now acknowledged to be the Potsdam, occupying at most points very nearly its original position, extends over a large portion of the Middle and Lower Taconic in Chittenden County; while, in the County of Franklin, it overlies parts of their eastern, as well as of their western limits. There are, accordingly, broad differences in stratigraphy.

3. Again, these formations differ from each other *lithologically*. There are marked resemblances, as might be expected; for the several beds were formed, in part from the same elements, and under conditions having some points in common. But there are also differences, which are equally striking,—differences characterizing the rocks of each System. The more ancient Taconic beds give clear indications that they were formed, to a considerable extent, from the debris of the Foliated Series lying on the east; and the more recent Taconic, that they are composed partly of this same material, and in part of detritus from the earlier Taconic strata. Meanwhile the constitution of the Champlain formations is such, as to cause them to differ from both the preceding Series, in many of their more prominent aspects. There are, therefore, not a few points of dissimilarity of a lithological kind.

4. Once more, these several systems of rocks differ *mineralogically*. Although, to some extent, the same minerals and metals occur in them all, yet each Series has kinds peculiar to itself, and in which it is different from both the others. Epidote, graphite, titanium, actinolite and sulphuret of iron containing traces of gold, are of frequent occurrence in the Schists. Meanwhile they are never found so far as I am aware, in the Taconic or Champlain formations. Brown Hematite and Black Oxide of Manganese, which constitute a part of the Pleiocene deposits, and were undoubtedly derived from the Lower Taconic strata, only occur as they do in this range, according to Dr. Emmons, in connection with Taconic rocks. The Kaolin beds also, in the form in which they are here met with, seem to be peculiar to the Taconic. These forma-

*In the neighborhood of Lake Memphremagog, Sedimentary beds occur in local association with the Foliated rocks. Portions of them are evidently metamorphic, in the true sense of the term. Such cases are of great interest, as revealing what transformations may, and actually do take place, under given conditions. Rocks which have undergone changes of this kind are of almost all ages, from the most ancient to those of a comparatively recent origin.

It was my intention to speak of metamorphism in connection with Dikes. But this I have neglected to do, very few good instances of the effects of metamorphic agency, in this particular relation, having fallen under my notice, in North-Western Vermont. Those who would like to see what changes have been wrought, in some cases, by intrusive masses, may find instructive examples in the portions of limestone adjoining a Dike in Mount Eolus, in Danby, and in similar portions of Clay Slate, near the Railway Station in Brattleborough.

tions, to mention no other points, likewise differ from the Champlain in furnishing Statuary marble. Thus there are mineralogical diversities among these several series of rocks.

5. Finally, these Systems severally differ from each other, in respect to *organic* remains. In the Schists, so far as I am aware, no traces of vegetable or of animal existence have been discovered. The fossils of the Taconic rocks, which seem to belong to four successive Life-Periods, are clearly and decidedly of a Primordial type. Meanwhile the Champlain formations, although having some general resemblances to the Taconic, and comprising three or four Life-Periods, are characterized by organic forms distinctly and unmistakably of a later day—organic forms, which must be referred to the second grand Type of Life. Indeed, so strong is the line of contrast between these two Sedimentary Systems, that it is as yet doubtful whether a single species, which came upon the stage during the Potsdam period, passed on to the Calciferous times; or whether any species, belonging distinctly to the second great Type of Life, made its appearance before the close of the Taconic Era.

Such is a brief summary of the main reasons for regarding these three series of rocks as so many distinct systems. They appear so far as the known evidence goes, to differ from each other in various important respects. Indeed, the differences, in the writer's judgment, are of such an amount, that the rocks ought not to be any longer confounded. If the views presented be correct, the Foliated masses can not be properly regarded on the one hand as a part of the Lower Taconic; or, on the other, as more recent rocks which have been metamorphosed. And so the Taconic formations should be looked upon, not as Lower Silurian, because forsooth some members of the latter series in places overlie them, but—as a great and independent System, preceding the Silurian, they having occupied far more time in their deposition, and being fully coördinate with it in importance. It is very true that many points referred to, may seem to be easily explicable, on the supposition of metamorphism; but there are other, and not a few facts, which I have been utterly unable to account for, or to bring into harmony, on any such basis of explanation. And these require, if it be not absolutely necessary that they be looked at from, an entirely different point of view, in order to their reasonable and consistent interpretation—a point of view, in the light of which the first mentioned facts may be equally well, if not more satisfactorily contemplated. It is not the many easy points that give trouble, but the few which are knotty and difficult; and these demand a solution which, as suggested by the difficulties themselves, shall bring all things into conciliation. This, as I doubt not, is the true line for our investigations to take. We are to get hold of the facts; yield every theory, which is not consonant with them; make all our expositions to be simply a transcript of the principles, of which the facts are a perpetual exponent. The more diligently we search out what Nature herself teaches—and as we thus come, with greater thoroughness, to subordinate all our views to the grand truths, which the phenomena flash upon us—the more clearly shall we see the plan of Supreme Intelligence, which has been manifested in the workmanship of this Basin, and the more trustworthy will be our knowledge of it both theoretical and practical.

IN CONCLUSION,

A few words may be added; and only a few more will be needed, now that we have passed in review some of the more prominent points of interest in the Geology of North-Western Vermont. Having taken a general survey of the rocks of the globe, and thus of the several more important divisions that occur in this region, having noticed the geological formation of the Basin of Lake Champlain, and having been occupied with a detailed account of the Geology of this part of Vermont, we ought to have some understanding of the main physical features of the neighborhood. If we have been faithful in our investigations, we must be able, when asked, to give, at least to some extent, the *rationale* of this part of the crust of the earth. It is also to be presumed, that we are in a measure prepared to study the rocks of this region, with still greater minuteness, as opportunity offers. Such study is important, that each may contribute something, from time to time, toward a more complete solution of the great questions already raised, and of other problems that remain to be solved, in this immediate vicinity. It is also to be supposed that every one who has carefully investigated this part of Vermont, will be ready to push his enquiries beyond these limits, both to other portions of the State, and to distant sections of the country, as occasions favor his so doing. We may likewise hope, after such a scrutiny of the rocks as they have existed

in the past, and undergone change after change, until they have finally reached their present condition, to be in some good degree fitted to take up with profit the study of the plants, and afterward that of the animals of this neighborhood.

As a preparation for these later studies, we have been able to see something in regard to the formation of the Champlain Basin, both in its general aspects, and in some of its details,* as they appear in a limited section of the State. The foundation—as it were, also, the great frame-work—of this Basin is probably, as we have seen, of Igneous origin. Such, so to speak, is the shell, the primitive envelope, the lining of which consists of Foliated rocks. These meanwhile were, no doubt, in many places, overlaid by beds of a Sedimentary character. The latter constitute the materials, now solidified, which were deposited at different epochs, while the Basin was more or less filled with water. It will accordingly be noticed that there is, in the formations of this neighborhood, a vast gap, extending from the earlier part of the Palæozoic age, to the closing portion of the Cainozoic. Thus the older rocks lying beneath are solidified, and have been through a great number of eras, their unyielding masses thereby serving, for the most part, to give the grand outlines and rugged features, generally characteristic of the face of the country. Meanwhile the recent beds which form the surface—the portions, for the most part, occupied by the existing races of plants and animals—consist of unconsolidated superficial deposits. These, as made up to a great extent of loose materials, are pliant, and therefore easily cut through and moved. They are consequently liable in places to be undermined by the action of moisture and pressure, and so by the removal of quicksands, and the innumerable operations constantly going on in a friable soil. Accordingly slides occasionally occur, and mutations, in one way or another, are perpetually finding place. Consequently these materials are likely to have their entire surface changed, while portions of the beds are constantly wearing away, and the countless streams and rivers are shifting their channels with every recurring flood. Indeed, the superficial deposits are, in some form or other, ceaselessly affected by rain and snow, by sunshine and storm, and all the agencies connected with an endlessly varying temperature.

Thus, the existing surface of our Basin has features, the advantages of which can not be easily over-estimated. Even the apparent drawbacks have their compensations. The skill needful to compete with the ruin caused by frost and snow, the sagacity demanded in taming the raging power of the freshet, the ingenuity requisite to guard against the undermining effects of moisture percolating the soil, the foresight required in order to turn every seeming ill into a condition of good, are qualities of no low grade; yet all these, and manifold other excellences are likely to be called out in man, when summoned by stern necessity to battle with the elements, and to bring all things into subserviency to the true ends of a rational soul. And then, these very processes of wear and tear, in the world around us, are calculated to break up the monotony which might else prevail, as well in human life as in the face of the country. The very shiftings of the superficial deposits arrest the life-in-death stagnation of the unvarying plane. Nay more, they serve to relieve what would otherwise be angular, to tone down the rough and jagged outlines of the solidified portions of the Basin, and in this wise to afford a ceaseless and never-repeating succession of varying views in our scenery. So, these materials, as furnishing the basis of our manifold soils, of our clays and sands, of our loams and marls, are able to sustain a vast variety of vegetable growths; by these means to support innumerable forms of animated existence; and, therefore, to make our valley capable of becoming, under the untiring care of man, a Garden of the Lord—a wilderness, which, as reclaimed from its wildness, shall still retain all its freshness and native power, and thus be a Paradise indeed—characterized by the grandeur and beauty, the majesty and grace of nature and art combined.†

* In dealing with minutiæ, I have purposely confined myself to a small territory—in some respects a single County would have suited my purpose better—in order that I might give as many particulars, in as few words, as possible.

†This ends what I have now to say of the Rocks—the First Part of the Natural History—of North-Western Vermont. The preparation of the two Parts that remain to be written, according to the plan proposed—the one on the Plants, the other on the Animals, of this district—I am compelled, by the pressure of existing duties, to postpone for the present. In looking over the preceding pages, I notice that not a few points of interest and importance fail to be so much as named, while many that are mentioned are very inadequately handled. All that I have to offer by way of apology is, want of leisure, and fear of wearying the reader by excess of details, coupled with the hope that the whole subject will sometime find a more adequate treatment in a little work, which I have for some years had in contemplation, on the Geology of Vermont.

Cambridge, Nov., 1868. J. B. P



A. Smith

FRANKLIN COUNTY. INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, ESQ.

FIRST DISCOVERY AND OCCUPANCY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

JACQUES CARTIER, a French navigator who had been entrusted by Francis the First with the command of an expedition to explore the Western hemisphere, was, probably, the first European whose eye ever rested on the mountains of Vermont. On the second day of October, 1535, he arrived with a few volunteers at an Indian settlement called Hochelaga,* which was afterwards called Mount Royal, whence the present name Montreal. Donnacona, an Algonkin Chief, conducted him to the summit of Mount Royal which towered above the settlement, and showed him, "in that bright October sun," the country for many miles South and East, and told him of great rivers and inland seas and of smaller rivers and lakes penetrating a beautiful territory belonging to the warlike Iroquois. These Indians had settlements in the interior of the State now called Vermont, but whose earlier name was Iroquoisia.

Many years afterward, Samuel de Champlain, accompanied by several friendly Hurons, proceeded to the locality described by Cartier, and on the Fourth day of July, 1609, entered the Lake to which he gave his own name.†

For more than a century Lake Champlain was claimed by the French. French names were given to its rivers and islands which they still retain. French seigniories covering the borders of the Lake and occupying eligible spots on both shores were actually mapped out, granted and named after their respective French proprietors.

In that part of Iroquoisia, or Vermont, which is now called Franklin County, there were grants to Mr. de Bauvais, fils and to Mr. Douville, comprising, probably, the territory now called Swanton, Highgate, St. Albans and Georgia. This appears on inspection of a "map of Lake Champlain from the Fort Chambly to Fort St. Frederick or Crown-point, surveyed by Mr. Anger, King's surveyor, in 1732—made at Quebec the 10th October, 1748, and signed de Lery," a copy of which may be found in the Documentary History of New York—Vol. 1—4to p. 358, and will be a source of curiosity to the historical examiner. In 1851, copies of Deeds of Concession or Grants made and to be found in the Archives or Public Records of the Province of the various Fiefs and Seigniories in "*La Nouvelle, France*," or Canada, from the earliest settlements thereof, to the cession of the same, in 1763, by the Crown of France to Great Britain, were translated into English and printed and distributed in both languages, by order of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. [See a public document entitled "Titles and Documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure, in return to an address of the Legislative Assembly, 1851. Quebec: printed by E. R. Frechette, 1852.]

The state of the French Grants on both sides of Lake Champlain gave rise to considerable discussion, after the French ceded Canada to England in 1763, presenting, as the Earl of Dartmouth wrote to Gov. Tryon of New York, 4th November, 1772, "a consideration of great difficulty and delicacy, and by no means of a nature to admit of a hasty decision."* The result of this discussion was that the British government was unwilling to recognize on the part of France any "right to any possession on the south side of the River St. Lawrence."

This subject of French seigniories on Lake Champlain is one of novelty and great local interest, but its thorough elucidation would occupy too much space to be attempted within the limits assigned to this introductory chapter.

Of the French settlement at Isle la Motte, and the aboriginal settlement at Swanton, reliable accounts will undoubtedly be given in the histories of those towns, and will be of much historical importance, inasmuch as in the first volume of this work, p. 754, it is confidently claimed that Isle la Motte was the first point within the limits of Vermont where a civilized establishment was commenced as early as 1665.

In a "Chorographical map of the Province of New York, divided into counties, manors, pa-

* See "Voyage de la Nouvelle France Occidentale—By Le Sieur de Champlain :" Paris, 1640, 4-to—also. Vol. I, of this work, History of Addison.

† A brief but interesting account of his expedition appeared anonymously in 1545. The journals of the two journeys of Cartier are inserted in the third volume of Ramusio's Italian Collection, (Venice, 1655,) also in Marc Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France.* —*Vide* Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, article Jacques Cartier.

* Documentary History of New York, vol. I., p. 347 to p. 376, quarto edition, with map, p. 368, of French and English Grants on Lake Champlain, prepared in 1772. Consult, also, chapter 3 of the "History of Lake Champlain, from its first exploration, in 1609, to the close of the year 1814, by Peter S. Palmer."

tents and townships, exhibiting likewise all the private grants of land made and located in that Province, which was compiled from actual surveys, by Claude Joseph Southier, Esq.," and engraved and published in London, in January, 1779, the territory now known as Franklin County forms a part of the County of Charlotte; Swanton, or the greater portion of it, is called Pratsburg; in the vicinity of what is now known as Sheldon, there is exhibited a concession to Lord Geo. Townsend & Co.; south thereof lie grants made to Nathan Stone & Co. (in St Albans); to Josiah Willard & Co., and C. H. Gordon (in Fairfax, Fairfield and Georgia); to Samuel Ashley & Co. (in Bakersfield); Kellybrook Township (in Fairfax); W. O. Huddleston & E. Robinson, John Gordon and Governor of King's College (near Cambridge). This curious map may likewise be found in the Documentary History of New York, vol. 1, for which valuable work it was engraved, in 1849.

INCORPORATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.

The County of Franklin, as now constituted, once formed a part of the original counties of Albany, Charlotte, Bennington, Rutland, Addison and Chittenden. It was incorporated by the General Assembly of Vermont, by an "act for dividing the Counties of Orange and Chittenden into six separate and distinct counties," passed November 5, 1792. In the map of the State of Vermont, by James Whitelaw engraved in 1793, and prefixed to the first edition of Dr. Samuel Williams's History of Vermont, Franklin County is represented as comprising the towns of Alburgh, Isle la Motte, North Hero, Highgate, Swanton, St. Albans, Georgia, Fairfax, Fairfield, Smithfield, Sheldonvale, Huntsburgh, Berkshire, Enosburgh, Bakersfield, Fletcher, Cambridge, Johnson, Sterling, Belvidere, Montgomery and Richford—nearly twice as many towns as now are situated within its geographical limits.

In 1797, the General Assembly divided the State into Counties, and the lines, limits and boundaries of Franklin County were then established as follows:

"The county of Franklin is bounded as follows, namely, beginning at the north-west corner of Chittenden County" (which then included Middle Hero, now Grand Isle and South Hero,) "thence easterly on the northerly line of Chittenden County to the south-east corner of Sterling; from thence northerly on the easterly lines of the towns of Sterling, Johnson, Belvidere, Avery's Gore, Montgomery and Richford to the north line of this State; from thence westerly on the line of the State to the west line thereof; from thence southerly on the west line of the State, to the place of beginning."

In November, 1802, the General Assembly passed an act by which the towns of Alburgh, Isle la Motte and North Hero, the County of Franklin, and the towns of South Hero and Middle Hero, in the County of Chittenden, together with all such lands as lie in this State, near the above mentioned towns, and are more than a mile from the main land in the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, were constituted a distinct county by the name of Grand Isle. [Tolman's Compilation of the Laws of Vermont, vol. 2, p. 92.]

In October, 1835, the County of Lamoille was incorporated by taking Stowe and Elmore from Washington County; Mansfield, which has since been annexed to Stowe from Chittenden County; Eden, Hydepark, Morristown and Wolcott from Orleans County, and Belvidere, Cambridge, Johnson and Sterling from Franklin County, together with the town of Waterville, which was formed from Coit's Gore, and some portions of the adjoining towns, Nov. 15, 1824.

Since the incorporation of Lamoille County, the County of Franklin has undergone no change of geographical limits, and now contains, besides Avery's Gore, 14 towns, namely: Bakersfield, Berkshire, Enosburg, Fairfax, Fairfield, Fletcher, Franklin, Georgia, Highgate, Montgomery, Richford, Sheldon, St. Albans and Swanton. Of the source and dates of their respective charters, and of the times and persons when and by whom settled, details will be found in the histories of these respective towns.

Avery's Gore, which has never been organized as a township, was granted to Samuel Avery, June 28, 1796, and contains 9723 acres. It lies in Franklin County, and is bounded on the N. by Montgomery, on the E. by Lowell, S. by Belvidere, and W. by Bakersfield. This gore is situated on the western range of the Green Mountains, and is the source of the branches of the Missisquoi river. Its population is less than one hundred. In 1850, the population was only 48. Messrs. Nicholas E. Paine, of New York City, and Bernard Hughes, of Rochester, N. Y., appear upon the records to be the joint owners of the greater part of this gore. As all deeds of land situate in unorganized places or towns, are required by Constitution and Statute to be recorded in the office of the county clerk, of the county in which they lie: deeds of lands situate in Avery's Gore will be found

on record in the County clerk's office of the County of Franklin.

Franklin County is bounded N. by the Province of Quebec, E. by Orleans and Lamoille Counties, S. by Chittenden Co. and W. by Grand Isle Co. from which it is separated by a part of Lake Champlain. It is situated between latitude 44° 31′ and 45°, and between longitude 3° 47′, and 4° 27′. It extends about 34 miles from east to west, and about 33 miles from north to south, and contains 600 square miles.

The northern part of the County is watered by the Missisquoi river, and the southern part by the river Lamoille, into both of which rivers smaller streams empty at different points. Excellent mill privileges are abundant, and some of them have been advantageously occupied. The eastern part of the county is high and broken, and extends to the western range of the Green Mountains. The western part of the county is generally level, and the whole county is an uncommonly fine farming county, and well adapted for grazing purposes, and the manufacture of butter and cheese. The scenery in different parts of the county is unusually picturesque. The hills, valleys, ponds, rivers and streams, which, situated in various towns of the county, contribute to render it remarkably attractive and beautiful to the eye, while its productive soil, natural advantages and facilities for water and railroad transportation to market, render it a desirable home for the farmer and the manufacturer. According to the Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D. of Brownington, a well known geological writer:

"A reason for the great exuberance of the soil in a portion of Vermont is, that very large tracts now cultivated were, at a geological period not very remote, the bottom of ponds, lakes or the ocean. Much of the present valley of Lake Champlain was covered with salt water so recently, that the shells of mollusks are found abundantly in the clays and sand, several hundred feet above the present surface of the water. The whale, the bones of which are now in the State Museum, was found 60 feet above the level of the Lake.

"Much of the present cultivated land in the valley of the Lake, having been so recently covered with the waters of the ocean, has been permanently enriched thereby. Portions of Franklin, Chittenden, Addison, and Rutland Counties, and the whole of Grand Isle, share in the benefits which have accrued from the overflow of salt water.

"Several of the rivers that discharge their waters into the Lake have their head branches at considerable distance on the *East* side of the Green Mountains. It will be readily perceived that quite large tracts of land on the Winooski, Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers were at one period covered with water, and that these lands are the bottom of former lakes of considerable area."

Full accounts of the different quarries of lime, copper, marble, slate, and sandstone, of the several mineral springs, in different parts of the county, which have been discovered and developed, will be appropriately given in the town histories to which this chapter is merely introductory. They will indicate the natural wealth of Franklin County, which, by a prudent employment of capital and industry can be developed to almost an unlimited extent.

In Beckley's History of Vermont, occur the following passages in relation to the fertility of the county: "Franklin County is the last county in this direction, but not the least fertile of soil. On the contrary, for the purposes of agriculture, it is probably the best in the State. The soil is a mixture of loam, and marl and clay slightly, forming ground pleasant to till, and yielding rich and abundant crops. Excellent farms are found in St. Albans, Swanton, Sheldon, Enosburgh and Montgomery. Indeed, no town here can be named without them; and the great business of this county is agriculture, and what is connected immediately with it. The writer witnessed at a fair in Sheldon, October, 1838, a collection of horned cattle and other domestic animals, and many specimens of home manufacture and productions of the soil, which would do no discredit to the most favored parts of New England. Sheldon and Enosburgh are towns which afford great variety of appearance, many interesting points of view and much attractive scenery. Missisquoi river passes through this county. Its current and banks, and adjacent meadows and hills, are objects of much curiosity to the traveler. Indeed, one is ready to give the preference to this northern county, to any one in the State in an agricultural point of view."*

A large engraved map of Franklin and Garnd Isle Counties, from actual surveys under the direction of H. F. Walling, was published in New York, in 1857. It is colored and mounted and is the most correct map for reference that has yet been prepared. It indicates the locality of all the villages in the two counties, the different islands, hills and ponds, and the course of the several rivers, streams and roads.

* Vermont, with descriptions, physical and topographical, by Rev. Hosea Beckley, A. M., p. 55.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

St. Albans being the capital or shire of the County, the public buildings were located there at an early day. The first Court House was at the outset built of wood—was used for many years by different denominations for public worship, and by the town of St. Albans for its town meetings, commencing May 9, 1803.

The same building was afterwards repaired, and surrounded with brick, as it is now. When the Hon. Luther B. Hunt was one of the assistant judges, an addition to the east end was made by the Universalist Society.

The Court House Bell was bought by Carter Hickok, in Troy, N. Y., and the ladies of St. Albans paid for it by subscription, in 1810. It became cracked after long and frequent use, and was re-cast at Troy, N. Y. while the late Orson Carpenter was Sheriff, and is now in use.

The first jail in St. Albans was a lean-to, built in 1778, by Barnabas Langdon, on the east end of the Coit house. Before it was built, debtors, and others liable to imprisonment, were taken to Burlington and Vergennes.

The next jail was built a few rods east of where the Welden House now stands. It was a building of one story, in which Oliver Day, Sheriff, lived, and after him a deputy under Seth Wetmore, Sheriff.

The third jail was built of brick and stone, and stood a little way south of where St. Luke's Church now stands. This was burned, December 25, 1813.

The fourth jail was built of wood, except the prisoners' part, which was of stone, and was located near the Tremont House, and near where it now is. It was burnt, and the fifth was built with brick on the same site.

The sixth jail was made of the materials of the fifth jail. It was taken down, and the frame moved a few feet to the south, where it now stands, and the new building put up by G. R. and A. E. Boynton, in the year 1852.

In 1837, the following statement, verified by affidavits, was made to the Legislative committee which was charged with the duty of visiting the County of Franklin, and making examination for the purpose of ascertaining the proper place for the permanent shire of said county, to wit:

"Amount expended by the inhabitants of St. Albans in erecting and sustaining county buildings, since the organization of Franklin County, to wit:

"In building the first Court House, in 1800,		$5,000
In building the second Jail and Jail-house,		1,000
In building the third Jail and house, built of stone and brick,		7,000
In re-building the same, after it was burnt, (the County paying 5,000 dollars,)		1,500
In building the Jail and Jail-house, 1825,		4,500
In re-building Jail-house, and repairing Jail,		2,500
In building the present Court House,	2,700	
Deduct amount paid by County,	1,200	
	1,500	1.500
Total amount,		$23,000"

[See House Journal for 1837, p. 45.]

CHIEF JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT, UNTIL THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY, IN 1825.

Ebenezer Marvin, 1796 to 1803; Jonathan Janes, 1803 to 1808; Ebenezer Marvin, 1808 to 1809; Joseph D. Farnsworth, 1809 to 1815; William Brayton, 1815 to 1816; Joseph D. Farnsworth, 1816 to 1824; Zerah Willoughby, 1824 to 1826.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

John White, 1796 to '97; Samuel Barnard, 1796, '97, '98; Silas Hathaway, 1798; Isaac Smith, 1799; Elnathan Keyes, 1799 to 1800; Jonathan Janes, 1800, 1801, 1802; Zerah Willoughby, 1801, '02, '03, '04, '05, '13, '14, '18, '19, '20, '22, '23; Amos Fassett, 1803, '06, '09; Frederick Bliss, 1804, '05, ,06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '15, '16, '17; Joseph D. Farnsworth, 1807, '08; Joseph Beaman, jr. 1810, '11; Martin D. Follett, 1812; Chancey Fitch, 1813, '14, ,15; Peter Sax, 1816, '17, '18; Amasa I. Brown, 1819, '20, '21; Thomas Waterman, 1824, '25; Joel Barber, jr. 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, ,30, '31; Samuel Wead, 1826, '27, '28; George Green, 1829, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37; Josepe Smith, 1830, '31,32, '33, '34, '42; Austin Fuller, 1835, '36; Cornelius Wood, '37, '39, '40 '41; Seymour Eggleston, 1838; Jesse Carpenter, 1838; Augustus Burt, 1839, '40, '41, '43, '44, '45; Luther B. Hunt, 1842; James Davis, 1843, '44; Jona. H. Hubbard, 1845, '46, 47; Alvah Sabin, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; Wm. C. Wilson, 1848, '49, '50; Augustus Young, 1851, 52, '53, 54; Preston Taylor, 1852, '53; John C. Bryant, 1854, '55, '56; Valentine S. Ferris, 1855, '56, '57; Rufus Hamilton, 1857, '58, '59; Seth Oakes, 1857, '58, '59; Samuel Kendall, 1859, '60, '61; Horatio N. Barber, 1860, '61; Robert J. Saxe, 1861, '62; Romeo H. Hoyt, 1862, '63, '64, '65; Royal T. Bingham, 1863, '64; Warren Robinson, 1865, '66; George Adams, 1866, '67: Walter C. Stevens, 1867, '68; John K. Whitney, 1868.

COUNTY CLERKS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The first session of the County Court was held at St. Albans, on the first Monday of February, 1797. The following is a list of County Clerks for the County of Franklin, from the time of its organization to date:

Samuel Willard, 1797, and a part of 1798; Seth Pomeroy, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04 and part of 1805; John White, jr. part of 1805, '06 and part of 1807; Seth Wetmore, part of 1807 and 1808; Jonathan Janes, 1809, '10, '11, '12, '13; Abijah Stone, 1814; Abner Morton, 1815; Jonathan Janes, 1816, until November, 1816. Horace Janes was appointed December 24, 1816, and continued to be Clerk until he died, March 15, 1834. Joseph Hungerford Brainerd was appointed County Clerk, April 15, 1834, and is the present incumbent.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1796 to 1804,	Levi House.
1804 to 1806,	Asa Aldis.
1806 to 1816,	Ebenezer Marvin, jr,
1816 to 1818,	Stephen Royce, jr.
1818 to 1823,	Israel Putnam Richardson.
1823 to 1826,	Joshua Kilburn Smedley.
1826 to 1833,	John Smith.
1833 to 1835,	Henry Adams.
1835 to 1838,	George W. Foster.
1838 to 1839,	Jerome John Beardsley.
1839 to 1842,	Orlando Stevens.
1842 to 1843,	Homer Elnathan Hubbell.
1843 to 1845,	William Chase Wilson.
1845 to 1846,	Orlando Stevens.
1846 to 1848,	Homer E. Royce.
1848 to 1849,	John S. Royce.
1849 to 1851,	Augustus Burt.
1851 to 1853,	George Frederick Houghton.
1853 to 1855,	Heman S. Royce.
1655 to 1857,	Henry G. Edson.
1857 to 1859,	Myron Buck.
1859 to 1860,	William Warner White.
1860 to 1862,	Henry Adams Burt.
1862 to 1864,	Norman F. Wood.
1864 to 1866,	Julian H. D. Dewey.
1866 to 1868,	Dana R. Bailey.
1868 to	Willard Farrington.

SHERIFFS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1796 to 1804,	Prince B. Hall.
1804 to 1807,	Thomas Russell.
1807 to 1809,	Oliver Day.
1809 to 1811,	Seth Wetmore.
1811 to 1813,	Solomon Walbridge.
1813 to 1815,	Joseph Holmes Munson.
1815 to 1817,	Benjamin Fay.
1817 to 1821,	Shiveric Holmes.
1821 to 1828,	Joseph Weeks.
1828 to 1833,	Timothy Foster.
1833 to 1835,	Seymour Eggleston.
1835 to 1839,	Jeptha Bradley.
1839 to 1843,	Decius R. Bogue.
1843 to 1848,	John Sawyer Foster,
1848 to 1852,	Orson Carpenter.
1852 to 1856,	Addison Burr.
1856 to 1860,	Alvin Hyde Mason.
1860 to 1866,	Rensselaer Read Sherman.
1866 to 1868,	Andrew Jackson Soule.
1868 to	James P. Place.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1798 to 1805,	Jonathan Hoit.
1805 to 1826,	Asa Fuller.
1826 to 1843,	Lawrence Brainerd.
1843 to 1857,	Hiram B. Sowles.
1857 to 1860,	Marcus Wells Beardsley.
1860 to 1867,	Bradley Barlow.
1867 to	Cyrus N. Bishop.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR.

Term when admitted.			*Name.*
February	Term,	1797,	John Mattocks.
March	"	1799,	Eleazer William Keyes.
"	"	1801,	Ebenezer Marvin, jr.
November	"	1801,	Heman Allen, (of Milton,)
March	"	1802,	Roswell Hutchins.
"	"	"	John P. Williams.
"	"	1803,	Asa Aldis.
August	"	1805,	Abner Morton.
"	"	1806,	Cornelius Peter Van Ness.
February	"	1807,	Eleazer Miller.
"	"	"	William Brayton.
"	"	"	Benjamin Spencer.
August	"	1807,	Isaac Warner.
"	"	"	Asahel Langworthy.
"	"	"	William Harrison Cooley.
"	"	"	Francis Davis.
August	"	1808,	Benjamin F. Prentiss.
"	"	"	Elijah Wollage.
"	"	"	Warren Loomis.
"	"	"	Elijah Lovell, jr.
"	"	"	Augustus Burt.
"	"	"	Joseph D. Learned.
February	"	1809,	Azor Wetherbe.
"	"	"	Oliver Hubbell.
August	"	"	Gardner Child.
"	"	"	Daniel S. D. Houghton.
"	"	"	Stephen Royce, jr.
January	"	1810,	Sanford Gadcomb.
August	"	"	John W. Young.
"	"	"	Augustus Young.
"	"	"	John Smith.
"	"	"	Joshua K. Smedley.
January	"	1812,	Jeremiah Evarts.
"	"	"	Nathaniel B. Eldridge.
"	"	"	Stephen Second Brown.
"	"	"	Chauncy Brownell.

Term when admitted.			*Name.*
August	Term,	1812,	James Davis.
"	"	"	Jacob Collamer.
"	"	"	David M. Camp.
"	"	"	Jabez Parkhurst.
"	"	"	Davis Stone.
"	"	"	Cogswell H. Himes.
"	"	"	Truman A. Barber.
"	"	"	John Brunson.
"	"	"	William Noble.
January	"	1813,	Gustavus V. Willard.
"	"	"	Luther Ball Hunt.
August	"	"	Luther Hunt.
"	"	1815,	Joel Clapp.
"	"	"	Amos Blodgett.
November	"	1817,	Darius Sherman Barlow.
"	"	"	Origen D. Richardson.
"	"	1819,	Orlando Stevens.
March	"	1821,	Albert Gallatin Whittemore.
September	"	"	Stoughton Dickinson Richardson.
"	"	1822,	Rodney C. Royce.
"	"	"	Joshua Willard Sheldon.
"	"	"	David Read.
March	"	1823,	Charles Linsley.
"	"	"	Calvin C. Waller.
March	"	1824,	Levi Joslin.
November	"	"	George Flagg Porter.
"	"	"	Henry Adams.
March	"	1825,	Gideon Olin Whittemore.
September	"	"	Norman L. Whittemore.
"	"	"	Joseph Hungerford Brainerd.
"	"	"	Ebenezer Barlow.
"	"	"	Anson Soule.
April	"	1826,	Charles Russell.
September	"	"	Orrin W. Butler,
"	"	"	Guy C. Sampson.
"	"	"	Sidney Smith,
"	"	"	Herman Ruggles Beardsley.
April	"	1827,	George W. Foster.
"	"	"	Erastus D. Hubbell.
"	"	"	Nathan Allen,
September	"	"	Homer Elnathan Hubbell.
"	"	"	Marshall P. Witters.
April	"	1828,	Julius Rice.
"	"	"	Frederick Hazen.
September	"	"	Nathan S. Hill.
"	"	"	Aaron S. Beaman.
"	"	"	Samuel Sumner, jr.
September	"	1829,	Samuel P. Bascomb.
"	"	"	Homer F. Redfield.
Dec. Adj'd.	"	"	Rodney D. Hill.
September	"	1330,	Pallas Phelps.
"	"	"	John R. Skinner.
April	"	1831,	George Allen.
"	"	"	David Allen Smalley,
September	"	"	Solomon Wires.
"	"	"	Barnwell David Bassford.
"	"	"	Jerome John Beardsley.
"	"	"	John James Deavitt.
April	"	1832,	Asa Owen Aldis.
"	"	1833,	Horace P. Johnson.
"	"	"	Romeo Houghton Hoyt.
"	"	"	Zebulon M. P. Spaulding.
September	"	1833,	Levi B. Villas.
"	"	"	Lyman Y. Gillett.
"	"	"	Josiah Turner, jr.
"	"	"	Artemas B. Larabee, jr.
"	"	"	Hannibal H. Gould.
September	"	1834,	William C. Wilson.
"	"	"	Harlow P. Smith.
April	"	1835,	Jasper Rand.
"	"	"	J. Allen Barber.
September	"	"	Stephen D. Brown.
April	"	1836,	Lafayette H. Nutting.
"	"	"	William A. Boardman.

Term when admitted.			*Name.*
Sept.	Term,	1836,	John S. Royce.
"	"	"	Madison Scott.
"	"	"	Douglass A. Danforth.
April	"	1837,	Ezra Wright Sherman.
September	"	"	Benj. Peake.
April	"	1838,	Jesse Carpenter.
September	"	"	Isaac B. Bowdish.
"	"	"	George W. Brown.
April	"	1839,	Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette.
"	"	"	Henry Edmund Seymour.
September	"	"	Jackson Nutting.
"	"	"	Thomas Child, jr.
"	"	"	Norman Boardman.
September	"	1841,	John Gregory Smith.
"	"	"	George Fred. Houghton.
September	"	1842,	Alonzo E. Searles.
April	"	1843,	Homer E. Royce.
September	"	"	John G. Saxe.
"	"	"	Edward W. W. Nichols.
"	"	"	Daniel G. Sawyer.
"	"	"	Hiram B. Smith.
"	"	"	Bryant Hall.
"	"	"	Lorenzo A. Babcock.
April	"	1844,	Heman S. Royce.
September	"	"	Corydon Beckwith.
"	"	"	Lucius E. Chittenden.
"	"	"	Henry G. Edson.
"	"	"	James Saxe.
April	"	1845,	Bushrod B. Howard.
September	"	"	George Gove Hunt.
"	"	"	Martin W. Sargeant.
April	"	1845,	Patrick Henry Cooney.
September	"	"	Daniel B. Hale.
"	"	"	Jonathan J. Marvin.
April	"	1847,	Hubbell B. Bogue.
"	"	"	Orlando F. Stevens.
September	"	"	Henderson C. Wilson.
"	"	"	John A. Child.
April	"	1848,	Albert Searles.
September	"	"	Amherst W. Stone.
"	"	"	Joseph A. Cutler.
April	"	1849,	Benjamin Allen.
September	"	1850,	Lucas K. Stannard.
April	"	1851,	James Stuart Burt.
"	"	"	Alexander P. Hodges.
September	"	"	Chauncey Hilan Hayden.
June	"	1852,	William Henry Hoyt.
December	"	"	Azro B. Chaffee.
"	"	"	John Lewis.
"	"	"	Henry Adams Burt.
"	"	"	Newell Hibbard.
"	"	"	Benjamin E. Crocker.
June	"	1853,	Thomas H. Baker.
"	"	"	Daniel W. Ellis.
"	"	"	Lyman A. Ellis.
"	"	"	Brainerd Babcock.
"	"	"	Phineas V. Swan.
June	"	1854,	Myron Buck.
"	"	"	Oscar F. Perkins.
"	"	"	Cyrus Twitchell.
"	"	"	Elverton Claflin.
December	"	"	Henry Clay Adams.
"	"	"	Loren H. Edson.
"	"	"	William Palmer Wells.
June	"	1855,	Ebenezer Marvin Smalley.
"	"	"	Charles Soule.
"	"	"	Solomon S. Burleson.
June	"	1856,	John K. L. Maynard.
"	"	"	William Lochren.
"	"	1857.	William D. Wilson.
"	"	"	John B. Abbott.
"	"	"	Ira S. Blaisdell.
April	"	1858,	Edward Adams Sowles.

Term—when admitted.			*Name.*
Sept.	Term,	1858,	Martin Bushnell Rugg.
April	"	1859,	Julian Hilan Dewey.
"	"	"	Garland Pollard.
"	"	"	Romeo H. Start.
"	"	"	Dana R. Bailey.
"	"	"	Jeptha Bradley.
September	"	"	Walter D. Crane.
"	"	"	Norman F. Wood.
April	"	1860,	Ashton C. Dixon.
"	"	"	Henry I. Armington.
"	"	"	Myron W. Bailey.
"	"	"	Harvey I. Chamberlin.
September	"	"	Alfred Little Smith.
"	"	"	Daniel Dutcher.
"	"	"	Milton R. Tyler.
"	"	"	Charles M. Start.
September	"	1861,	Chester W. Witters.
"	"	"	William W. Shepard.
"	"	"	Jeremiah Evarts.
"	"	"	George A. Ballard.
"	"	"	Henry D. Bailey.
"	"	"	George W. Burnell.
"	"	"	Guy C. Noble.
April	"	1862,	Alexander W. Chilton.
"	"	"	William S. Blaisdell.
September	"	1862,	George W. Newton.
"	"	"	Willard Farrington.
"	"	"	Clinton S. Kinsley.
"	"	"	Charles C. Colton.
April	"	1863,	Ira Willard Clark.
"	"	"	Truman Franklin Hacket.
September	"	"	George C. Ellsworth.
April	"	1864,	John Ashley Fitch.
"	"	"	William D. Tyler.
September	"	1864,	[none.]
April	"	1865.	Charles A. Rogers.
September	"	"	[none.[
April	"	1866,	[none.]
September	"	"	Chester F. Nye.
"	"	"	Edward H. Powell.
"	"	"	Isaac Jacobus Rochussen.
April	"	1867,	Ralph Orson Sturtevant.
"	"	"	Edward Judson Tyler.
"	"	"	Henry R. Start.
"	"	"	Charles R. Saunders.
September	"	"	William R. Hoyt.
"	"	"	Alfred G. Safford.
"	"	"	Franklin McIntyre.
"	"	"	Josiah H. Adams.
April	"	1868,	Anson S. Ladd.

JUDGES AND REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Until recently the Probate District within and for the County of Franklin was legally entitled the "District of Georgia," so called after the town which for several years was one of the largest and most influential in the County. In 1863, it was changed by Statute and is now designated the "District of Franklin."

In 1790, '91, '92, '93, '94, and '95, while Franklin County constituted a part of Chittenden County, Jonathan Hoit, of St. Albans, was Judge of Probate.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Jonathan Hoit, 1796, '97, '98, ,99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05; Jonathan Janes, 1806, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12: Frederic Bliss, 1813; Abner Morton, 1814; Seth Wetmore, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29; William Bridges, 1830, '31, '32; Stephen S. Brown, 1833, '34; Joel Barber, 1835, '36; William Bridges, 1837, '38, '39, '40 '41, '42, '43, '44; James Davis, 1845, '46, '47, '48; Jeptha Bradley, 1849; James Davis 1850; W. Bridges, 1851, '52; James Davis, 1853: William Bridges, 1854; James Davis, 1855; William Bridges, 1856; Amos J. Samson, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; Myron W. Bailey, 1867, '68.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Jonathan Hoit, jr. 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04; Horace Janes, 1805, '06, '07, '08, 09; Francis Davis, 1810, '11, '12, '13; Seth Wetmore, 1814; Elnathan W. Keyes, 1815; Francis Davis, 1816; Luther Brigham, 1817, '18, '19; Jonathan Janes, 1820, '21, '22, '23; Charles Wetmore, 1824, '25; Ebenezer Barlow, 1826; William Bridges, 1827, '28, '29; John Gates, 1830, '31; Aaron S. Beaman, '32, '33; J. Allen Barber, 1834, '35; Romeo H. Hoyt, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41; James Davis, 1842; Joseph H. Brainerd, 1843, '44, '45: George F. Houghton, 1846, '47; Wm. Bridges, 1848; George F. Houghton, 1849; Jeptha Bradley, 1850, '51, '52; Wilbur P. Davis, 1853; Jeptha Bradley, 1854; Wilbur P. Davis, 1855; none recorded, 1856; Addison Burr, 1857; Joseph H. Brainerd, 1858; William Bridges, 1859, '60; Henry L. Samson, 1861; William Bridges, 1862 to 1867; Rensselaer R. Sherman, 1867.

SENATORS FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The following list of Senators elected from the County of Franklin since the organization of the Senate, in 1836, has been prepared with care from public documents, and may be relied upon as authentic. Those who are deceased are designated by an asterisk.(*)

1836. Nathan Smilie,* Cambridge; Joshua Willard Sheldon,* Sheldon; Homer Elnathan Hubbell, Fairfax.

1837. Nathan Smilie,* Cambridge; Timothy Foster,* Swanton; Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh.

1838. Homer Elnathan Hubbell, Fairfax Nathan Smilie,* Cambridge; Alden Sears,* Richford.

1839. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh; Timo-

thy Foster,* Swanton ; Joseph Waterman,* Johnson.

1840. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh ; Timothy Foster,* Swanton ; Joseph Waterman,* Johnson.

1841. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh ; Moses Fisk,* Waterville ; Alvah Sabin, Georgia.

1842. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh ; Homer Elnathan Hubbell, Fairfax ; William Green,* Sheldon.

1843. Alvah Sabin, Georgia ; Geo. Green, Swanton ; Jonathan H. Hubbard, Franklin.

1844. George Green, Swanton ; Jonathan H. Hubbard, Franklin ; Alvah Sabin, Georgia.

1845. Hiram Bellows, Fairfax ; William Clapp, Berkshire ; Alvah Sabin, Georgia.

1846. Hiram Bellows, Fairfax ; William Clapp, Berkshire ; George Washington Foster,* Swanton.

1847. George Washington Foster,* Swanton ; Rufus Hamilton, Montgomery ; Lucas R. Beeman,* Fairfax.

1848. Rufus Hamilton, Montgomery ; Lucas R. Beeman,* Fairfax ; Jonathan Hunt Hubbard, Franklin.

1849. Homer E. Royce, Berkshire ; Jacob Wead,* Sheldon ; John Sawyer Foster,* Swanton.

1850. Homer E. Royce, Berkshire ; Jacob Wead,* Sheldon ; John S. Foster,* Swanton.

1851. Homer Elihu Royce, Berkshire ; George Green, Swanton ; Harmon Northrop, Fairfield.

1852. Harmon Northrop, Fairfield ; Geo. Green, Swanton ; Silas Platt Carpenter, Richford.

1853. Silas Platt Carpenter, Richford ; Romeo Houghton Hoyt, St. Albans ; Orlando Stevens, St. Albans.

1854. James Holmes Farnsworth, Fairfax ; Paschal Paoli Leavens, Berkshire ; Romeo H. Hoyt, St. Albans.

1855. James Holmes Farnsworth, Fairfax ; William Hamilton Blake, Swanton ; Paschal Paoli Leavens, Berkshire.

1856. William H. Blake, Swanton ; Horatio Nelson Barber, Enosburgh ; Heman Spafford Royce, Highgate.

1857. Horatio Nelson Barber, Enosburgh; Heman Spafford Royce, Highgate ; Delazon Deforest Wead, Sheldon.

1858. Delazon Deforest Wead, Sheldon : William Chase Wilson, Bakersfield ; John G. Smith, St. Albans.

1859. John Gregory Smith, St. Albans ; William Chase Wilson, Bakersfield ; Alonzo Green, Franklin.

1860. Alonzo Green, Franklin ; S. H. Stevens, Enosburgh ; Cyrns Hotchkiss, Georgia.

1861. Cyrus Hotchkiss, Georgia ; Samuel Hayward Stevens, Enosburgh ; William W. White,* St. Albans.

1862. Harvey D. Farrar, Richford ; Hiram Fairchild Stevens,* St. Albans ; Alfred Keith, Sheldon.

1863. Harvey D. Farrar, Richford ; Hiram Fairchild Stevens, St. Albans ; Alfred Keith, Sheldon.

1864. Worthington C. Smith, St. Albans; William Seymour Rublee, Berkshire ; Norman F. Wood,* Bakersfield.

1865. Worthington C. Smith, St. Albans ; William Seymour Rublee, Berkshire ; Albert Gallatin Soule, Fairfield.

1866. Albert Gallatin Soule, Fairfield ; Joshua Clapp, Montgomery ; Bradley Barlow, St. Albans.

1867. Joshua Clapp, Montgomery ; Henry Adams Burt, Swanton ; Victor Atwood, St. Albans.

1868. Bradley Barlow, St. Albans ; Henry Adams Burt, Swanton ; William R. Hutchinson, Enosburg.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

For many years, the County Courts of the State were constituted the board to grant licenses, and the revenue of the different counties was all derived from this source.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot, County Commissioners, by the County of Franklin, to license persons to sell spirituous liquors, under the act of 1844 :

Jan., 1845. { Conrad Saxe, Highgate, Harmon Northrop, Fairfield, Asa Wheeler, Montgomery.

Jan., 1846. { Joseph Beach Cutler, Highgate, Richard A. Shattuck, Sheldon, Joseph Weeks, St. Albans.

In 1847 the assistant Judges of the County Court acted under the "act relating to licensing inn-keepers and retailers," passed in 1846, which act was continued in force until 1850, when the Selectmen of towns were empowered to grant licenses. In November, 1852, the so-called "Prohibitory Liquor Law" was passed, which remains still in force. On the second Tuesday of February, A.D. 1853, the County of Franklin indicated at town meetings, held agreeably to section 28, of "An act to prevent traffic in intoxicat-

ing liquors for the purpose of drinking," approved November 23, 1852, its preference for the Prohibitory Liquor Law of 1852, by the following popular vote; YES, 1649; NO, 1082.

The following is a list of County Commissioners, elected by the freemen of the County of Franklin, agreeably to an act, entitled "An act to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking," approved Nov. 23, 1852:

Austin Fuller, Enosburgh,	elected March,	1853
Seth Pomeroy Eastman, St. Albans,	elected March,	1854
William Hamilton Blake, Swanton,	elected March,	1855
William Hamilton Blake, Swanton,	elected March,	1856
Seth Pomeroy Eastman, St. Albans,	elected March,	1857
Romeo Houghton Hoyt, St. Albans,	" "	1858
Romeo Houghton Hoyt, St. Albans,	" "	1859
" " "	" "	1860
" " "	" "	1861
Rev. Alvah Sabin, Georgia,	" "	1862
Rev. Alvah Sabin, Georgia,	" "	1863
Harmon Northrop, Fairfield,	" "	1864
Harmon Northrop, Fairfield,	" "	1865
" " "	" "	1866
John K. Whitney, Franklin,	" "	1867
" " "	" "	1868

FRANKLIN COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In most of the grants of Towns made by the government of Vermont, there was a reservation of one right of land for the support of a Grammar School, or Academy, in the County in which they were situated. The towns of Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Sheldon, Fairfield and Fairfax, were chartered under the Province of New Hampshire, and their charters contain no reservation for the benefit of a County Grammar School. There is no reservation for the purpose aforesaid in the charter of the town of Bakersfield.

Bakersfield was incorporated by an act of the Vermont Legislature, in 1792, and is made up of Knowlton's Gore, Knight's Gore, and a part of Smithfield. In the charter of Knowlton's Gore, there was a reservation of lands for the benefit of an English school to be kept on the tract, which lands have been leased by the town of Bakersfield, and the rents arising therefrom divided among the several school districts in said town. A similar reservation is in the charter of Coit's Gore; which Gore, in connection with a portion of Belvidere and Bakersfield, was incorporated into a township called Waterville, by an act of the Legislature of Vermont, in the year 1824.

In all the remaining townships in the county, namely: Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fletcher, Franklin, Montgomery and Richford, there are lands reserved in the charters for the use and benefit of the "County Grammar School," and the rights or shares of land were appropriated by a special act of the Legislature, passed November 7, 1815, "to the use of the Franklin County Grammar School, instituted and established at St. Albans." The lands thus appropriated yield an annual rent as follows:

Berkshire, $20.50; Enosburgh, $25.42; Fletcher, $6.00; Franklin, $27.80; Montgomery, $25.20; Richford, $30.00; Total amount of annual rent $135.02.

The "Franklin County Grammar School" was established at St. Albans, by an act of the General Assembly of Vermont, passed November 9, 1799. Board of Trustees named in the charter: Silas Hathaway, Levi House, Joseph Jones, Nathan Green, Seth Pomeroy, Jonathan Hoyt, Elisha Sheldon and Joseph Robinson. [Vide Session Laws, October Session, 1799, p. 49.] Present Board of Trustees, (1868) Asa Owen Aldis, Lawrence Brainerd, John Branch, Luther L. Dutcher, George F. Houghton, Chellis F. Safford, John Gregory Smith, and Hiram B. Sowles, all of St. Albans.

The first building erected at St. Albans, for the use of the Franklin County Grammar School, was a capacious and tasteful wooden one, with a large hall in the second story, built under the direction of Joseph Jones, Levi House and Jonathan Hoyt, a Committee appointed by the Trustees. It stood near the site of the present Union School house; and, after several years, was removed upon the Public Green, where it remained several months, and then was removed to Main Street, having been, in recent times, furnished with a brick front, and converted into stores, and occupied until burnt in January, 1865.

In place of the wooden building so removed, the trustees erected a two story brick building, in the year 1828, which was used until 1860, when it was sold to Benjamin F. Rugg, who removed it to Lake Street, and converted it into a building which is now occupied as a store and a billiard saloon.

In 1861, the premises having been leased by the Franklin County Grammar School, to Union School District, No. 4. in St. Albans, a committee of said district, consisting of Bradley Barlow, John Gregory Smith and William W. White, erected the large building now standing thereon.

By the terms of said lease, the Union School District is bound to provide, free of rent, on the first or second floor in said building, a capacious and convenient furnished room or

rooms, to accommodate at least one hundred students for the exclusive use, occupancy and control, at all times, of the trustees and their successors in office, and subject to the further proviso, that said district shall not use or occupy any portion of said premises for other than school purposes.

An imperfect list of Preceptors of the Franklin County Grammar School, from the year 1803, to the present time, is annexed:

Nathaniel Fitch Winslow, 1803, '04; Mills Purdy, 1806, '07; Rev. Jonathan Nye, 1808, (two terms); Barnabas Whitney, 1808; Ira Hill, 1809, '10, '11, '12, '14; Joshua Kilborn Smedley, 1814; Orson Douglas, 1815; John P. Richardson, 1816, '17; Moses Rolf, 1818, '19, '20, '21; Ira Mason Allen, 1822, '23; Julian Griswold Buel, 1824; Harvey O. Higley, 1825; Edwin Hall, 1826, '27; Enoch Cobb Wines, 1828; Lucius Maro Purdy, 1829; Asahel Foote, 1829, to 1832; James Meacham, 1832 to 1834; Lorenzo Coburn, 1835; Buel W. Converse, 1836; Arthur Martin Foster, 1837; Jason Niles, 1837; Almon Lawrence, Dudley C. Blodgett, 1838 to 1845; Charles L. Benedict, 1845; Henry A. Burbank, 1846; Chancey H. Hayden, 1847; at times during the last 20 years, the following persons have been teachers or principals: Henry A. Burt, Zabina K. Pangborn, Mark W. Folsom, J. B. Gilbert, C. B. Hurlburt, William Richmond, C.A. J. Marsh, J. S. D. Taylor, and others.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Under the act of November 5, 1845, which took effect from and after its passage, the following County Superintendents of Common Schools were appointed by the Judges of Franklin County Court, viz:

Rev. Worthington Smith,	St. Albans,	Nov. 25, 1845
Asa Owen Aldis,	"	Sept. Term, 1846
John Godfrey Saxe,	"	Sept. Term, 1847
Rev. Benjamin Ball Newton,	"	Sept. Term, 1848
Chauncey Hilan Hayden,	"	Sept. Term, 1849

This act was repealed, so far as county superintendents were concerned, November 12, 1849, and the State Superintendent of common schools was required to do their duties, until the establishment of the Board of Education, November 18, 1856. By this last mentioned act, the offices performed formerly by the County Superintendents and State Superintendent of common schools were, substantially, devolved upon the Board of Education and its Secretary.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Teachers' Institutes have been annually held in Franklin County since the law of 1856 has been in operation—with the exception of the fall of 1856.

The first Institute was held at Fairfax, October 19, 1857. The pupils of the "New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution" were encouraged to give their whole attention to the Institute, and the Professors and Teachers of each department were in attendance. Rev. Eli Burnham Smith. D. D., President, Rev. and Prof. James Upham, D. D., Professor Cummings and Mr. Julian H. Dewey gave to the Secretary of the Board of Education the aid of their valuable services.

The Teachers' Institute for 1858 was also holden at Fairfax, November 9. The intention was to hold the Institute during the last week of the term of the "New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution;" but, through misapprehension in regard to time, it was appointed a week too late. There were 60 teachers—perhaps more—in attendance; and the Rev. Prof. D. Cummings of the New Hampton Institution, and Julian H. Dewey, Esq., an assistant teacher of said Institution, assisted the Secretary in his labors.

The Teachers' Institute for the next year was held at Bakersfield, commencing Nov. 8, 1859. The attendance was very good and increased to the close, so that the session was transferred from the Academy to the Church. The regular exercises of the Academy were suspended, and the Rev. Henry J. Moore, the principal, gave to the Institute the advantage of his presence and assistance during the whole session. The Rev. Messrs. Gardiner and Caleb W. Piper, of Bakersfield, and the Rev. Cephas Kent, then of Enosburgh, and the Rev. Sewell Paine, of Montgomery, also coöperated.

The Teachers' Institute for the subsequent year was held at Franklin, December 21, 1860. A large number of teachers and visitors, from all portions of the County, were in attendance; and several members of the Legislature of 1860, and among them, Messrs. Alonzo Green and John H. Whitney, of Franklin, and Warren Robinson, of Highgate, noted the practical working of Institutes. The passage of resolutions indicated the general approval of measures that were taken on the occasion, by the Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, and the other gentlemen who took part in the exercises.

The Institute for 1861 was held in the Acad

emy at Swanton Falls, December 20 and 21. The attendance from a distance and vicinity, was large, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Mr. Adams' remarks were well calculated to benefit, not only teachers, but all others who were interested in the cause of education. The Rev. John Bulkley Perry, Town Sup't. of Swanton, Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, and several teachers gave to the Institute the benefit of their coöperation.

The Institute for 1862, was held at the Congregational Meeting House, Fairfield, Nov. 5 and 6. Remarks were made by Mr. Laurence, Mr. Charles D. Mead, Rev. J. B. Perry, Rev. Charles Fay, D D., Rev. James Buckham. Mr. J. S. D. Taylor read a poem. The attendance was not very large.

The Teachers' Institute for 1863, was held at Academy Hall, St. Albans, December 13, and was the largest Institute that was ever assembled in the county, and one of the largest ever held in the State. Much of its success was attributable to the interest taken in popular education by the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., late Rector of St. Luke's Church, St. Albans, who had been for several years the Town Superintendent. Rev. Messrs. John B. Perry, Charles Fay, Amos J. Samson, of St. Albans, Mr. C. D. Mead, of the graded school in Swanton, and Mr. J. S. D. Taylor, principal of the Grammar school in St. Albans, gave valuable aid by their presence and assistance. The different sessions of the Institute were enlivened by music.

The Institute for 1864 was held at Sheldon, on the 6th and 7th days of December. The Rev. Dr. Fay, of St. Albans, and the Rev. George B. Tolman, of Sheldon, were very active in promoting its success. The attendance was not large, owing to the bad state of the roads, rendered almost impassable by long continued rains.

The Institute for 1865 was held at Bakersfield, December 26 and 27, and was largely attended by citizens and teachers from all parts of the County. Rev. George F. Wright, of Bakersfield, and Mr. Willet, Principal of the Bakersfield Academy, were active in furthering the purposes of the meeting.

The Institute for 1866 was held at Academy Hall, Swanton, January 29, and was a large and useful meeting. Messrs. C. D. Mead and J. S. D. Taylor acted on a Committee of Examination, and seventeen applicants were examined. Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, then of Middlebury College, addressed the Institute upon the important topics of Reading and Vocal culture.

The hospitality of the inhabitants of the different towns in Franklin County, where the Teachers' Institutes have been held, has been invariably extended, without stint, to teachers in attendance; and the Institutes have been conducted by JOHN SULLIVAN ADAMS, Esq., the last Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, with great zeal, ability and efficiency. It is pleasant to be assured, and to be able to state with confidence, that the labors of the eloquent and earnest Secretary have been undoubtedly productive of much and lasting benefit in the County of Franklin. Nov., 1867.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

The first incorporated Medical Society in Vermont was organized August 19, 1784; consisting of physicians residing in Bennington and Rutland counties. Its corporate name was,—"The First Medical Society in Vermont." The next medical society, by the name of "The Second Medical Society in Vermont," was formed in Windham County, and incorporated on the 21st of October, 1794. February 6, 1804, another society was incorporated in the County of Franklin, denominated "The Third Medical Society in Vermont."*

It soon became apparent to those who had taken especial interest in these local societies, that the desired amount of professional benefit required, that some controlling *State* Medical body should be created, to which County Societies should be subordinate. Accordingly, Nov. 6, 1813, the General Assembly passed an act, incorporating the Vermont Medical Society, the preamble, and part of the first section of which, read as follows:

"Whereas, in order to the improvement of the theory and practice of the different branches of the healing art, it becomes necessary that Medical Societies should be established—Therefore, *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That all those practitioners, who have heretofore belonged to any medical society, under a legislative act or acts of this State, together with the following physicians and surgeons [naming a list of 169 which probably comprised nearly all of the profession in the State—and among them, in the County of Franklin, Benjamin Chandler, Medad Parsons of Fairfax, Ephraim Little, Joseph D. Farnsworth, Amherst Willoughby of Berkshire, and Chauncey Fitch,] and their associates, &c.; authorizing them to meet in their respective County Towns, and form themselves into County Societies, with the usual privileges of electing officers, assessing and collecting taxes, imposing fines and the like—and to hold semi-an-

* See Thompson's History of Vermont, Part ii., p. 167.

nual meetings for the purpose of establishing and regulating the libraries of said Societies, receiving and communicating medical information, and examining students."

Pursuant to this act of the Legislature, Benjamin Chandler, of St. Albans, Joseph Dana Farnsworth, John Fasset, of Cambridge, Chauncey Fitch of Sheldon and Samuel S. Butler, then of Fairfield now of Berkshire, met January 10, 1814, and formed themselves into a society by the name of "The Medical Society of the County of Franklin," and chose Benjamin Chandler, of St. Albans, President; Joseph Farnsworth, of Fairfield, Vice President; Chauncey Fitch, of Sheldon, Secretary; Samuel S. Butler, Joseph D. Farnsworth and Chauncey Fitch, Censors; Benjamin Chandler, Librarian; Benjamin Chandler, Joseph D. Farnsworth and Chauncey Fitch, Delegates to the Vermont Medical Society.

At the next decade, (1824,) the following persons were chosen officers of the Society:

Joseph D. Farnsworth of Fairfield, President, Jonathan Berry of Swanton, Vice-President; Ephraim Little of St. Albans, Secretary; John L. Chandler of St. Albans, Treasurer; Charles Hall of St, Albans, Charles Parsons of Swanton and Lewis Janes, Censors; Ephraim Little, Librarian; Charles Hall, Corresponding Secretary; Ephraim Little, Delegate to the State Medical Society.

At the next decade (1834) the following physicians were office-bearers of the society: Charles Hall, St. Albans, President: Jonathan Berry, Swanton, Vice-President; Lewis Janes, Swanton, Secretary; John L. Chandler, St Albans, Treasurer; Lewis Jones, Delegate to the State Medical Society.

At the next decade. (1844,) the following physicians were chosen officers of the society; John Branch, St. Albans, President; Amasa M. Brown, Sheldon, Vice-President; Newton H. Ballou, St. Albans, Secretary; Drs. Searle, of Highgate, Eaton of Enosburgh, and Babcock of Berkshire, Censors.

From that time to the present the meetings of the society have not been held with praiseworthy regularity, and the records, from which these details have been gathered, have been indifferently kept. Although the meetings of the Society were held annually, it has not been deemed advisable to present a more extended list of the officers than the one above given. The records show that theses have frequently been read before the society, and the early history of the society indicates more zeal and attention than have been manifested during the past few years. This indifference, to whatever cause attributable, must be the source of mortification and regret to those who take a deep interest in the welfare of the old and time-honored "Medical Society of the County of Franklin."

RENTS RESERVED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Seven townships in Franklin County were granted in 1763, by BENNING WENTWORTH, Governor of New Hampshire, viz: Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, (August 17,) Highgate, Fairfax, Fairfield, and Sheldon, (August 18.) The Governor, in settling the terms of his charters, divided each township into seventy equal shares, and reserved and granted one share for the "Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" one share for a glebe for the Church of England; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel; and one share for the benefit of a school.

After protracted and expensive litigation, an interesting history of which can be found in THOMPSON'S History of Vermont, Part II, chapter 9, prepared by the Rev. CARLTON CHASE, D. D., of the Diocese of New Hampshire, the shares reserved for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," throughout the State, were leased to tenants at low rents and are generally exempt from taxation.

The lands in the seven towns above mentioned yield an annual rent of $228.00, payable on the first day of February of each year, to the agent and attorneys of said Society. The Hon. JAMES DAVIS, St. Albans, was the Agent and attorney of the Propagation Society, from 1826 to 1858, when he resigned and was succeeded by GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, Esq., of St. Albans.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Several citizens in the County of Franklin convened at Fairfield, August 9, 1814, and organized a County Society, auxiliary to the Vermont Bible Society. Of this society, which was denominated "The Franklin County Bible Society," the Rev. Benjamin Wooster was chosen President; Benjamin Swift Vice-President; Joseph Parmelee, Bates Turner and Joseph H. Munson, Directors; Rev. Willard Preston, Secretary; and Benjamin Swift, Treasurer. The number of members was 30 during the first year of its formation.

At the annual meetings of said society, holden at different places in the County, but commonly at Fairfield and St. Albans, it was usual for some preacher to deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion. This duty was discharged in 1814, '15, '16, '20, and '24, by the Rev. Benjamin Wooster; in 1818, by the Rev. Eben H. Dorman; in 1819, by the Rev. Henry P. Strong in 1821 and 1823, by the Rev. Phinehas Kingsley; in 1822, by the Rev. James Parker. With some exceptions the organization of the County Bible Society has been maintained each year from the start to the present time, (1868.) Its presiding officers have been chiefly the prominent clergymen of the Congregational order, and residents, generally, of Fairfield, St. Albans, Georgia and Swanton. Its Secretaries and Treasurers have been Horace Janes, from 1815 to 1833, when he was succeeded by Chellis F. Safford, Esq., who continued from 1833 to 1857, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles B. Swift.

Of late years, no meetings have been holden. The Secretary of the Vermont Bible Society visits, periodically, the congregations which contribute to its funds, and takes up a collection in aid of the Society.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society, the object of which was "improvement of agricultural productions, useful domestic animals, domestic manufactures and agricultural implements," was organized at St. Albans, September 13 1844. Eleazer Jewett, of St. Albans, was chosen President; Michael F. Palmer, of St. Albans, Vice President; Charles W. Rich, of Swanton, Secretary, and Alfred H. Huntington, of St. Albans, Treasurer. The first Annual fair was held on the public Green, at St. Albans. September 25, 1845. The sum of $169.00 was received from the State, which was awarded in premiums. An address was delivered January 13, 1846, by the Rev. John Wheeler, D. D. of Burlington—a copy of which was solicited for publication.

1846. Jonathan Hunt Hubbard, of Franklin, President; Michael F. Palmer, of St. Albans, Secretary—annual Fair at St. Albans, Sept. 29, 1846. An address to a crowded house was delivered by the Hon. George P. Marsh, LL. D., of Burlington, which was printed pursuant to a vote of the Society.

1847. Rev. Benj. Ball Newton, of St. Albans, Pres't; M. F. Palmer, of St. Albans, Secretary; third annual Fair at St. Albans Oct. 5, 1847.

1848. Same officers were re-elected—annual Fair at St. Albans, Sept. 26 and 27, 1848. The annual address was delivered by the Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Woodstock.

1849. Michael F. Palmer, of St. Albans, was chosen President; George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Secretary. Delegates to the Congress of American Fruit-growers, holden in New York City on the first Tuesday of October, 1849, were appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Michael F. Palmer, Victor Atwood, Heman Greene and Alfred H. Huntington.—Annual Fair was holden at St. Albans, October 3 and 4, 1849. In 1850, the same board of officers were re-elected.—Annual Fair at St. Albans, October 3 and 4. 1850. Prof. E. S. Carr, of Castleton, orator, failed to fulfil his appointment by reason of ill health.

1851. Michael F. Palmer, President; Chauncey Hilan Hayden, Secretary.—Annual Fair at St. Albans, October 1 and 2, 1851. The Annual address was delivered by George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans.

1852. Decius R. Bogue, of St. Albans, President; Chauncey H. Hayden, Secretary—annual Fair at St. Albans, September 8 and 9, 1852. Addresses by the Hon. Horace Eaton, of Middlebury, and the Rev. John Gregory, of Northfield.

1853. Harmon Northrop, Fairfield, President; C. H. Hayden, Secretary.—Annual Fair at St. Albans, September 29 and 30, 1853. Annual address by John B. Wheeler, Esq., then of Stowe, afterwards of Burlington Vt., which, by vote of the Society, was printed in the "St. Albans Weekly Messenger."

1854. Harmon Northrop, President; William Henry Hoyt, of St. Albans, Secretary. No address was delivered at the annual Fair holden at St. Albans, September 27 and 28, 1854.

1855. Same officers were re-elected.—Annual Fair was holden at St. Albans, Sept. 26 and 27, 1835. The Annual address was delivered by James O. Adams, Esq., of Manchester, N. H., Secretary of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.

1856. Daniel Story, of Fairfield, was elected President, and William Henry Hoyt, re-elected Secretary.—Annual Fair held at St. Albans. September 24 and 25, 1856. An address was delivered by the Hon. Homer E. Royce, of East Berkshire.

1857. Daniel Story was re-elected Pres't, Enoch B. Whiting, of St. Albans, Secretary. Annual Fair at St. Albans, September 23 and 24, 1857—annual address by the Hon. Charles

W. Willard, of Montpelier. At the annual meeting in January, 1848, an essay on Fruit Culture, by Col. Heman Greene, of St. Albans, was read, and by vote of the society published in the St. Albans Messenger.

1858. Daniel Ryan Potter, of St. Albans, was elected President, and the Rev. Amos Jewett Samson, of St. Albans, Secretary. Annual Fair at St. Albans, Oct. 2 and 3, 1858. Address by the Hon. Daniel Needham, of Hartford, Vt.

1859. Same officers were re-elected, and same orator delivered the address at the annual fair holden at St. Albans, September 21 and 22, 1859—Ransom Guards and St. Albans Cornet Band did escort duty on the occasion.

1860. Alanson Draper, of Sheldon, was elected Pres't, and Edward Adams Soules, of St. Albans, Sec'y. Annual Fair was held at St. Albans, September 26 and 27, 1860. Annual Address by the Hon. Homer E. Royce, of East Berkshire. Ransom Guards again did escort duty. aided by the St. Albans Cornet Band.

1861. Officers of last year were re-elected. Annual Fair was held at Fairfield, September 17 and 18, 1861. Address by the Hon. Erastus D. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1862. Alanson Draper, of Sheldon, re-elected President, Horace H. Farnsworth of St. Albans, Secretary. No annual Fair was held in 1863, 1864 or 1865.

In March 1866, a new constitution was adopted, and a new Society was revived under the name of the "Franklin County Agricultural and Mechanical Society." The new association secured ample fair grounds of Mr. Isaac N. Potter, containing about 10 acres, situated near the Plank-road bridge, in Sheldon, which have been suitably fitted up with necessary fences and convenient buildings. Of this association Robert J. Saxe, of Sheldon, was chosen President, L. H. Hapgood, of Sheldon, Secretary. Annual Fair was held at Sheldon September 26 and 27, 1866, when an address was pronounced by John S. Adams, Esq., Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education.

1867. Robert J. Saxe, of Sheldon, was re-elected President, L. H. Hapgood, of Sheldon, Secretary. Annual Fair was held at Sheldon in September, 1867, and an address was delivered by the Hon. Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vergennes.

1868. John G. Smith, St. Albans was elected President, L H. Hapgood of Sheldon, Secretary. Annual Fair was held at Sheldon, September 16, 17 and 18, 1868. James B. Angell, Esq., President of the University of Vermont, orator.

Unfortunately the imperfect manner in which the records of the Society have been kept forbids a more perfect and complete history of the action of the Society, from the date of its organization. These annual fairs and cattle shows have in the main tended to the encouragement and improvement of agriculture and manufactures in Franklin County. The annual addresses delivered before the Society have been usually of a practical and valuable character, and acceptable to the large audiences which commonly have heard, and been profited by them. Such addresses have only been printed as have been designated herein. The annual Fair and Cattle Show has, in Franklin County, been regarded for over twenty years, as a holiday, and has been observed as such by a large portion of its inhabitants.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, AT EACH U. S. CENSUS SINCE 1791, INCLUSIVE, INCLUDING THE LOSS AND GAIN IN EACH TOWN.

Towns.	1791	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Avery's Gore,				11	22	35	48	
Bakersfield,	13	222	812	945	1087	1258	1523	1451
Berkshire,	172	192	918	801	1208	1818	1957	1890
Enosburgh,		143	704	932	1560	2022	2009	2066
Fairfax,	254	786	1301	1359	1729	1918	2113	1987
Fairfield,	129	901	1618	1573	2270	2448	2592	2497
Fletcher,	47	200	382	497	793	1014	1184	916
Franklin,	46	280	714	631	1129	1410	1647	1781
Georgia,	340	1068	1760	1703	1897	2106	2688	1547
Highgate,	103	437	1374	1250	2038	2292	2653	2526
Montgomery,		36	237	293	460	548	1007	1262
Richford,		113	440	440	704	914	1075	1338
Sheldon,	110	408	883	927	1427	1734	1814	1655
St. Albans,	256	901	1609	1636	2395	2702	3572	3637
Swanton,	74	858	1657	1607	2158	2312	2824	2678
	1372	6525	14409	14635	20977	24531	28706	27231

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1860 (FROM RETURNS OF THE EIGHTH CENSUS), WITH THEIR GRAND LIST FOR 1867.

Towns.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Grand List.*
Bakersfield,	745	706	1451	$3865 39
Berkshire,	955	935	1890	4512 18
Enosburgh,	1022	1044	2066	5090 18
Fairfax,	961	1026	1987	4769 94
Fairfield,	1235	1262	2497	6365 22
Fletcher,	452	464	916	2463 23
Franklin,	904	877	1781	4377 01
Georgia,	770	777	1547	5160 04
Highgate,	1282	1244	2526	4880 88
Montgomery,	645	617	1262	2383 16
Richford,	672	666	1338	2539 05
St. Albans,	1827	1810	3637	13902 63
Sheldon,	854	801	1655	4518 75
Swanton,	1362	1316	2678	6732 86
Total,	13686	13545	27231	$71561 32

Of the total population of the County, 2580 males, and 2400 females—in all, 4980,

or nearly one-fifth, are reported as "foreign born," and 22,249, "native born"—aggregate 27,231. [See "Population of the United States, in 1660, compiled from the original returns of the eighth Census, p. 498."]

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

As the plan of this work embraces the natural and civil history of all the towns in Franklin County, it has been thought proper to present them with a brief introductory account of the county as a whole. The county, however, has no independent existence, and therefore has properly no distinctive history. Its courts are established by the State, and its officers are commissioned by the State. Beyond the various items and tables, which compose this chapter, no pains have been taken to present matters of interest which could more appropriately be included in the town histories which follow.

It may be proper to add, that the County of Franklin has furnished to the world a goodly number of useful persons, who have gained professional, political and military distinction; while others have gained prominence as writers and men of generous culture. Of these suitable commemorative notices will be found, we trust, in the history of the towns where they were born, or where they resided.

St. Albans, October, 1868.

BAKERSFIELD.

BY REV. G. F. WRIGHT AND PROF. H. J. MOORE.

Bakersfield, located in the eastern part of Franklin Co., is bounded N. by Enosburg, E. by Avery's Gore and Waterville, S. by Waterville and Fletcher, and W. by Fairfield. The original charter was made by the State to Luke Knowlton, Jan. 25, 1791, and conveyed 10,000 acres of land, which was sold by said Knowlton to Joseph Baker, and the deed given Feb. 21, 1791, for the consideration of £500 lawful money. The tract was called, at first, Knowlton's Gore.

Oct. 25, 1792, Smithfield, a town adjoining the Gore on the west, was dismembered. One part was annexed to Fairfield and the other joined with Knowlton's Gore and called Bakersfield, after Joseph Baker, the owner of the Gore, and at the same time a part of Fairfield lying S. and W. of the Common, so called, was joined to Bakersfield, and Oct. 31, 1798, Knights' Gore, on the N. was annexed to Bakersfield, and Oct. 26, 1799, Coit's Gore on the S. E. was also annexed, and the town then contained 27,000 acres.

Some changes of boundary have taken place since. About 3,000 acres have been annexed to Waterville, and the boundary between itself and Enosburg has been straightened. The town now contains about 24,000 acres.

Joseph Baker was the first settler. The precise time of his settlement is unknown, but it is generally understood that he with his family came about two years before any other settler, probably in the year 1789 or '90. The deed above referred to from Luke Knowlton to Joseph Baker, was dated Feb. 21, 1791, and recorded in the County records of Chittenden Co., at Burlington, May 24, 1792. The conveyance in the aforesaid deed is made to "Joseph Baker of Bakersfield, so called," and the inference seems legitimate that he was then an occupant of the tract of land included in the township afterwards chartered as Bakersfield. Stephen Maynard, a son-in-law of Mr. Baker, and Jonas Brigham, moved into town about a year later than Mr. Baker. No others came till 1794, when Jeremiah Pratt, Luke Potter and Jonathan Farnsworth located in the town.

We may form some opinion of the hardships of these early settlers from one incident: Jonas Brigham used to relate that it took him a whole week to get a grist to mill and back again. He had no team of his own. One Monday he walked to Cambridge, 12 miles, through the woods, to get the team of Joshua Barnes. On Tuesday he was occupied all day in getting back home again. On Wednesday he returned with his grist as far as Cambridge (there was no mill nearer than Fairfax.) On Thursday he went to a mill in Fairfax, had his grist ground, and returned as far as Cambridge. On Friday he brought his grist home. On Saturday he took the team back to Cambridge, and on Sunday he came back to Bakersfield on foot. This Joshua Barnes was at that time improving a piece of land in Bakersfield, but lived with his family in Cambridge for two years, because of the difficulty of raising enough in B. to keep a team. Another incident comes in naturally at this point: Some six or seven years later, Thomas Barnes, a son of Joshua, removed his family from Cambridge to Bakersfield. It was the month of June, but he moved with an ox team on a sled; this not

because of snow, but because the roads were too rough to be traveled with a wagon. Bakersfield was chartered, and its first town meeting held, March 30, 1795. Its first selectmen were Joseph Baker, Jonas Brigham, and Stephen Maynard.

The notification for their first town meeting reads as follows;

"Whereas, there has a number of the inhabitants of the town of Bakersfield made application to us as the law directs, to warn the Town Meeting, these are therefore to warn the inhabitants of the town of Bakersfield that are qualified to vote, to meet at the dwelling-house of Joseph Baker, Esq., in Bakersfield, on Monday of instant March at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing town officers as the law directs, and do any other business proper on said day.

Dated at Cambridge, 18th day of March, 1795. Jona. Fisk, Justice of Peace."

The only item of business transacted at this meeting, save the election of officers, was the following:

"Voted to keep the Swine shut up from the 20th day of May to the 20th of Oct."

The names of the Selectmen have been given above. Stephen Maynard was chosen Town Clerk; Amos Cutler, Constable, and Jeremiah Pratt, Hayward.

It seems that no meeting was held for the election of State officers in the fall of 1795. The first freemen's meeting was warned to meet Sept. 16, 1796. The record shows that there were 19 votes cast for Thomas Chittenden for Governor, and one for Isaac Tichenor, showing that at that time there were at least 20 voters in town. At the same meeting, Jonas Brigham, Esq., was elected representative to the General Assembly of the State to be holden at Rutland, on the 2d. Thursday of Oct. 1796. The following year at the second freemen's meeting, it was voted not to send a representative to the General Assembly that year, held at Windsor: for what reason does not appear on the record, but we judge no exception was taken to Mr. Brigham, for the year following, 1798, he was elected unanimously, and was continued in the same office for 17 years. The increase of the population of the town may be judged from the following statistics: In 1796, as we have seen, there were 20 freemen in town. In 1797, two more were qualified; in 1798, six more, and in 1799, five more. In the year 1800, forty new families moved into the town.

The subject of preaching, and the gospel ministry early received attention. In the warrant for town meeting in March, 1801, was an article to see if the town would grant money or a sum to be paid in produce, to hire preaching for three months, the coming season, or act thereon in any way that they shall think proper. This was not carried at this time, but was renewed the following year, and in June, 1804, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bakersfield, qualified to vote, was called to see if the town will agree to give the Rev. Samuel Sumner an invitation to settle with them in the Gospel ministry, and if the town will agree upon a yearly salary for his services. This meeting was held June 14th, at the dwelling-house of Col. Silas Hazletine, Elisha Parker was the moderator. At this meeting it was voted to "give the Rev. Samuel Sumner an invitation to settle with them in the Gospel ministry, and to give the sum of $100, for a yearly salary, to be paid in good merchantable wheat, at cash price, the 20th day of January, annually." It was also voted to let the Rev. Samuel Sumner have 25 acres of land at the N. E. corner of lot No 1, called the ministerial lot. A committee consisting of Silas Hazletine, Jeremiah Pratt, Elisha Parker, James Brigham and Joseph Barrett, was appointed to confer and contract with the said Sumner, and report at an adjourned meeting. June 24, 1804, the above committee reported as follows:

"That the committee in behalf of the town do hereby agree that the Rev. Samuel Sumner shall have one hundred dollars in cash, or one hundred bushels of good, clean, merchantable wheat as shall be most convenient and at the option of the town to pay, as his yearly salary so long as he shall continue their minister. That whether the pay be in cash or wheat, it shall be paid on the 20th day of Jan. annually at Bakersfield, and his salary shall commence as soon as he is regularly ordained in the ministry; and also that he shall hold and possess in fee simple forever, 25 acres of the ministerial land in lot No. 1, and described as follows."

Here follow the boundaries, and then an agreement by the said Sumner to quit-claim all right, title and interest in the remainder of the ministerial lands owned by the town.

"And the said Samuel Sumner on his part doth hereby covenant and agree that he will settle with the good people in said Bakersfield, as a gospel minister, and perform all the duties incumbent on him as such, and as are usually performed by those who are reg.

ularly ordained to and settled in the work of the gospel ministry." "That he will agree to continue with the good people of Bakersfield for the term of five years, on condition of receiving the consideration stipulated as above, unless the people choose to have his ministerial connection dissolved sooner, in which case there shall be no hindrance on his part, nor trouble and expense of an ecclesiastical council." "That if the people should choose to have him continue five years longer after the expiration of the first five years, he agrees to continue with them in the work of the ministry, upon their deeding to him the further quantity of 25 acres of land, adjoining that first deeded, and containing his salary as above stated, and further agrees to continue his ministry after that as they shall mutually agree." "To the decent, true and faithful performance of the several covenants and agreements aforesaid, the parties to these presents do hereby respectively bind and pledge themselves each to the other, and in testimony whereof they have here interchangably set their hands the day and year above written." Signed by Rev. Samuel Sumner and the committee.

Aug 24, 1804, another meeting of the town was called, which by a committee fixed the ordination of the Rev. Samuel Sumner for the 2d Wednesday of June, 1805, and issued letters of invitation to the following churches, viz, Shrewsbury, Berlin, Templeton, Gerry, Westmoreland, Georgia and Underhill, to unite in the council. The great distance of most of these churches presented a serious difficulty to the calling and assembling of the council, and at a regularly called town meeting on the 14th day of April, 1805, it was decided that the ordination and installation should be performed in Shrewsbury, Mass., instead of Bakersfield, on the 2d Wednesday of June, and that the committee of the town, in connection with a committee of the church, should be authorized to send to the following churches, to request their assistance at this ordination, viz., Rev. Joseph Sumner and church in Shrewsbury; Rev. Reuben Puffer, Berlin. Rev. Peter Witney, Northborough; Rev. Mr. Avery, Holden; Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascomb, Gerry. Jonas Brigham and Elisha Porter were appointed to accompany Mr. Sumner in his journey to Shrewsbury. Mr. Brigham accompanied him, and the ceremony was performed in Shrewsbury as designated, at the house of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, in conformity to letters missive from the church and congregation in Bakersfield, requesting their assistance in the induction of the Rev. Samuel Sumner into the pastoral office over them. The following churches were present by their pastors and messengers: Northboro, Rev. Peter Whitney, deacon Seth Rice, Isaac Davis; second church of Wooster, Rev. Aaron Bancroft, deacon David Biglow and Mr. John Barnard; Berlin, Rev. Reuben Puffer, deacon James Goddard; Gerry, Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascomb, William Kendall and Mr. Silas Sawyer. Jonas Brigham appointed as a committee of the church and town of Bakersfield, communicated authentic copies of the proceedings of said town in the election of said Sumner as their pastor; also a copy of the covenant under which the church in that place was gathered, and the Rev. Samuel Sumner communicated a copy of his acceptance of their invitation to settle in the ministry, and a certificate of his dismission from the church in St. Albans, and admission into the church in Bakersfield, also a confession of his faith. Upon which the council voted that in their opinion the proceedings of the church and town of Bakersfield preparatory to the induction of the Rev. Samuel Sumner into the work of the ministry had been correct and regular, that the confession of faith, and answers to particular questions of said Sumner were satisfactory to the council, and proceeded to his installation. Rev. Mr. Bascomb made the introductory, and Rev. Mr. Whitney the consecrating prayer; Rev. J. Sumner gave the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Puffer gave the right hand of fellowship, and made the concluding prayer; and the Rev. Samuel Sumner was accordingly installed,—Peter Whitney being moderator, and Aaron Bancroft scribe.

But soon after this, a question arose as to the validity of the title to the public lands given to the Rev. Samuel Sumner, and his salary previous to his installation, a period of about 14 months. $200 were voted; at a subsequent meeting the vote reconsidered, and finally, April, 3, 1806, a new bond or indenture made between said Sumner and the town of Bakersfield, and the salary for that year fixed at $150, and the use only of the portion of the public land originally given to him; provided however that the salary should increase each year in the same ratio with the grand list of the town until it should amount to $200, annually. It was also provided that if either party desired to dissolve the relation, it must be done by a three months no-

tice, given in writing, and stating the reason for desiring to dissolve the relation, and if those reasons should not be removed at the end of three months, the connection should be dissolved without any expense aside from that of mutual council.

The town voted $100, as the salary of Mr. Sumner for the year 1805, and $141.30 for the time previous to his installation; for the year 1806, the amount voted for his salary was $150, and for the year 1807, $170.

After this, some misunderstanding arose between the town and Mr. Sumner, and committees were appointed, who reported various sums as due, but the amounts were not raised, and a final settlement was not effected till June 14, 1813. The following is the record of this settlement:

"Whereas I the subscriber, for several years past have performed the duties of a minister in the town of Bakersfield, and during which time and until the present day I have had the possession and occupancy of the public or ministerial lands in said town; and whereas a full and satisfactory settlement has this day been made by the inhabitants of said town with a view to recover possession of said land, and as a compensation for my ministerial services therefor: This is to certify that I have this day given up, and do hereby agree to give up to the selectmen of Bakersfield, the peaceable and unreserved possession of the land aforesaid, and do hereby further agree to exonerate and fully discharge the inhabitants of the town of Bakersfield from all claims and demands of whatever name or nature in regard to my settlement in this town in the ministry, or on account of any services therein performed.

(Signed) SAMUEL SUMNER.
Bakersfield, June 24, 1813."

The society and church referred to in the above extracts from the town records, had no connection with the present Congregational church and society of the town.

The said Sumner ceased sometime before the date of the last record, to exercise the office of the ministry or to preach, except occasional sermons. He continued to reside in town for a number of years afterwards, and is reported to have become sceptical on the subject of Christianity, his views in fact coinciding nearly with those developed later by Theodore Parker. There seems to have been no regularly organized church during his ministry. He administered the ordinance of baptism to a few persons, but the Lord's Supper was never administered by him, and there are no records left of church meetings.

July 3d, 1811, a committee of the North-Western Consociation assembled in Bakersfield to inquire if there was a church there such as could be recognized.

That committee consisted of Revs. Wooster, Parker, Parmelee and Truair.

This committee reported that "after a most solemn examination into the formation, religious sentiments, and practices of the church in Bakersfield, they were unanimously of the opinion that there was no church of Christ in Bakersfield in fellowship.

"Because, 1st, There is such an astonishing vacuity in the religious sentiments of the members that it is impossible for any union to exist among them.

2d, Their confession of faith is so vague as to draw no proper line of distinction between the righteous and the wicked, and therefore it is our opinion that there was an essential deficiency in the formation of the church. And,

3d, Had they been formed upon gospel principles, we think they have forfeited their own covenant. They have neglected the ordinance of the Lord's Supper; they have been totally unfaithful in discipline; they allow persons to remain in the church who deny the New Birth, the Divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of the Trinity, and also that of Endless Punishment."

This committee, on the following morning examined candidates for the regular formation of a church, and the following were appointed and entered into church covenant as the First Congregational Church of Bakersfield, viz., Josiah Sheldon, Jeremiah Pratt, Willam Perkins, Joseph Ross, Ezra Allen, Daniel Stebbins, Lydia Perkins, Hannah Hazletine, Peggy Short, Elizabeth Ross, Lydia Allen.

But the church had no regular minister till 1821. The following is a list of the ministers that have remained a year or more with this church: Elderkin J. Boardman, 1821-26; Sam'l Perry, 1827-28; S. G. Tenney 1831-34; Mr. Bachelder, 1838-39; Thomas Canfield, 1840-45; Daniel Warren, 1847-54; C. W. Piper, 1855-61; G. F. Wright, 1862. Of these Messrs. Boardman, Canfield, Warren and Wright were installed.

The following is a list of the deacons of the church in the order of their election: Jeremiah Pratt, Amery Parker, Wm. Perkins, Asa Dean, Cyrus Barnes, Joseph Allen, Andrew Farnsworth, Horace Denio and John A. Perkins.

The whole number of admissions to the church, from its organization to 1867, is,

males 140; females 245, total 385; 88 have been dismissed by letter, 12 have been excommunicated, 156 have died; 129 were still in connection with the church in 1866.

The seasons of special religious interest in this church were in 1821, when 83 were admitted; 1831-34, when 32 were admitted; 1840-44, when 49 were admitted; 1858, when 20 were admitted, and in 1863 66, when 59 were admitted to the church.

The first house of worship of the Congregational church was dedicated March, 1831. In 1850 they removed to the house that now stands upon the common. The church has the following records in regard to vain amusements and the subject of Temperance:

"Resolved, 1st, (1839)—That we will restrain our domestics and children, so far as practicable, from attendance on vain amusements.

Resolved, 2d—That we will observe the Sabbath day, by doing no more than what is implied in leading the colt to water, or pulling the ox out of the pit."

Traveling on the Sabbath was also defined as a disciplinable offence.

In 1844 it was voted to hereafter receive into the church no person by profession or letter, who habitually uses or sells intoxicating liquors as a beverage. There is no record of any action upon the subject of slavery. But various members of the church were among the earliest and most earnest anti-slavery men.

Methodist classes were formed—one in the N. E., and one in the S. part of the town, at an early date, but at what time it is impossible to tell precisely. The class in the S. W. part of the town was formed by Isaac Hill, of Fairfield, as early as 1806.

Jan. 27, 1816, the town voted to divide the moneys arising from the rents of the ministerial lands between the two societies, in the proportion of two-thirds to the Congregational society, and one-third to the Methodist. Afterwards it was divided *pro rata*, according to the members of the respective societies, including a Freewill Baptist and a Universalist society. These latter have ceased to exist as separate organizations.

Early in the history of the place there appeared the party feeling which subsequently divided it. The village of Bakersfield is located in a valley, and consists of a street running north and south some 300 or 400 rods in length. The first town hall was erected in 1810, and was located in the extreme north part of the village, and such was the division of sentiment that it was built entirely by private subscription.

In 1822, a town meeting was called by the request of several citizens made in meeting to the selectmen, to see if the "town would devise some way whereby the inhabitants may agree on some place in said town to erect a house more convenient than the one then occupied." At this meeting it was voted that the two interests of the town should by a committee each select a spot on which to build, then find the geographical centre of the town, thence draw a line to the post road leading through the village. The location which had been chosen nearest to this intersection was to be approved by the town. Samuel Maynard, Azariah Corse, and Simeon Maynard, were chosen committee for the north interest; L. B. Hazeltine, Benjamin Ball and Amory Parker, for the south.

The north committee reported in favor of a spot in the field of Capt. Houghton near a big rock on the east side of the post road, where that road makes a corner with the road from the tannery, and where afterwards the first Congregational house of worship was erected The south committee reported in favor of the rise of ground on the E. side of the post-road, between the potash occupied by Rufus Saunders, and the school house in District No. 1, some where near the present residence of S. G. Start. A committee, consisting of Andrew Farnsworth and Cyrus Barnes was appointed to ascertain the geographical centre of the town, and the nearest eligible spot for building on the post-road. The geographical centre was found to be on the farm of Silas Potter, and the nearest eligible spot on the post road, was between the present residence of Gen. S. B. Hazeltine, and the site of the new Methodist Chapel.

No decisive action was at this time taken by the town in reference to building; but in 1827 the present town hall was erected by subscription, about 20 rods south of the so-called geographical centre, and in 1829 or 30, the Congregational house was built on the land reported by the aforesaid north committee.

In 1839, the question of an Academy was mooted, and immediately the same sectional feeling showed itself—one party wishing to have it north of a given line, the other party wishing it south, and another willing to compromise. At a meeting of the citizens of the town, friendly to such an Institution, a committee reported in favor of a location near the for-

mer proposed south site of the town-hall, but this was amended by fixing on the Common, so called, at the south extremity of the village, and the Bakersfield Academical Institution erected in 1840, what was usually called the South Academy. In 1844 another building was erected on the rise of ground near the residence of Gen. G. B. Hazletine, called the North Academy, and for many years two large and flourishing schools were maintained in these buildings. J. S. Spaulding was chosen principal at the opening of the Academical Institution, and remained in charge of the same till 1852. Few schools in the State have ever received a larger or more widely extended patronage. Mr. Spaulding removed to the Barre Academy in 1852. The Bakersfield North Academy was placed by its founders under the patronage of the Troy conference of the M. E. church. H. J. Moore was elected principal, and has remained in charge for the most of the time till the present (1869

The first school in town was taught by Foster Paige, in a log building about a mile north of the present village—this was in 1797, or thereabouts. The town records show a vote (Dec. 6, 1796,) to divide the town into two school-districts, the north district to include all the inhabitants north of Jeremiah Pratt, including him; the south district, all south of the same. The winter following, 1796–7, it would seem only one school was taught as referred to above. Subsequently Edward Baker and Joel Webster, taught one term, each, and Nathan Wheeler four terms, before any permanent school-houses were erected. The first school-house was built of logs in 1801, in school-district No. 1, or the north school-district, as it was called, near Edward Rice's house. Here the town meeting was warned to meet, March 15, 1802, and at this meeting a new division of the town into 5 school-districts was made. In 1807 the number of districts was 8. The present number is 13.

The first grand list in town, as recorded, was for 1796. It embraced 22 polls, and a total amount of $1175,25—polls being reckoned at $20. The amount for 1797 was $1360,75, being an increase of $185,20. The grand list of 1800 was 57 polls, and a total of $3203.50, an increase in 4 years of 150 per cent. in the male population, and of upwards of 170 per cent in the property of the town.

The first grist and saw mill was built in 1794, by Elisha Boyce, on the site where Nahum Brown's mill now stands. The first potash factory was built by Col. S. Hazletine, Sen., near where Mr. Nutting now lives. The first carding machine was set up by Carpenter & Jones, near the tannery. The first tannery was built by Joseph Baker, in 1796, near where S. S. Brigham now lives. The first framed house was built by Jer. Pratt, in 1797 or '08, near the residence of Mrs. Seth Oakes. Jer. Pratt was the first blacksmith. The first hotel was kept by Samuel Cochran, in the south part of the town. Stephen Maynard kept the first hotel at the centre of the town.

The first physicians were Ebenezer Williams, Thomas Lassel and Amos Town. Col. S. Hazletine kept the first store. The first resident lawyer was Eben Barlow. John Maynard kept the first Post Office.

The first militia company was formed in 1802, under Capt. Wilkinson. The first artillery company in 1806, under Capt. Start.

The first child born in town was Betsey Maynard, daughter of Stephen Maynard, afterwards wife of Hon. A. Fuller, of Enosburgh. She was born Jan. 13, 1793. The first male child born in the town was Cheney Brigham, born April 22, 1793. The first death in town was that of Isaac Freeman Farnsworth, Aug. 17, 1798. The second death was that of Elisha P. Pratt, Nov. 20, 1798, aged 11 years 3 months. Elder Joseph Call, a Baptist minister, preached his funeral sermon, which was probably the first sermon preached in the town. The first recorded marriage is that of John Maynard and Elizabeth Knowles, 1799.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CITIZENS OF BAKERSFIELD.

[We welcome these proper sketches of the living, but miss the biographies of the dead, and are inclined to the belief that there must have been citizens who should—from the fact that they were the prominent townsmen of the past, and their history completed—have been first remembered and named and sketched, according to the best means now left, in this department. We always ask for such biography especially, but we can give only what is furnished.—*Ed.*]

WM. CAMPBELL WILSON

was born in Cambridge, Vt., July 12, 1812; studied law in St. Albans with Judge Aldis and in Judge Turner's Law School; was admitted to the bar Sept. 20, 1834, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Bakersfield, where he has ever since resided. He was State's Attorney during the years 1844 and 1845. Judge of the Co. Court in 1849–50–51; a member of the State Constitutional Conven-

tion of 1843 and 1850; member of the Council of Censors in 1855; State Senator in 1848–49; member of the State Legislature in 1863–64–65. In October 1865, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he still holds (1869.) During his career as a lawyer he had from six to ten law students in his office, each year.

ERASMUS DARWIN SHATTUCK

Was born Dec. 31, 1824; he graduated at the U. V. M; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York; removed to Oregon in 1853; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State; has been a member of the Senate of that State, and was for a number of years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon. He is now (1869) practicing law in Portland, Oregon.

GEN. S. B. HAZELTINE

Was born in Templeton, Mass., July 23, 1790; moved to Bakersfield in 1800; was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812; colonel of militia from 1826 to 1840, when the Legislature made him Brigadier General of Militia. He has been a member of the Legislature 6 terms. In 1821 he was elected Town Clerk, and holds that office at the present time (1869). During this term he has recorded with his own hand every deed but two that has been put on record in the town, and his books are without a blot.

GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN.

The prevailing rock in Bakersfield is Talcose Schist. Its dip is to the west. The eastern sides of the hills are nearly all of them perpendicular. Viewed from the north or south, the profile of the hills presents somewhat the aspect of the teeth of a saw, one end of which reclines on the high mountains to the east. The mountains to the east in Avery's Gore—which is in civil administration, included in Bakersfield,—rise to a hight of nearly 4000 feet. The main portion of the town is about 500 feet above the sea. There is a thin (4 feet thick) formation of Stockbridge limestone, appearing at two places in the N. E. part of the town. Soap stone is found near the town line, in Waterville. There are four or five mineral springs in the town. The principal mineral ingredient in these springs is iron: one of them, however, is a Sulphur spring.

The lovers of natural scenery are interested in Bald Mt., situated in the S. E. part of the town. The east face of the mountain rises perpendicularly near a 1000 feet, presenting one of the wildest views that the country affords. It is to be seen from the road to Waterville. In the winter season the ice that covers many portions of it adds greatly to the sight. From the point in the road where this is last seen, there is also an excellent view of Mt. Mansfield and Sterling, and also of Round Mt. and Belvidere Mt., none of them much less than 4000 feet in altitude.

"Checkerbury Ledge" and "Dean's Road," (though this is not a road, but only a place for one) are also objects of rare interest. "Dean's Road" is a water channel cutting across the axis of the elevation of the land, and affords unsurpassed opportunity to study the action of water upon the rocks, as well as a charming seclusion from the world. The hills of the town, wherever the rock is bare of earth, are covered with scratches, and striæ, and that polished surface, which give unmistakable evidence of the action of the glacial epoch. The village of Bakersfield is situated on a modified deposit of drift, 100 feet in depth. In various places the stratification of the drift can be seen to advantage.

G. F. W.

BERKSHIRE.

BY HON. STEPHEN ROYCE.

The township of Berkshire was a State grant of A. D. 1780. It was chartered to contain six miles square, or 23,040 acres; but by a gross error in locating the east boundary, it actually extends about seven miles on the south line, and about six and a half miles on the north line,—thus including over 2000 acres beyond its proper quantity as given by the charter. It is bounded E. by Richford, S. by Enosburgh, W. by Franklin, and N. by the S. line of Canada. Missisquoi River passes through the S. E. portion of Berkshire, where it receives the waters of Trout River, a small stream from the Green Mountain. Pike river has its origin at the N. line of this town, and by a circuit of several miles, acquires sufficient volume at the village of West Berkshire to furnish valuable water power. All the eastern portion of Berkshire is dependent, but without serious inconvenience, upon mills and other water-works on Missisque river in Richford and Enosburgh, and on Trout river in Montgomery. From the beds of the streams before mentioned, and those of their numerous little tributaries, the town

rises into elevated swells or hills. But these are rarely so abrupt as to prevent ordinary cultivation, and where they are so the land is still well adapted to pasturage; indeed the soil throughout the town is almost invariably strong and productive. This might be inferred from the timber with which it was originally covered, it having been mostly hard wood, in which the sugar maple was predominant. The town is not known to contain any valuable mineral ores, except those of iron. These in the rock form, and of rich quality, are probably inexhaustible; and a small amount of swamp or bog-ore is also known to exist in the valley of Missisquoi River. There is, so far as known, neither marble nor any variety of lime-rock, or roofing-slate, nor granite, except of coarse and inferior quality.—In 1789 the town was surveyed and allotted into three divisions by Col. (afterwards Judge) David Fay, of Bennington; the lots in the first and second division being mapped as 100-acre lots, and those in the third or east division 140-acre lots. These were distributed to the Charter proprietors by a regular draft. But there was great inacuracy in the surveys, and there is consequently great inequality in the lots.

The first permanent resident in Berkshire was Job L. Barber. He settled upon the west bank of Missisquoi River, and with his wife and one child, lived through the summer of A. D. 1792, upon what is now the farm lately occupied, enlarged and improved by William C. Brown. During the same season, two other improvements were commenced preparatory to permanent settlement,—one by Daniel Adams, about one and a fourth mile S. W. from the great Pike River, where the village of West Berkshire has since arisen, and the other by Stephen Royce on the west bank of Missisque River, a mile below Barber's beginning. As winter approached, Barber, with his family, retreated temporarily among the few inhabitants of Huntsburgh (now Franklin), but returned the next spring, soon after said Adams and Royce had removed with their families, to their respective places of future residence. Thus there were three families in town from the latter part of April, A. D. 1793. Two of them were near enough to each other to be neighbors, but from them to the only other family a distance of 7 miles, neither a tree had been felled nor a bush cut, except what was necessary in opening a rough unwrought road. From Mr. Adams' place it was 5 miles farther to the first inhabitant. In other directions the distances to human habitations were still greater,—down the river it was 8 miles to the first inhabitants in Shelden; to the east it was 30 miles to those in Craftsbury, and up the river there was none to its source, nor any in that direction nearer than the French settlements in the interior of Canada.

In A. D. 1793, and the year following, a few additional inhabitants arrived, among whom were Capt. Phineas Heath and Capt. David Nutting, Revolutionary officers. They were in humble circumstances and with large families; but possessing good natural talents, and improved by their associations and experience in military service, were interesting men, and added much to the little society of Missisquoi River valley in which they settled. About this time Mr. Jonathan Carpenter, a man of shrewdness and strong common sense, moved into the town and began a farm on the high land rising westerly from Missisque River, and a little to the N. E. of the present residences of William Sampson and Gilman Pratt. James Adams also established himself nearly three miles farther to the N. W. and about one mile and a half N. of the present Berkshire Centre. Settlements now began to increase rapidly, and within 10 years every considerable portion of the town had become dotted with new openings and log houses.

The town was organized in A. D. 1795 or '96, and began to be annually represented in the State Legislature. From that time onward it has kept pace with the neighboring towns in population and improvements,—leading some, and surpassed by none, except where more available water-power, or the meeting of important thoroughfares, have afforded them greater facilities for the growth of villages. Berkshire being almost exclusively a farming town, the population has a natural limit, at least, while emigration to unoccupied regions, and fresh lands remains practicable without serious difficulty or burdensome expense. For the last 30 years the number of permanent residents in town has ranged over 1500, and now doubtless approaches quite nearly 3000.

As all parts of the town are now settled, the aggregate length of highways is necessarily great, the bridges to be supported are numerous, including two covered bridges across Missisquoi River which are large and expen-

sive. Moreover, school-houses have long been built and sustained, and teachers employed and paid, in the many districts into which the town has been subdivided. The original log-cabins have long since disappeared; and of the dwellings which have succeeded them, while none are gorgeous and expensive, and but few exhibit superior taste, nearly all are respectable in size and structure, and fit to be abodes of comfort and contentment. These facts should be accepted as proof of no small thrift and advancement, though they may have been gradual.

It has been said that the history of a country is substantially that of its leading men. And if the remark is justly applicable to a state or nation, it must be quite as much so to the little community of a town—even an obscure agricultural town like Berkshire. I shall therefore proceed to mention some who, by themselves or descendants, contributed above the average of settlers to the early growth and character of the town. In doing so it will be convenient to group them, in part, as families and classes.

THE JEWETT FAMILY.

Mr. Elam Jewett, an elderly man from Weybridge or New Haven, in Addison Co., was one of the first who came into town with means and strength to make himself and family at once felt as important accessions to the infant settlement. He arrived about A. D. 1795, accompanied by two sons, and was followed soon after by two others. They were all industrious and sensible men of unquestioned integrity. The oldest, Elam Jewett, jr. was an active and efficient man in conducting the business of the town—filling, in succession, most of the town offices, discharging that of a magistrate, and occasionally serving as representative in the State Legislature. Capt. Jared Jewett was eminently an upright, humane and firm man, but more domestic and less aspiring, as were also the two other sons first mentioned.

THE RUBLEE FAMILY.

Four brothers—Hiram, Andrew, Francis, and John B. Rublee—settled in Berkshire about the same time, and not long after the arrival of Mr. Jewett, Deacon Hiram Rublee, in every sense an excellent man, established himself as a farmer on the main north and south road, about three-fourths of a mile north of the present Berkshire Centre, where he continued to reside till his death.* Capt. Andrew Rublee made for himself a farm on Pike River; the same which was afterwards known as the Chaffee farm, and is ranked among the most convenient, productive and valuable in Berkshire. The Captain moved to Canada many years ago, and is now dead.

Mr. Francis Rublee became a prosperous farmer in the northern border of the town, but removed to the West about 20 years since, and there died. The last of the brothers named settled a little east of what is now West Berkshire village, and for some years was an efficient town officer in the capacity of Constable and Collector. He died in rather early life. Of these brothers there are numerous descendants in the State and elsewhere, but few in Berkshire.

THE SAMSON FAMILY.

Deacon William Samson, from Cornwall, Vt., not far from A. D. 1800, settled on the highland north-westerly from Missisquoi river, occupying the ground where his grandson, William Samson, and Gilman Pratt now live. His brother, Thomas Samson and Jonathan Samson, soon followed him, and became his neighbor on either side. They were all industrious, thrifty farmers, and at the same time men of devoted piety. William and Thomas died within a few years after their settlment in Berkshire, while they were in the vigor of middle life, and in the midst of their good influence and usefulness. Of the many sons left by the former, two (William and Titus) became physicians of much promise, but died young, when useful and successful careers were just opening to their view. Only the descendants of his late son, Darwin Samson, remain in town; but several other branches of the family reside in neighboring towns. Thomas left a family of daughters, who, as wives and mothers, have illustrated the pure principles in which they were nurtured and brought up. Jonathan, after years of earnest, and in good measure successful efforts to disseminate and establish principles of pure and undefiled religion, exchanged his

* He is represented in town by only one of his several sons; the rest having sought other locations. But this one, (a merchant at East Berkshire,) by capacity intelligence and character, is quite competent, alone, to sustain the family name untarnished. He was long a judicious magistrate, has been town representative and state senator, and is now postmaster.

property in Berkshire, for a residence in the far West, where he is reported to have ended his earthly labors.

THE STONE FAMILY.

Soon after A. D. 1800, five brothers of this name—John, Samuel, Benjamin, George W. and James Stone—from the western part of New Hampshire, became fixed residents of Berkshire. The oldest, and first here named, settled in the central or western portion of the town, but the others all established themselves along the borders of Missisquoi River. They were men of industry and enterprise, and materially strengthened the young and yet feeble community among which they came to associate. Of these brothers, the more conspicuous were John, who bore the name of Elder Stone, from the fact that he often officiated as a Baptist preacher, and George W. who had passed through part of a collegiate course of education. The former was a plain, sensible and solid man, whose teachings, example and influence were uniformly good. The latter strongly illustrated the fertility, variety and flexibility of Yankee genius. He was ready at all things, a prompt and rapid, but impartial justice of the peace, and a busy and active merchant, in which business—to complete the illustration—he failed. Benjamin was destined to be proudly represented in the talents and worth of his numerous family.

THE CHAFFEE FAMILY.

As early as A. D. 1803 or '04, the town became strongly reinforced by the arrival of Mr. Comfort Chaffee, from Clarendon, Vt. He settled in the N. W. part of the town, on the road leading north from the present W. Berkshire village, and soon had a handsome and productive farm, with good buldings. For several years he kept a tavern, which was the quiet and safe retreat of the traveler. Most of his sons were then minors, but in due time they were active and energetic men, settling as permanent inhabitants of the town. Nearly all of them became substantial farmers, at the same time participating actively and usefully in the offices and business of the town. One was long a proprietor and conductor in the works on Pike River falls at West Berkshore, especially the excellent grist-mill which was run there; whilst another, in addition to the management of his fine and valuable farm on that stream, was a successful merchant, and discharged the duties of a magistrate. Jasper Chaffee, Esq., the person here alluded to, has lately deceased, after having lived several years in comparative retirement, enjoying the comforts of a highly respectable old age. In short, the town of Berkshire is not a little indebted to the energy and perseverance of the Chaffees for her advance in wealth and improvement—although, contrasted with the progress of communities more centrally and fortunately located, that advance has been moderate and limited.

CLERGYMEN.

The first resident minister in Berkshire was the Rev. John Barnet. He was of the Presbyterian or Congregational order, and came from the south-eastern part of New York. He was a taciturn and reserved man, but a sound scholar and a man of unquestioned piety. His object in coming to Berkshire was not to pursue his profession—though he preached on special occasions—but to train his two young sons to the business of farming. With that view, he bought out Capt. Nutting, and conducted what was afterwards long and widely known as the Willoughby farm on Missisquoi River. He was a wise and judicious man, but of plain and simple habits, and appeared to loathe all show of ostenta tion. His wife was a sister of the great Judge Ambrose Spencer, of New York, and was an accomplished, interesting and superior woman. After a stay of three or four years, Mr. Barnet sold to Dr. Amherst Willoughby, and after residing a year or two in Sheldon, returned to his former residence in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Richards, quite an aged gentleman from New Hampshire, followed his two sons into the neighborhood of East Berkshire, and began the farm on the east side of Missisquoi River, which was afterwards long occupied, improved and enlarged by Benjamin Stone. He often preached in the neighborhood until incapacitated by age and infirmity.

About A. D. 1807, the Rev. Mr. Ware, a minister of the Baptist denomination, became the first settled minister in Berkshire, claiming, however, but a portion of the right of land to which the town charter entitled him. He was a man of no eminent distinction, and remained in town but a few years.—Rev.

William Galusha, also of the Baptist order, and a man of modest, unpretending worth, was long a resident in the north-western portion of the town, and preached on special occasions.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in East Berkshire, was erected in 1823, and was soon duly consecrated by Bishop Griswold. Then, and for a few years previously, the membership of that faith was relatively large. As early as A. D. 1821, or '22, the parish had a resident rector, the Rev. Jordon Gray, who, in April, A. D. 1823, met a premature and greatly lamented death by drowning in Trout River. After the church edifice was prepared for religious services, a long succession of rectors officiated in it, dividing their labors between the parishes of East Berkshire and Montgomery. The first one permanently engaged for the parishes, after the death of Mr. Gray, was the Rev. Richard Peck, who remained several years, and finally died in Sheldon. The Rev. Louis McDonald, from Middlebury, next followed, and after a service of two or three years gave place to the Rev. Mr. Obear, who labored in the parishes for a period somewhat longer, and until failing health compelled him to go South.

Next came the Rev. Mr. Cull who fixed his residence in Montgomery, while officiating in both parishes, as his predecessors had done. He labored as rector for about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ezekiel H. Sayles. His labors in the parishes were continued longer than those of any other rector before or after him—extending from the summer of A. D. 1843, till after 1850. There was then a vacancy of a year or more which was temporarily supplied by the

Rev. Moore Bingham. After his admision to orders in the Episcopal ministry, Mr. Bingham had already supplied some vacancies occurring in the Berkshire parish, particularly that preceding the arrival of Mr. Cull. His principal labors, however, had been in the town of Hampton, New York. Having returned to East Berkshire—the place where his youth and early manhood had been passed—he purchased and carried on the farm begun by Mr. Job L. Barber, as before mentioned. The farm being finally disposed of, he removed to the far West, where he soon died.

In A. D. 1852 the Rev. John A. Fitch became rector of the parishes. He stayed about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Richard F. Cadle, who remained one year. There was then a vacancy for about six months, when the parishes were supplied by the

Rev. Albert H. Bailey. He continued his valuable labors till June, A. D. 1860, when, in consequence of the death of his excellent wife, he was compelled to remove his family of young children to their relatives in Rutland County. In Oct. of that year the rectorship of the parishes was assumed by the

Rev. Joel Clapp, D. D. This venerable divine, a native of Montgomery, after long and distant service in various States, now returned to close the clerical labors of his life in the field where, more than 40 years before, they were commenced. The mutual and fond hope was cherished on his part and that of the parishes, that long years of pleasant usefulness were still before him. But before the first half year of his rectorship had elapsed, when on a visit to friends in Claremont, New Hampshire, he suddenly sickened and died there. His death was no less a shock than a surprise and grief to his parishioners. Another vacancy of about 6 months intervened, when the rectorship was filled by the

Rev. Ezra Jones. This gentleman, a New Englander by birth and education, came to Berkshire from Sumter, S. C., where he had preached some 2 years, but was obliged to come north on account of his Union principles,—the Rebellion having already culminated in open and gigantic war. He labored in the parishes 2 years, when he removed to Michigan.

All the reverend gentlemen here named were competent and faithful pastors, as they were also acceptable preachers. More than this might with much justice be said of some, but the invidious attempt to contrast their respective talents, learning and professional qualifications will not be undertaken.

A vacancy of more than 6 months again occurred, which in the Berkshire parish was much relieved by the timely and very satisfactory ministrations of the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., of St. Albans. From about the first of June, A. D. 1864, the charge of the two parishes has been held by the present able and much esteemed rector, Rev. Frederick A. Wadleigh.

While the events thus briefly sketched have

been transpiring in relation to the Episcopal church on the west side of the river, devoted and faithful clergymen in a somewhat long succession, have diligently labored in sustaining and advancing the interests of the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

on the east side. The first of those permanently employed was the Rev. Phineas Bailey. He began his ministry there about 1823, and officiated till 1832. Next came the Rev. E. W. Kellogg, who labored in the parish 3 years. He was then succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Birge, who remained 2 years, and was followed by the Rev. John Gleed, an Englishman, who continued his clerical labors 3 years, when the Rev. Preston Taylor assumed the pastorate, and filled it with distinction for 3 years. Rev. Mr. Bailey was then recalled to the field of his early ministrations, and continued a devoted service there for seven additional years. The Rev. Waters Warren, from Ludlow, Vt., was the next minister of the parish, and discharged the duties of a faithful pastor 4 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Elam J. Comings, a native of Berkshire, and a grandson of the first Mr. Jewett already mentioned. After an irreproachable service of 3 years, Mr. Comings terminated his parochial labors at East Berkshire, when a vacancy of several months occurred. For most of the last 2 years the present pastor, the Rev E. W. Hatch, has filled the pulpit and performed his other ministerial functions in a manner to give universal satisfaction, so far as the writer is informed, and to afford promise of much and lasting usefulness.

THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP AT THE CENTRE

was built, and has been occupied, as a Union House,—the denominations contributing to its erection and maintenance, holding services therein alternately in proportion to their respective contributions. The Universalists, the Baptists and the Methodists are supposed to be the principal and perhaps the only proprietors. No order has yet had a settled or permanently resident minister connected with the worship of that house.

THE HOUSE AT WEST BERKSHIRE

village has always been known as a Methodist chapel, but how exclusively it has been devoted to the worship of that order is unknown to the writer. The Methodists in the eastern section of the town hold their ordinary worship in school-houses, but on funeral and such like occasions they have been freely admitted into the other churches.

PHYSICIANS.

The first regular physician who settled in Berkshire, was Dr. AMHERST WILLOUGHBY. He had practiced in Western New York a few years, and came to East Berkshire in the spring of 1798, succeeding the Rev. Mr. Barnet in the possession and ownership of an interval farm on Missisquoi river. As the population of the town and surrounding region was then small, he found time to devote considerable attention to the cultivation and improvement of his inviting farm. And though the duties of his profession were promptly and thoroughly attended to, he manifested a strong predilection for farming, in which his paramount interest soon centered. In about 3 years he surrendered his professional labors to Dr. Elijah Littlefield, and engaged in mercantile business at East Berkshire in connection with the management of his farm. His wife's brother, Solomon Bingham, Esq., became his partner in the mercantile business, and William Barber, Esq., of Enosburgh, afterwards joined the firm. The business soon became so extended that a branch was established at Richford, where Dr. Willoughby himself resided for a few years, leaving the store and farm at East Berkshire in the temporary charge of his partner Bingham. This mercantile enterprise did not result in marked success, though no absolute bankruptcy or failure followed it. After some 10 years Dr. Willoughby resumed the control of his favorite East Berkshire farm, and concentrated his energies to enlarge and improve it. This he successfully continued, until age and comparative affluence induced him to entrust its further care and management to tenants. Dr. Willoughby was as good a specimen of the unadulterated Anglo Saxon as ever lived in Berkshire. True to his convictions, rigid and unbending in his purposes, firm and outspoken in defence of what he deemed the right, he was not a man to catch the ordinary breezes of popular favor, though he twice represented the town in the State legislature, and was a justice of the peace as long as he chose to hold and execute the office. In early life he was an avowed disbeliever in revealed religion; but he afterwards declared his full faith in Christianity, and for a long

course of years was not only an unflinching professor and communicant in the Episcopal church, but, so far as such a nature was capable, a meek and humble follower of the cross. Having no children, and but few needy relatives, he left the bulk of his estate to religious and charitable purposes. His widow, Hannah Willoughby, survived him a few years. Her brother, above named, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and, doubtless through his instruction and encouragement in her youth, she acquired literary tastes and accomplishments above the average of women in her day. She was a model housewife, and being of a social temperament she did much to enliven and refine the society in which she moved.

Dr. Littlefield, the immediate successor of Dr. Willoughby in medical practice, settled on the east side of Missisquoi river, near the present residence of Mr. Dolphus Paul. He remained in town nearly 10 years, and was a judicious, successful and popular physician. In 1806 and 1809 he represented the town in the State legislature. He went from Berkshire to Manchester, and died there many years ago. About the time of Dr. Littlefield's arrival in town, Dr. Benjamin B. Searle, from Sheldon, settled at West Berkshire, about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village. He was said not to have passed through the regular course of medical instruction, and never claimed, as I think, to have received a *diploma*, but by natural sagacity, observation and experience, and doubtless by considerable reading, he made himself a useful and acceptable physician. His practice was somewhat extensive; and while he was able to continue it, not a few, both near and distant, preferred his treatment to that of other physicians. He educated one of his sons to his own profession; and he (Dr. Sheldon Searle, now deceased), was long recognized as a physician of approved learning and skill.

Next came Dr. Wm. C. Ellsworth, who also settled at West Berkshire, not far from 1810. He was a regularly bred physician, and of decided promise from the outset. The public expectation was not disappointed, and for full 50 years Dr. Ellsworth held high rank among the able and scientific of his profession. In addition to a flattering patronage in his special vocation, he soon received substantial tokens of favor as a public man. He went often to the legislature as town representative, and held, till recently, the office of justice of the peace, from a date almost beyond the reach of living memory. Not ambitious for extensive wealth, he was satisfied with an ample competency—and this he secured and retained from an early day. Dr. Ellsworth has but recently gone to his rest, closing a useful life of about 90 years. One of his sons was bred a physician, but resides at the West; another, bred to the law, still lives at West Berkshire. Since Dr. Ellsworth became incapacitated by age and infirmity, the profession has been filled at West Berkshire by Dr. Sherman Goodrich. At East Berkshire the vavancy caused by the removal of Dr. Littlefield, in the autumn of 1811, was soon after supplied by young Dr. Samuel L'Homedieu, who manifested every indication of much usefulness. But after a brief period of successful and increasing practice, he died of one of the malignant fevers which attended and outlasted the war of 1812. In a year or two after this lamented event, Dr. Samuel S. Butler established himself at East Berkshire. Like his cotemporary Dr. Ellsworth, he at once secured general confidence and patronage. And marrying the estimable widow of Dr. L'Homedieu, he became fully settled in an extensive, profitable and useful practice which, for half a century, has rendered his name familiar and highly respected through a wide extent of country. He educated to his own profession a son of Dr. L'Homedieu, who is a man of wealth and distinction, but whose home is not in Vermont. He did the same by two of his own sons, one of whom became eminent, but died as he was approaching middle life, and the other did not live to enter fully upon his intended professional course. Dr. Butler yet lives, but he, like the writer of these notes, more properly belongs to an age and generation that have passed. Other physicians, as Dr. Friend M. Hall, John Page, Caleb N. Burlison, and C. M. Hulbert, also practiced for short periods, at East Berkshire, but not to the serious interruption of Dr. Butler. Indeed, the two last named acted in a business connection with him. Dr. Oscar F. Fassett commenced practice at East Berkshire some 15 years ago, and by his assiduity, skill and success, has raised himself to high estimation and rank in his profession. He has lately transferred his residence to St. Albans, where, if

life and health are spared him, he will doubtless attain still higher degrees of professional standing and reputation. Dr. Chapman C. Smith, of Richford, followed Dr. Fassett in a successful practice, but after about 2 years and a half returned to Richford. The present practitioner, Dr. C. C. Woodworth, is a native of Berkshire, who gives fair promise for the future.

LAWYERS.

The first of that profession who settled in Berkshire was SOLOMON BINGHAM, ESQ., a man of towering height, of commanding presence, and great power of voice. He has been mentioned as a mercantile partner of Dr. Willoughby, and was at the same time a practicing lawyer, well grounded in all the more familiar principles of law, and a man of decided strength as a reasoner and debater. And with the further advantage of a good classical education, he might doubtless have gained an enviable distinction at the bar, had he not chosen to practice his profession in back towns, and comparatively obscure locations. He was so generally regarded through the community as a man of superior ability, that he was finally promoted to the office of chief judge of Franklin County Court. About 50 years ago he left the State, and settled within the border of Canada. He did not, however, secure the standing and influence in that country to which his talents and acquirements entitled him. One of Judge Bingham's sons became an Episcopal clergyman, and has been already noticed. His youngest son, Solomon Bingham, jr., a native of Berkshire, was in all respects a worthy and promising youth, and became an accomplished printer in the office of Col. Jeduthan Spooner at St. Albans. But like very many others at the time, he became most deeply interested in the Greek cause, as that people awoke from their national slumber of 2000 years. And his enthusiasm for the immediate restoration of Greece to her ancient splendor induced him to take a printing press and go out to that country, about the time that Lord Byron sacrificed his life there to the like enthusiasm. But though Greece was permitted to assume the attitude of an independent nation, yet, with the Ottoman power on one side, and the despotisms of Russia and Austria on the other, she could by no means be allowed to set up and maintain a government with any large infusion of popular rights and influence,—such a government as would be calculated to excite and cherish that rapid development of talent and genius which was so fondly looked for by her champions and sympathizers. By cold and suspicious foreign diplomacy she was manipulated into a small and obscure kingdom, and of course required to move in the old and deep-worn ruts of monarchy as existing in the adjacent portions of eastern Europe. Overwhelmed with chagrin and disappointment, and finding the climate destructive to his health, young Bingham managed to get back to this country, wrecked in fortune and constitution, and after a few years died, a victim to ill-judged and overstrained efforts to hasten the amelioration and advancement of society among a distant race.

STEPHEN ROYCE, JR. also practiced law at East Berkshire for two years, in A. D. 1809, '10, '11. In the beginning of 1823 JOSEPH SMITH, ESQ., from Washington County, opened a law-office at East Berkshire, and for almost 20 years did a lucrative business. He was at different times town representative in the State legislature, and a judge of Franklin County Court. He also held, for a few years, a responsible position as a deputy-collector of customs under the general government, at the important point of Island Pond. For a long period he superintended the management of his large and profitable farm in Richford, though continuing to reside in East Berkshire. He has lately disposed of all his real estate in both towns, and is now strictly a gentleman of leisure, in a vigorous old age.

About A. D. 1838, THOMAS CHILD, JR., ESQ., commenced practice as a lawyer at East Berkshire, as the successor of Judge Smith, whose time had become much engrossed by his own property and affairs. Mr. Child conducted the business with ability and success for some six or seven years, with good prospects of increasing reputation and distinction, when ill health determined him to change his employment and location. He accordingly left the professional business with HOMER E. ROYCE, ESQ., his previous partner, and removed to the city of New York. There he succeeded well in certain branches of trade, was once elected to Congress from that city, and now lives in style and affluence on Staten Island.

In the hands of Mr. Royce the business continued to increase, involving him in almost

constant labors and consultations in his office, or in attendance upon justice courts, audits, references and the like; or before the county and supreme courts at their sessions within the county. In the meantime he had been two years State's attorney, twice a representative to the legislature, and three years a member to the State senate. At the end of about 10 years he became a member of Congress from the third district, thereupon suspending the practice of his profession, which has not yet been resumed. He served in Congress for two terms or four years; and has been town representative for one year more, recently.

Waldo Brigham, Esq. continued business in Mr. Royce's office for four or five years, establishing a character for sound judgment and strict integrity, and then removed to the county of Lamoille. He has there become more widely known as a legislator and politician.

At West Berkshire, Jasper Rand, Esq. opened the first law office more than 20 years ago. He was at once recognized as a young gentleman of ability, industry and integrity, and steadily grew in public estimation; so that for a long time he has ranked among the prominent men of the county. On becoming a resident of St. Albans, he was succeeded in business at West Berkshire by his son-in-law, M. J. Hill, Esq.

It remains to speak of some as individuals merely; who, though not grouped in numerous families, nor connected with any profession, yet contributed above the average of inhabitants to the growth or character of the town.

But in the meantime it should be noted that the original and first settler, Job L. Barber, before mentioned, though a man of courage, great industry and personal endurance, did not succeed in establishing that pleasant and lasting home for himself and family, nor in acquiring that generous competency which had been fondly anticipated. He passed through a hard and laborious life; and in old age was dependent upon his pension as a Revolutionary soldier, as the means of keeping him from actual want. He finally died, full of years and infirmities, within some two miles of the spot where he had made the first permanent impress of civilization in the town of Berkshire.

Capt. Heath died when little turned of 50. A daughter of his married a son of Mr. Jonathan Carpenter already mentioned; and from that union a somewhat numerous and very respectable race has sprung. One of the sons, Orson Carpenter, Esq., though beginning life as a boot and shoemaker, attracted such notice for his business capacity that he was soon taken into the executive department of the county, in which he held for several years the office of deputy sheriff, and as many or more, that of high sheriff of Franklin County; discharging all his duties with ability, fidelity, and to public satisfaction. Within the last few years he died at East Berkshire, leaving a worthy and interesting family of daughters.

Another son of Mr. Carpenter, and the oldest son of Capt. Heath, passed their lives from early manhood in Richford, and their memories deserve honorable notice in the history of that town.

Capt. Nutting lived till nearly 60. His oldest son, David R. Nutting, was the only member of his family who remained permanently in Berkshire. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, but, his mind being wholly undisciplined by early culture, he indulged in some peculiarities and eccentricities of opinion. He was a self-taught carpenter, bridge builder and surveyor. Was for some years an energetic and widely known custom-house officer, had a strong proclivity to the management and discussion of controversies before justice courts and arbitrations, and was probably the most able and prominent pettifogger in the county. His residence was at West Berkshire, and for a time he was a large proprietor in the water privileges there on Pike river, and of course exercised much influence upon the business of that rising village. He died of consumption in A. D. 1823, and, in accordance with his dying injunction he lies buried in the apex of a steep and cone-like gravelly hillock a little south of the present residence of Asahel Deming, Esq. Mr. Nutting left two sons, both of whom adopted the legal profession. The elder, L. H. Nutting, Esq., was fast rising to marked distinction when, like his father, he sank in consumption. The younger son also died soon after, of the same disease.

A little before A. D. 1800 Chester Weld, from western New Hampshire, settled on the Centre north and south road in Berkshire, near the line of Enosburgh. He was univer-

sally esteemed a very valuable citizen; repeatedly town representative, a sensible and conscientious magistrate; and for several years held the office of town clerk, proprietors' clerk, collector of one or more land taxes, and such like trusts which especially required honesty and truth in the inner man. Some of his descendants still live in town, and are respectable and useful citizens. His estimable wife was a Comings, and two of her brothers, Samuel and Andrew Comings, soon followed from New Hampshire and became permanent settlers in Berkshire. Samuel was a domestic man and a thrifty farmer. He is represented in town by a son who is a more prominent man and equally a successful farmer. Andrew was a man of much energy in business, and after clearing up one farm, established himself in a more eligible location upon Trout river. He became a magistrate, took a lively interest in the civil and religious affairs of his town and neighborhood, and was a leading citizen He left four highly respectable and prosperous sons—a worthy clergyman being of the number.—Only one of them remains in town, living on the paternal homestead, which lies both in Berkshire and Enosburgh.

Abel Johnson, Esq. is chiefly remembered as the pioneer and founder of works on the great falls of Pike river at West Berkshire. He built mills there as early as A. D. 1800, was a justice of the peace, and represented the town in the legislature held at Burlington in A. D. 1802. From his beginning, that village has risen to its present growth in business, wealth and population.

David Brewer, from Tinmouth, was among the early settlers. He began the farm on Missisquoi river where that stream enters Berkshire from Richford, and on which those much esteemed people, Mr. Samuel B. S. Marvin and his family, now reside. Mr. Brewer was long an active and useful town officer, chiefly as first constable and collector, and was afterwards for many years an efficient and trustworthy deputy sheriff, being widely known and respected in that capacity. He finally removed to Enosburgh where he died, leaving behind him several sons and daughters, all much respected and valuable people. One of his sons has represented that town in the legislature, and is among its most exemplary, wealthy and leading citizens.

Asa Sykes was a brother-in-law of Mr. Brewer, and settled next below him on the river. His forte was persistent, earnest and judiciously directed industry as a farmer. Of course, he soon secured for himself an ample competence. At the same time he was a liberal, public-spirited and pious man. One of his sons owns and has much improved, the large paternal homestead, and another owns and skillfully conducts a farm adjoining.—They are among the prosperous and solid men of the town as well in moral influence as in property.

Nathan Hamilton from Tinmouth soon followed Brewer and Sykes, and settled near, but not on the river. He came as a tanner and boot and shoe-maker, but soon combined farming with those trades, and by gradual purchases acquired a tract of desirable land embracing several hundred acres. His sterling sense and capacity were early discovered, and made available for the public benefit.—He was long a magistrate, held about all the town offices he would consent to fill, and at different times through a period of nearly 30 years was town representative in the State legislature. He died a few years since, and his fair possessions were divided among several daughters.

Hon. Martin D. Follett lived just within the border of Enosburgh, but his business and neighborhood associations were almost wholly with the south-east part of Berkshire and the north-west part of Montgomery. More than 60 years ago he began the beautiful interval farm on Trout river, which, with additions, is now owned by the wealthy Harding Allen. Esq. A social, kind, pleasant and agreeable man, patient under privations, Mr. Follett was remarkably fitted to mitigate the hardships and smooth the asperities incident to the settlement of a new country. His uprightness and sound judgment brought him much into requisition as the pacificator of disputes and contentions, as also in the settlement of estates of deceased persons, and generally, where such qualities existing in an eminent degree are sought and appealed to. He was often a town representative in the legislature, and his well appreciated worth finally advanced him to the dignity of a county court judge.

A son of Judge Follett settled in Berkshire on the east side of Missisquoi river, upon the high land overlooking the valley of that stream. He, too, was a much esteemed and

valuable citizen, and once represented the town in the legislature. Several years since, he removed to the far West.

Next below Henry Follett, Esq., the gentleman last spoken of, lived his father-in-law Mr. EZEKIEL POND. He was a quiet, industrious and sensible man, and became remarkable for his longevity, being 95 years old at the time of his death. His posterity fitly represent the Revolutionary patriarch who is gone. A worthy son of ample means, and some promising grandsons occupy the extensive interval and up-land homestead which he left.

As in the case of Judge Follett, so in those of DEACON SAMUEL TODD and Mr. JOHN PERLY, very early settlers. Their farms were within the limits of Enosburgh, but in proximity with East Berkshire, overlooking the valley of the river for a long distance. They were resolute, efficient farmers, and opened wide improvements which greatly help to render the view of the Enosburgh hills so attractive from the East Berkshire valley. The numerous and robust sons and grandsons of Mr. Perly have added materially to the agricultural and manufacturing wealth and products of their section. While Deacon Todd was a pillar in the Congregational Church on the east side of the river, several of Mr. Perly's sons were and still are, pillars in Calvary Church, on the west side.

DOLPHUS PAUL

came early into the vicinity of East Berkshire as a blacksmith. He first settled in the north border of Enosburgh, but after a few years he moved down into the valley, and made for himself a fine farm on Trout river. With this and the earnings of his shop which was kept in operation, he soon became a man of property and influence. He finally changed his residence to the village on the west side of Missisquoi river where he ended his days. One of the prominent characteristics of Mr. Paul was the accuracy of his judgment in matters relating to property and business. He seemed rarely, if ever, to be disappointed in his calculations, though they might be long and slow in their accomplishment. All his operations were evidently guided by a far-seeing sagacious mind. And he was not less marked for the constancy and firmness with which he adhered to any course taken from principle and a sense of duty. This was illustrated by his active and unremitted efforts for the well being of Calvary Church, in whose concerns he was first officer (senior warden) for many years, and of which he and his highly meritorious consort were exemplary and almost life-long members. Beside some interesting daughters he left one son, who has evidently inherited the shrewdness and capacity of his father, and is probably destined to surpass him in wealth and distinction.

The next two notices are copied from a manuscript history of Calvary Church—by a lady.

AUGUSTUS CRAMPTON.

"At an early day Mr. AUGUSTUS CRAMPTON became a resident here. He afterwards became a magistrate and bore the name of Esq. Crampton. Coming from the ministry of Rev. Bethuel Chittenden in Tinmouth, Vt., and perhaps imbued with something of his spirit, we find him enrolled as a member of the Episcopal Society at its beginning, subsequently communicant, and for many years an officer in the church. He was a substantial, sensible and consistent man in all things, and was greatly respected. He died in 1835."

DAVID COBURN.

"Among those most worthy of memory is Mr. David Coburn, born in New Hampshire, he came to Berkshire when a young man, and by his sterling integrity and worth as well as by his warm attachment to the church, and zeal in advancing her interests, won a name and a place that will not soon perish. He too was an efficient officer in the church for 24 years. In 1842, his earthly career closed. Only four hours intervened between his death and that of his estimable wife. One grave received them, and deeply were they mourned."

Mr. Coburn, though beginning with nothing, and dying when scarcely past middle life, had managed by honest industry, sound judgment and due economy, to accumulate a property which afforded a handsome little portion for each of his children. Two sons and three daughters remain with us, to quicken and preserve the remembrance of their excellent parents.

ROBERT ANDERSON

should also be remembered among the venerable and useful men who have lived and died in Berkshire. He settled on Trout river about 50 years ago; and if not himself a farmer above the average class, he raised a somewhat numerous family, who have essentially helped to advance as

well the material prosperity, as the refinement and religious tone of the society in which they have lived. Three sons and one daughter yet remain inhabitants of the town.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH, ESQ.,

who settled on the original and main road about one and a half mile south of Berkshire Centre, at an early day, and who became a magistrate and was a leading citizen, left four sons, two of them twins—named George Washington and Alexander Hamilton—who all settled in town, and are among its intelligent, thrifty and prosperous farmers. They add much as well to the resources as to the solid and stable character of our limited community.

OLIVER AUSTIN

was a very early settler on the west side of the central road, and opposite the present farm of Mr. Orson Thayer. He was succeeded in his somewhat spacious possessions by his two sons, Oliver and Raymond Austin, who made of the same two good farms, and respectively owned, occupied and improved them through their lives. They were conspicuous and influential men. Some of the posterity and name are still prosperous and worthy farmers in town.

PENUEL LEAVENS, ESQ.

settled a short distance south of the Centre about 50 years ago, and soon became a man of marked prominence and a leading citizen. He filled most of the important town offices, was a magistrate, and repeatedly represented the town in the legislature. His two sons have ably represented him, uniformly evincing that strength of character which distinguished their father. One has long been a magistrate, at the same time most acceptably filling the responsible office of town clerk, and the other an able town officer in different capacities, and occasionally town representative and State senator.

HARVEY CLARK

is a name long to be had in respectful remembrance in the town of Berkshire. His services as town clerk (which office he held for an age) were deemed so invaluable, that he steadily received the annual appointment, without serious opposition, through all the bitter party-strifes and political changes by which the town was agitated. He also for many years discharged the duties of a magistrate, and several times represented the town in the legislature. But one of his sons remains in town, and he is a sensible, competent business man and valuable citizen.

JOHN LEWIS, ESQ.

was an early settler at the Centre, and was long an inspector and receiver of customs under the general government. Promising descendants of his are living in the town and county, and one or more at the West.

MR. AARON CHAPLIN

should be named among those who co-operated efficiently in the settlement of Berkshire. He commenced, cleared up, and brought to its present high state of improvement, the handsome and desirable farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Nelson Austin. His family was mostly composed of daughters, who have all become intelligent, useful and much esteemed matrons.

CROMWELL BOWEN, ESQ.,

long the intelligent, attentive and pleasant landlord at the Corners, a little north of the Centre, and his son Harrison Bowen, a merchant there, were in all respects useful and valuable citizens. They have been dead for 20 years or more.

ELIJAH SHAW, ESQ.

was quite an early settler in the N. W. corner of the town. He was greatly respected as a magistrate and a citizen, and was for a few years town representative in the legislature. None of his sons have been residents in town for a long period, though some other descendants are still here.

ROBERT NOBLE

was among the first who settled in the N. W. part of the town. He must have commenced his farm at the parting of the road from West Berkshire to Frelighsburgh (Canada) and East Franklin, before the close of the last century. Active, enterprising, and an accurate judge of property, he was a prosperous and independent farmer almost from the start as well as at all times a kind, generous and just man—such a man as any community would greatly regret to lose. He reached a great age, having been dead but a few years. His posterity are also prosperous, as well in property as in character and influence. As Robert Noble was the prominent and efficient

agent in subduing the N. W. corner of the town, so

REUBEN ROUNDS

was emphatically such in the N. E. corner. Strong in mind and muscle, strong and persevering in purpose, he entered that wild section of the town nearly 60 years ago, and by dint of hard blows diminished the forest, and soon brought into cultivation extensive and fair fields—thus opening to settlement one of the handsomest farming tracts in town. That region has now long been covered by inviting farms. He raised a numerous family of willing and powerful workers. Though by no means a boastful man, Mr. Rounds once incidentally remarked, in presence of the writer, that he thought he might safely pit himself and his sons, for a day's work on a farm, against any other man and his sons (the Mormons were then but little known.) And being asked what force he could bring to such a trial, he replied that he was less than 60 years old, and could still do as large a single day's work as he ever could; and that he should lead out 10 sons, any one of whom could do at least as much as he himself could. This useful man died within the last few years at the West.

HON. STEPHEN ROYCE AND FAMILY.

BY MRS. B. H. SMALLEY.

This history of Berkshire required for its entire completion but a biographical sketch of thewriter's own family,—left by him with his characteristic modesty, to form the last of those notices,—and some account, which he intended to add, of the destructive fire in the spring of 1868, that laid the village of East Berkshire in ruins. The able pen which contributed that history to this point, is laid aside forever, and it remains for other hands to finish what his own—had Divine Providence permitted—would have accomplished in a far more appropriate and perfect manner.

It is a touching incident, that the latest effort of his long and useful life was devoted to preparing this record of his beloved town of Berkshire.

STEPHEN ROYCE,

the father of him whose name has been in a great measure identified with the judicial and civil history of Vermont in later years, was born in Cornwall, Conn., July 8, 1764. His father, Major Stephen Royce, was an officer in the army of the Revolution, and came from Cornwall to Tinmouth, Vt., in 1774. He was one of the delegates from Tinmouth to the Convention which met at Cephas Kent's in Dorset, in July, 1774, to declare Vermont a free and independent State. Stephen Royce, the subject of this notice, served in the same army; but in what capacity, or for how long a period, it is impossible now to determine. On Dec. 8, 1785, he married Minerva, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Marvin (who was also an officer in the Revolutionary army), at Tinmouth, Vt., where they resided until 1791, when they removed to the new town of Huntsburgh (now Franklin), in Franklin Co.

In 1792, Stephen Royce began a clearing on his farm in Berkshire, the third one that was commenced in the town; he made a small opening in the forest and erected a log-house on the bank of Missisquoi river, into which he removed his family on the 25th of April, 1793. The route from Franklin to Berkshire, indicated by marked trees, lay through an unbroken forest. Their few household goods were transported on ox-sleds, and Mrs. Royce rode the entire distance of 16 miles on horseback, carrying her son Stephen, then in his 6th year, behind her on the same horse. For several years after they settled in Berkshire, they were compelled to send 20 miles to mill and to procure necessary household supplies. It is hardly possible for the descendants of those hardy pioneers who conquered our stubborn primeval forests, and effected the first settlement in bleak and unpromising regions, to estimate the privations and hardships attending the process.

In 1799 Mr. Royce erected a frame-house —the first that was built in the town—in which he resided until his death, and which has been the home of his oldest son, the honored and lamented Stephen Royce, until his death on the 11th of November, 1868. All the men in Berkshire and from three of the adjoining towns, were occupied two days in raising the frame of this house. For many years it was almost the only place, in that part of the county, where the weary hunter or traveler could obtain comfortable shelter, refreshment and rest. These were always accorded in the spirit of frank hospitality which characterized the early settlers in Northern Vermont; and the custom thus early established, has not been permitted to

become obsolete in this instance, but has happily lingered with the old family mansion, in most agreeable freshness, down to the present time. In this house, also, public worship was held at intervals, until the town was so far advanced as to provide other places for that purpose.

Stephen Royce was very active in promoting, and mainly instrumental in procuring the organization of the town of Berkshire, in 1794. He was the first representative to the General Assembly from that place in 1796. In subsequent years he frequently represented Berkshire in the State legislature. He held nearly all the offices in the gift of the town, by repeated elections, and was always active and faithful in the discharge of all duties pertaining to them. His zeal in advancing every scheme for the public weal of his State or town, is still held in grateful remembrance; while his heart and hand were ever open to the appeals of misfortune.

His perceptions of right and wrong were so quick and discriminating as to appear more like intuitions, than the mature deductions of thought and reason, and they were supported and made effective by the aid of the most invincible moral courage. If a popular hue and cry was raised in support of any project which he deemed subversive of the public good, he never hesitated to face it boldly, opposing reason to clamor, and, if this failed, overwhelming and vanquishing his opponents with an onslaught of ridicule and satire. On the other hand, when a good cause was urged with such intemperate zeal as to endanger success, he could wield an influence on the side of moderate measures, that was potent in sustaining the equilibrium necessary to insure its triumph. He never followed the multitude or was led by them, but he bravely and constantly followed what he believed to be the right. This is tantamount to saying that he was not a politician of the modern stamp—and it is true; but his course secured the respect and confidence of all, and the men are rare who have so many friends and so few enemies. In political opinion, he was a moderate Federalist of the early times,—in later days, a Whig.

Of Stephen Royce it may be truly said, that he was one of the representative men of the times. Possessed of a strong and vigorous intellect, untiring energy, and an integrity of character and firmness of purpose, that, disdaining all subterfuge or circumlocution, marched directly and openly to the point he had in view. Remarkable for his fund of ready wit, the pungency of which, as has been said, often assisted in the discomfiture of his opponents in debate, while its playfulness formed the great charm of his social circle, he was—taken all in all—a man of no ordinary mark.

Nor was he deficient in culture. Though the means furnished for this, in the times and circumstances of his early years, were meagre indeed compared with those of our days, yet with the aid of his singularly retentive memory, and diligent use of his scanty opportunities, he succeeded in making himself—for all practical purposes—an eminently well educated man. Few men of our day have a wider knowledge of English literature, or are more familiar with the works of English poets—from which he could repeat pages. His quotations from Shakspeare are well remembered as strikingly forcible and apt, while his use of the English language, "unmixed and undiluted," was marvelously effective and powerful.

Stephen and Minerva Royce had three sons and three daughters, who attained maturity. Only one of them, Mrs. Mary H. Hull, now survives. Stephen Royce died at Berkshire, July 13, 1833, aged 69 years.

It would be a richer benefit than the possession of golden mines or untold treasures to the good people of Vermont, if they could be persuaded to pause in their wild career of speculation, their headlong scramble after wealth, and call to mind deliberately and thoughtfully the examples of their fathers. He would be their best benefactor indeed, who could win the present and rising generation to cherish grateful recollections of the spirit of sacrifice that gave efficacy and success to the struggle for American Independence, and—when that act of the drama closed in the achievement of a nation's liberty—went forth with the successful actors into new scenes, animating them to subdue the wilderness regions of the country they had helped to liberate; to create homes in the boundless solitudes, and to plant society upon the eternal basis of justice and right. Such memories could not fail of awakening earnest desires to light a small taper, at least, of true patriotism at the blazing lamp of our fathers.

But a more tender chord in our hearts vi-

brates with thrilling power to the reflection, that our mothers bore their full share of the burdens imposed by the exigencies of those rough and troublous times. Deeper emotions are stirred as we recall what they encountered in their devotion to their country, their husbands and their little ones. The unflinching fortitude with which they encouraged their nearest and dearest to perseverance in the great conflict, and nerved their own gentle womanly hearts to hush the utterance of yearning anxieties, to face the terrors of impending perils, and to endure with patient cheerfulness the toils, the hardships, and the privations of their lot, with desire for no other guerdon than the modest one—that the deeds of their husbands might secure a nation's applause and gratitude, and cause them to be "known in the gates as they sat among the elders of the land."

All this, and the fact that to their heroic domestic virtues we owe as large a share of the blessings we now enjoy, as to the more public efforts of our fathers, should never be forgotten.

Among the distinguished women of our State, few have borne a more noble part than the subject of this notice:

MRS. MINERVA ROYCE

was born in Sharon, Conn., Feb. 9th, 1766. She was therefore in her 11th year when the Declaration of Independence was made. Her father, Ebenezer Marvin, was active in advancing preparations for the approaching struggle, and contributed largely from his own private means towards the prosecution of the contest. The excited state of the public mind, and the constant agitation and discussion of questions of great and solemn import, to which the young Minerva was an attentive and intelligent listener, awakened prematurely, as it were, the energies of her powerful mind. While yet but a child in years, she had seized with the clear and comprehensive grasp of a mature and intellectual woman, the full merits and bearings of those questions, and had formed earnest conceptions of the claims her country held to the best exertions of all. Her father was a physician, and early in his professional career had removed his family from Sharon to Stillwater, N. Y. When the war of the Revolution broke out he joined the movement at once — first as captain of a volunteer company—raised and fitted out at his own expense—to aid Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold at Ticonderoga, and afterwards as surgeon in the continental army. He was untiring in his devotion to the duties of this latter position, in which his wife assisted him with enthusiastic zeal, often calling in the aid of her young daughter to supply the deficiency of older nurses.

During the day and night of the last battle of Stillwater (Saratoga), Oct. 7, 1777, the house in which he attended the wounded soldiers was so near the scene of action, that he did not dare to expose his wife and daughter to the flying bullets. A trap door in the floor of the room in which he officiated, opened into the cellar, where he placed them. There they prepared lint and bandages through the day and night, passing them up to him through the floor by the hands of a soldier in attendance. On the morning of the 8th—the day after the battle—Mrs. Royce's oldest and favorite brother Ebenezer Marvin was born.

As it might be necessary for the American troops (after the defeat of Burgoyne on the 7th) to move on suddenly to some other point, it was judged best to send the women and children to Connecticut for safety from strolling parties of hostile Indians. Accordingly Mrs. Marvin, with her infant of a few days on a pillow in her lap, and her eldest daughter, Minerva, behind her on the same horse (her younger daughter, afterwards Mrs. Squier of Bennington, being placed under the care of a neighbor in the company) joined the party on horseback, and proceeded, under escort of a few soldiers, through the wilderness by marked trees to Connecticut. The journey was not accomplished without great perils from wild beasts, and straggling hostile Indians, who threatened, but were not in sufficient numbers to venture an attack. The fall rains were prevailing, and, after being drenched through the day, they had to "camp out" in the woods at night. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of all the fatigues and discomforts to which they were exposed.

As has been mentioned in the notice of Stephen Royce, he married Minerva Marvin in Dec., 1785, at Tinmouth, Vt., her father having removed to that place in 1781. In 1791 Mr. Royce removed to Franklin, and subsequently in 1793 settled in Berkshire.

The startling events transpiring around her early life, and the trying scenes through

which she passed, undoubtedly left an indelible impression upon the mind and character of this gifted woman. To the influence of these she may perhaps have been indebted, in some measure, for the acquirement of a thoroughly disciplined and chastened spirit, which controlled all her thoughts, words and actions, and imparted a dignified calmness to her manner. The tender benevolence of her heart illuminated her countenance, and was expressed in deeds of kindness to all around her. In conversation upon grave subjects her language was clear, logical and forcible, exercising a wonderful power over her auditors. An indescribable charm was thrown over her more familiar communications, by her remarkable talent for delineating character, and depicting incident, combined with a wealth of genial quiet humor, and a quick sense of the ludicrous and grotesque. Her piety was unpretending, but warm and sincere, manifested more by her works than by words.

From a manuscript history of Calvary Church, East Berkshire, from which extracts have already been made in the history of Berkshire, we take the following: "One previously mentioned, Mrs. Minerva Royce, is warmly remembered. Not only was she the first to suggest and promote the formation of an Episcopal society, but for several years she was the only communicant of the church here—having received confirmation at the hands of Bishop Mountain in 1812. In 1781 her father, as has been stated, removed to Tinmouth, Vt. There the subject of this notice received her first knowledge of the Episcopal church under the ministry of Rev. Bethuel Chittenden. In future years her clear, strong, logical mind found ample scope in the interesting field of church history, from its treasures enriching many an inquirer, especially in the infancy of the church in Berkshire."

Mr. and Mrs. Royce had, at a very early day, chosen a site for a church edifice; and when, in 1821, the work of building was commenced by the Episcopal society, a donation of a highly valuable lot containing two acres was made by Mrs. Royce. It was completed and consecrated by Bishop Griswold in 1823.*

In the history before referred to, we find it spoken of thus: "It is a very plain, unpretending structure, nor has it ever been rebuilt or thoroughly repaired, yet within its walls are garnered memories dear and sacred to many hearts." And of Mrs. Royce: "Long was she permitted to sit under the shadow of the vine she had assisted to plant, and no one more sincerely rejoiced in its growth and prosperity."

Her declining years were soothed and cheered by the attentions of her son Stephen, who made Berkshire his home after his father's death, and of her grandchildren, one of whom—the orphan daughter of her son Elihu—devoted herself especially to the care of her grand mother—relieving her, for some years previous to her death, from all household cares, and exerting herself to make her home cheerful and pleasant, with the same gentle assiduity that has marked her attentions to her uncle in later years. Thus attended by the grateful devotion and respect of her family and friends, this beloved and distinguished woman passed serenely down the vale of years, and departed on the 24th of November, 1851, in the 86th year of her age.

HON. STEPHEN ROYCE.

Stephen Royce, born at Tinmouth, Vt., Aug. 12, 1787, removed with his parents to the then wilderness-town of Huntsburgh (Franklin), March, 1791, and again from Huntsburgh to the adjoining, and still newer town of Berkshire, April 25, 1793.

In the history of that town the fact has been mentioned, that at this time only two other permanent settlements had been made in town. One the previous year, on a farm immediately north of Stephen Royce's, by Job L. Barber, and one by Daniel Adams, about 1¼ mile S. W. of the present village of West Berkshire.

No school was organized in Berkshire during the boyhood of Stephen Royce, and his only opportunities for mental culture, aside from parental instruction, previous to 1800, were obtained by resorting during a part of two or three winters, to schools established in towns of earlier settlement in the county. With such a parentage as his, however, his home-culture was not meagre or of slight utility. His father's talent for imparting information and making it interesting, was remarkable, and exercised to the utmost in every interval of leisure he could snatch from numerous and pressing occupations, for the benefit of his

*Laid in ashes April 29, 1868.

son; and he has often been heard to say of his mother, that she was unwearied in her exertions to supply the deficiencies of their position in this respect, by imparting the rudiments of knowledge. There can be no doubt that their united efforts served to awaken in his young mind a thirst for further acquirements, together with desires and aspirations which were destined to find their fruition in the eminence of his future attainments.

During the year 1800 he was placed to attend a common school in his native town, Tinmouth. Such was the rapidity of his improvement here, that during the following year he entered upon an academical course of study at Middlebury, under the tuition of Chester Wright, subsequently a clergyman of considerable note. Owing to the ill health of his father, it became necessary for him to spend the summer of 1802 in laboring upon the farm in Berkshire. His parents united their strenuous efforts to the utmost extent of their means, to aid him in acquiring an education, and were ready to make any personal sacrifice to that end.

In the winter of 1802–03 he returned to Middlebury, and during the latter year entered the college there; but he was again called back to the farm for some months, and could not resume his studies until December, 1803, when he started on foot from Berkshire for Middlebury, carrying, as on a previous occasion, a package of furs, which he had secured with great toil and care from the wilderness surrounding his home, and with the avails of which he purchased the books necessary for his collegiate course.

He was one of those men of strong native capacity, who never despond, though encountering impediments at every step, but by force of intellectual power overcome difficulties valiantly, and vanquish obstacles with ever-increasing success. The strongest evidence that can be given of his perseverance, zeal and industry as a student, is the fact that notwithstanding these interruptions, and other very discouraging circumstances, he graduated with his class in 1807. That class is said to have contained more eminent men, in proportion to their number, than a single class in any American college can boast. He taught a large district school in Sheldon the winter after he left college, the only instance in which he was engaged in teaching: he also prosecuted study of the law during that winter with his wonted energy, in the office of his uncle Ebenezer Marvin, jr. In 1809 he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the county court. He then commenced business in Berkshire, and for 2 years was occupied in attending justice courts in that and adjacent towns, and in such other professional employments as that new and retired section of the country afforded. At the expiration of 2 years he returned to Sheldon, and practiced there a year with his favorite uncle, E. Marvin. At the close of that year, his uncle removed to St. Albans, the shire town of the county, and 3 years later left Vermont, and settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mr. Royce remained in Sheldon 5 subsequent years, his business steadily increasing and improving in character and importance, during his 6 years of practice in that town. While residing in Sheldon, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of the State, and to that of the circuit and district courts of the United States. In the first he practiced regularly and successfully as the terms came round, and in the others occasionally. In 1815 and 1816 he was elected to represent the town of Sheldon in the State legislature; was also chosen State's Attorney for the county of Franklin, and held the office 2 years, when he declined it in favor of a competent and worthy successor.

In 1817 Mr. Royce removed to St. Albans. Here he pursued his profession with increasing diligence and success until the autumn of 1825, when he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court. The town of St. Albans had chosen him as their representative to the legislature in 1822, 1823 and 1824: and also as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1823. He held the office of judge during 1825 and 1826, and declining a reelection in the fall of 1827, returned to the practice of his profession until the fall of 1829, when he again accepted the appointment of judge, which he held by successive elections up to 1852, a period of 23 years, during the last 6 years of which he was chief justice of the Court. In 1852 he closed his judicial labors by declining to be again elected Judge. Without any political effort on his own part, or that of his friends, he was elected governor of Vermont for the years 1854 and 1855, since which time he has held no official position.

The marked ability, firmness and impartiality with which he held the scales of justice; the mildness, urbanity and courtesy, which characterized his intercourse with his associates at the bar and on the bench, will cause his memory to be held in affectionate veneration, as long as justice, integrity, sincerity and truth are respected by the people of Vermont.

The public career and services of this great and good man, have now been briefly and imperfectly sketched. It remains to present a picture of the rare excellencies which distinguished his domestic and private life—a far more difficult task! So delicate, modest and hidden, yet so exquisitely perfect, was his exercise of all domestic virtues, sympathies and courtesies, that it seems like intruding upon holy ground to lift the sacred veil, in the shadow of which he delighted to rest, even for the purpose of presenting to our State and to the world, an example as rare as it is noble and edifying. It may be said of him, that the principles of benevolence and veneration were those which governed all the relations of his whole life, but this will not convey an idea of the thousand invisible channels through which they flowed to enrich, to relieve, to comfort and to bless, not only his own, but all who came within the reach of their fertilizing influence. Nor will it portray—what indeed it is impossible adequately to describe—that touching filial devotion, that tender reverence, that knightly courtesy, which from his earliest years characterized all his conduct as a son. It will not reveal the wealth of fraternal affection, hidden from all but those upon whom it was bestowed, of which his heart was the golden mine. Neither will it tell of his quick and active sympathies with *all* human woes, of the countless deeds of kindness and charity, of which his left hand was never permited to know what his right hand performed, and the sum of which is entered upon the records of that High Court alone, which will decree his great and eternal reward.

Judge Royce was never married. After the death of his father in 1833, at the request of his widowed mother, he made his home with her in Berkshire, when not absent on official duty. A considerable portion of the year 1831, and the summer and autumn of 1832, he passed in the family of B. H. Smalley, of St. Albans, whose mother-in-law was the widow of his uncle E. Marvin who resided with her son-in-law. During these two years his health was so very infirm as to cause the most serious apprehensions among his friends for the result. In the summer of 1832—the season of the first appearance of cholera in America—he was ill for many weeks with a lingering nervous fever, which was greatly aggravated by his distress at the ravages of this fearful scourge in the country, and his sympathy with the sufferers.

At the close of his official course in 1855, Judge Royce retired to his paternal home, and passed the remainder of his life in the calm seclusion most congenial to his retiring tastes and habits, receiving the devoted attentions of his nephew, Hon. Homer E. Royce who resided near by, and of his niece, the sister of that gentleman, and taking a pleasure scarcely short of delight, in the daily visits of his nephew's intelligent and beautiful children. Here he exercised the most cordial hospitality, and entertained his friends in a delightfully genial though simple style.

The treasures of information, the fund of anecdote and personal adventure, and especially the amusing and comical scenes in and about courts (in which his experience has been so wide and varied), with timid, bashful and frightened witnesses; with raw and inexperienced jurors; with men unaccustomed to chancery proceedings, and wild with horror at the charges preferred against them in a bill in equity, and with "the profession" in all its phases,—garnered in his retentive memory, were here unlocked and produced for the entertainment of his guests arrayed in his own inimitable garb of quiet humor.

At the period of his retirement from public life he was in the full possession of his intellectual powers. It is seldom, indeed, that a man who has shared so largely and so long in public honors can, in the unimpaired vigor and energy of his mental abilities, lay aside all the distinctions of worldly renown like a garment, and retire with the grace and contentment which characterized this great man to another sphere, widely different, yet not less useful, though hidden from the world. In truth the garment was always irksome to his modest and retiring nature, and he was never so entirely himself as when finally relieved from its embarrassing weight.

While Rev. Dr. Bailey was rector of Berkshire, Judge Royce received confirmation at

the hands of Bishop Hopkins in Calvary church, and was ever after an honored and active member of that society. He was for some years a member of the vestry, and took a deep interest in all the affairs of the church. As the infirmities of age gathered around him, his nephew Hon. Homer E. Royce, assumed the charge of his business. Thus relieved from all worldly cares, he passed his declining years in the enjoyment of better than worldly aspirations. Occasionally, after his retirement, he visited his friends and relatives in St. Albans, Swanton and Highgate, and these were always seasons of unalloyed enjoyment and social delight to them all.

In January, 1868, soon after the death of Bishop Hopkins, Hon. Norman Williams, and Hon. Samuel Adams of Grand Isle, we passed some days with him, prolonging our visit beyond the time we had fixed, at his urgent invitation. He spoke of the departure of these, and several other leading men in the State, whom he had long known, and of himself as standing almost alone among the graves of his associates, with deep emotion and solemnity.

Though glimpses of his former self were revealed at intervals, and gleams of his own peculiar light would flash upon us, yet we could not divest ourselves of the sad consciousness that the shadow of the pall was gathering over that noble intellect, not to benumb or enervate, but to hush its powers into preparation for the great change that was stealing on apace.

Our last visit was made in company with Judge Aldis—American Consul at Nice—while he was in Vermont in the summer of 1868. We reached the gate of his residence on the morning of a beautiful day in August, and while Mr. S. stopped to give some directions about the horses, Judge Aldis and I slowly ascended the hill, on the summit of which the old family mansion stands. As we were approaching, our venerated friend came out and stood under the old elm in front of the house, his tall form slightly inclined towards us, and his hand extended with his own peculiar gesture of cordial welcome, the singular significance of which will never be forgotten by those familiar with him. My companion stopped me a moment exclaiming, "What a striking picture! That venerable grand old man, his white locks waving gently in the summer breeze, the benevolence of his heart beaming like a ray from heaven on his face, the old tree with its drooping branches forming a frame as it were to the tableau, the old house in the back ground—what a noble picture!" It was, indeed, one that will never fade from my memory.

I passed two days with him at that time, during a portion of which my husband and Judge Aldis were absent at Richford.* He was feeble and had to depend much upon the use of tonics, remarking to me that their effect was but a temporary support—when it failed the end would be near at hand. He recalled many interesting reminiscences of my father and other members of the family, retracing vividly many scenes of the past of which I had retained but an indistinct remembrance, and alluding to friends and relatives in a tone of deep affection and respect.

I noticed that when speaking of the destructive fire by which the village of East Berkshire was laid in ashes the previous spring, he was more agitated than I had ever seen him. He spoke with trembling solemnity and earnestness, and seemed to regard it as an irreparable calamity; was especially moved when speaking of the ruinous losses sustained by individuals,—of the destruction of the church edifice, so dear to his mother and to himself, alluding to the touching fact that the bell "tolled its own knell;" of the singular preservation of his own and nephew's house from the devouring element, adding, as if in soliloquy, "It was a great wonder, almost a miracle, that no lives were lost or serious personal injury sustained. We have great reason to be thankful for that!" Noticing the emotion awakened by allusion to the distressing scenes of the fire, I could not but attribute much of the debility under which he was then suffering to the great excitement attending them. It was a fearful invasion upon the even tenor of his peaceful and quiet life, and although he maintained his usual composure throughout so entirely that the family were surprised at his calmness, yet I cannot doubt that the distress he experienced contributed somewhat towards

*It was a singular and noticeable physical peculiarity of Judge Royce that during his long life, and accustomed to use his eyes early and late in reading and writing as he was, he never had occasion to use glasses or any aid to his eyesight. At the time of our last visit, I noticed that he was reading books in fine print, and newspapers, in the evening as well as in the daytime, without the slightest apparent effort or difficulty.

hastening the event we so deeply deplore. He continued to decline gradually from that time, suffering but little except from extreme debility, until the great change came, that released a spirit as noble as any that ever animated and guided to the perfect performance of every duty pertaining to earth, or lifted the hopes and aspirations of its possessor from this "earthly tabernacle" to the one "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." It was fitting that the departure of such a spirit should be thus tranquil, and the hearts which mourn in the shadow of a bereavement that can never be supplied, in the presence of a vacancy that can never again be filled, should recall gratefully the tints of that gentle sunset, and repose with him in the bosom of that "peace which passeth all understanding."

Alluding to the circumstances attending the compiliation of Judge Royce's history of Berkshire in a letter to me, the writer, to whom, as well as to her brother, Hon. H. E. Royce, I am indebted for much aid in collecting materials for the foregoing sketches of the family—adds: "Only four days before the fire my uncle kept the 75th anniversary of the removal of his parents to this farm, and ever after the two events seemed to be associated in his mind. It was his intention in completing the history of the town, to give some particulars of the calamity that has desolated our little village. That intention I will now endeavor to carry out by a brief account of the event.

On Apr., 29, 1868, at 5 o'clock, p. m., the fire broke out from the roof in the attic of the hotel in that pleasant village, well-known for many years in all parts of the county as the "Brick House." The wind was blowing a gale, and the fire spread with such amazing and hopeless rapidity, through the ranges of wooden structures on both sides of the street, that before midnight 36 buildings, including Calvary Church, were reduced to ashes. The street was so wide that hopes were entertained for a time that the fire might be prevented from reaching the west side, and goods, furniture, &c.—taken hurriedly from the burning buildings on the east side of the street—were piled up all along the opposite side: these were in part consumed in the rapid progress of the devouring element. The means at command for arresting that progress were entirely insufficient. Especially was the scanty supply of water, in consequence of the long previous drouth, a most discouraging circumstance. The inhabitants made superhuman exertions, without which—though unavailing as to the business part of the town—it is not probable a building could have been preserved in the village on the west side of the river. There was no insurance on the Episcopal church, and the loss was a desolating blow to that little parish. The rector, Rev. Mr. Wadleigh, was absent at the time, and it was supposed his house must be destroyed.—While some were draping it in drenched carpets, others were hastily conveying its contents to a place of safety, and his valuable library consisting of 1200 volumes was scattered about the fields and somewhat injured. His house was saved, but the damages he sustained were very considerable.

The whole loss by the fire was estimated to be over $18,000 beyond the amount covered by insurances. It was a heavy blow to the business prospects of so small a place, but its favorable location furnishes good reasons for the hope now entertained that it may before many years recover from the calamity. Some of the greatest sufferers by the fire have set themselves about repairing its ravages with an energy and courage that commends their zeal and enterprise to the imitation of others.

IN MEMORIAM.

ADDRESS OF B. H. SMALLEY, ESQ.,

Delivered in the Franklin County Supreme Court, at a meeting of the Bar in St. Albans, Jan. 19, 1869—after the customary Resolutions.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

Since the last session of this Court in Franklin County, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from our midst a distinguished member of the Bar and Bench; one of the most noble among those who have ever defended the cause of right at the one, or administered justice from the other.

The Hon. Stephen Royce died at his residence in Berkshire, on the 11th of Nov. last, and I appear before your Honors, at the request of the Bar of Franklin County, to present to the Court the resolutions of the Bar, expressing their veneration and respect for the memory of the late Chief Justice of this Court, and ask to have them enrolled in the archives of the same, as a proper tribute to the memory of a great and good man.

It is not my purpose on this occasion to enter into a minute biographical sketch of the deceased; that belongs to the page of history among the worthies of Vermont.

Stephen Royce was born in Vermont, in 1787, admitted to the bar in Franklin County in 1809, was a practicing lawyer in Franklin and adjoining Counties 20 years; 25 years one of the Judges of this Court; 2 years Governor of the State, and retired to private life in 1855.

It was his singular good fortune to have passed 74 years of his life during the palmy days of the Republic, an era which will stand forth on the page of history as the brightest and happiest period that God's Providence has ever vouchsafed to any nation, with whose history we are acquainted.

I deem myself fortunate in having been familiarly acquainted with him from 1818 to the time of his death. I studied my profession in the same building where he kept his office, and after I was admitted to the bar in 1820, I occupied an office in the same building with him, until he was placed on the Bench of the Supreme Court. While he was on the Bench, he was a member of my family several years, when he was not absent on official duty. I mention these circumstances to show that I had abundant opportunities of forming a just estimate of the public and private character of the deceased, if I had sufficient capacity to do so.

That character, public and private, has become the property of the Nation in general, and of Vermont in particular; and it is well to set forth its virtues as the proud heritage of our State, and an example to the rising generation.

In all his relations in life he was guided and controlled by the highest principles of moral rectitude. Not that rectitude which is said to make a man "honest within the statute." It had a larger scope, a more solid basis, than any mere human law, in his own strong, intuitive sense of justice.

In his personal transactions, where there was any doubtful matter, he always gave the benefit of the doubt to his opponent, more anxious to do entire justice to all others, than to exact it from them for himself.

In person he was tall and erect, with a vigorous and well proportioned physical frame, of a commanding presence, and a serene majesty of manner which was singularly effective while he was on the bench, in suppressing and controling all stormy ebullitions of excitement at the bar, during the most heated debates. His face was noble, expressive, and strongly marked. The gleam of his mild gray eye illuminated his countenance, and revealed every emotion whether grave or gay that was passing within, moving the looker-on, by a sort of magnetic influence, to sympathise with him. Always neat in his personal attire, he was never over-dressed, but preserved the medium which characterized his well balanced nature in every other respect. In manners, always courteous and polite, he presented a gentlemanly deportment and appearance which were not the result of any artificial training in the customs of polished society, but emanations from his innate benevolence of feeling towards the whole human family.

He was economical and unostentatious in his tastes and habits; moderate in all charges for professional services, and acquired a very handsome fortune untainted with over-reaching, oppression or usury; while he exercised through life the most generous liberality in support of religion, and of every public charity; and the appeals of the unfortunate never failed of opening his heart to sympathy, and his hand for their relief.

Though possessing an ample real estate, the demands upon his purse were often so numerous and pressing, as to compel him to ask indulgence and delay at the hands of his creditors; but no Shylock ever presumed to ask an usurious consideration for such delay; even the greedy thirst for gold was subdued by his presence.

At the bar he was with and of a race of intellectual and professional giants. His compeers were such men as Aldis, Swift, Turner and Wetmore, of Franklin County; Farrand, Van Ness and Allen, of Chittenden; Edmunds, Phelps and Bates, of Addison; Williams, of Rutland; Bradley of Windham; Marsh and Hubbard of Windsor; Prentiss and Upham, of Washington; Mattocks and Bell, of Caledonia, and Cushman, of Essex County. Intellectually and professionally he was the equal of any among them.

As a lawyer practicing the highest duties of his profession by protecting the weak and resisting the strong, he adopted at an early period of his professional career, some rules for the government of his own conduct, which may not be unworthy of consideration by the young gentlemen of the profession by whom I am now surrounded, and to which I beg leave to call their attention.

The first rule he established for himself was, that he would never be retained in the defence

or prosecution of any suit that he believed to be unjust or unfounded; and if he should unconsciously be retained in such, that he would compel his client to settle it, or abandon the case as soon as he discovered its character. The second rule was that he would never refuse to be retained on account of the applicant's poverty, if he was well satisfied that the claim for defence or prosecution was meritorious, though he might never receive any compensation for his services. This latter rule brought to his office a multitude of applicants, to whom litigation became a necessity, growing out of the disturbed state of our land titles, and the confusion occasioned by the war of 1812. To these he never turned a deaf ear, but examined their cases with laborious care and great skill, and if found just, he would advance the money to pay court, jury and witness fees, and prosecute the claim or defence with more apparent vigor and energy, than he usually bestowed upon the cases of his wealthy clients. As a jury advocate he was the equal of any at the bar. He had the capacity of so stating the case to the jury that the simple statement was often more effective than the most elaborate argument of his opponents. In analyzing and presenting the evidence to the jury, his quick eye and keen perceptions enabled him to detect distinctions and shades of difference that often escaped the notice of his opponents, and served to expose a dishonest witness, and to frustrate the most cunningly devised schemes of fraud. His manner was pleasing, grave and serious; his language strong, measured and temperate, not designed to amuse by sallies of wit, or to startle by paradoxes, but to instruct and convince. His premises were well considered and sustained by the evidence, his conclusions, logical and usually irresistible. Invariably considerate and courteous to the parties, witnesses, bar and bench, he never lost his self-possession, though it would sometimes be discerned by the flush of his countenance, that he was highly excited; and many of his arguments on such occasions would compare favorably with the most splendid efforts of forensic eloquence at the American Bar.

As attorney for the government, he never allowed the innocent to be convicted, and the guilty rarely escaped

In discussing questions of law before the court, he rarely read books, and did not often refer to cases. He was not ambitious of the reputation of a "case-scavenger," but acted upon well settled general principles, and by logical and well reasoned arguments drawn from those principles, endeavored to bring the case before the court within their scope.

Notwithstanding the high reputation which he sustained among his brethren at the bar, it is in his judicial capacity that his character has become most widely known, and that his services have been and will continue to be, the most beneficial to his State and Country.

His singular modesty and diffidence sometimes produced a hesitation in forming and expressing his legal opinions, that was attributed by less acute minds to the want of an apprehension of the importance and difficulties of the questions before him. It was because he did comprehend those difficulties in all their bearings, that he paused and doubted. He usually looked much farther and more clearly into them, than those who were prepared to express a dogmatic opinion the moment the questions were stated. To such an extent were these doubts sometimes expressed, that his brethren on the bench frequently named him the "Doubter," after Lord Eldon.

In presiding at *Nisi Prius*, he usually made the result of the trial square with the substantial justice and equity of the case. Not that he bent or moulded the rules of law to any supposed equity, but he made such an application of general rules and principles to the case before him, as usually produced an equitable result. He had no ambition to exhibit the majesty of the law by working injustice in individual cases.—He never intimated an opinion to the jury, as to the weight of evidence before them; but would, in his charge, so present the case to their consideration, that they would naturally arrive at the result which he desired. His capacity to do this was superior to that of any Judge to whom I ever listened. Sheer pettifogging and *ad captandum* arguments were at a discount in his Court; for he had the last discussion before the jury, and such matters were quietly, but effectually laid out of the case.

When presiding at a jury trial he would not allow the witnesses to be interrupted for the purpose of giving counsel an opportunity to write down all the witness said; and never, himself, interrupted the witness, in giving his testimony in chief, in order to write out every word. When the witness was through he would sometimes ask him to repeat what he had said on a particular point, if he thought his notes were not sufficiently full to enable him to state the testimony substantially. He adopted

the opinion that jurors had the power of memory to a reasonable extent; and, inasmuch as they could not have the minutes of the Court or counsel to aid them, it was more important for them to hear and understand the witness, than it was that the Court or Counsel should write down all that was said—that, if the witness was frequently interrupted, he would not understand himself, and if he did not, there was small chance of his being understood by the jury.

To the younger members of the profession, especially if a little timid and embarrassed, he was always polite, kind and encouraging, and would never allow them to be thrust aside by their more impudent and overbearing brethren. If they made mistakes in their papers or pleadings, he would not permit their clients to be injured thereby, if he could prevent it, but furnished them with suitable and necessary suggestions, to assist them in placing their papers in proper order before the Court. This kindness and consideration on his part was, I am happy to say, duly appreciated by the profession, and he has left more warm personal friends than any member of the bar or bench with whom I have ever been acquainted.

As Chancellor, in hearing cases on the equity side of the Court, he exhibited marked ability and skill in analyzing and properly appreciating the relative force and importance of the evidence before him, and would draw correct conclusions from conflicting statements with great acuteness. Though he usually formed an opinion on the merits of the controversy at the hearing, he always gave the evidence and the law of the case a carefnl revision before he pronounced a decree, and in so doing would often detect facts and circumstances which had escaped the notice of counsel at the bar, and which would sometimes entirely change his opinion upon the merits of the case. He was profoundly learned in the principles of equity and common law, though he never ostentatiously exhibited that learning. His extreme modesty and want of self-confidence often deterred him from expressing legal opinions very emphatically, while, as to himself, he entertained no doubt on the subject agitated.

Some men have read more books—few have profited so much by their reading. He aimed to make himself master of the author he read, and the ideas of that author, if adopted, were so incorporated into his own mind, as to become, as it were, a part of himself. When he expressed legal opinions, he gave his own thoughts, not merely the sayings and doings of others.—His written opinions will be received as authorities upon legal questions, and appreciated as the most perfect specimens of judicial literature. In delivering opinions, he said all that was necessary for deciding the case before him, and nothing more. His written opinions never degenerated into essays upon the law at large, and he was careful to confine his language to the matter before the Court. He stated the legal principles applicable to the case, and seldom referred for authority to books. In that respect he resembled the late Chief Justice Chipman, and Chief Justice Marshall, two distinguished jurists for whom he had a high respect.

It has been said of him that he did not perform his judicial duties properly by sending his written opinions to the reporter, in all the cases upon which he had pronounced the decision of the Court. That he did not do so is undoubtedly true, but he withheld them from the highest sense of official duty. After his opinion was delivered in court, when he reviewed the case to prepare it for the reporter, if he was not satsatisfied that it was correctly decided, he would not report it; alleging as a reason, that it was sufficient grief to him to have assented to a possibly erroneous decision, and thereby done injustice to an individual, without sending it out to the world as a precedent, whereby greater injury might be wrought in the future, than had been in the past. He refused, also, to report that class of cases in which no new principle was involved, or no new application of an old principle, and had been repeatedly decided and reported in our own State Reports; entertaining the opinion that legal principles were not barred by the statute of limitations, and that it was not necessary to re-affirm them every year, to prevent their becoming obsolete.

On account of these omissions in reporting cases, the Legislature retained a portion of his salary for some time.

His firmness in this matter demonstrated perfectly the character of the man. No legislative power could move him, upon any pecuniary consideration, to perform what he deemed a foolish or unjust act.

He retired from public and professional life with his intellectual powers unimpaired, and had an opportunity to review the vast and contemplate the future.

His declining years passed serenely in the

home of his childhood, surrounded by his relatives, who, with affectionate solicitude, repaid the care he had bestowed on their childhood.

The shades of the invisible world have taken from our view a great and good man. May the rising generation profit by his example, and imitate his virtues.

"Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman. Weed clean his grave, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother."

ELIHU MARVIN ROYCE

was the first child born in the new settlement of Berkshire, July 19, 1793. He married Sophronia Parker, daughter of Rev. James Parker—long and widely known as a Congregational minister in northern Vermont—at Enosburgh, Oct. 20, 1816. He had one son and two daughters. The oldest daughter, a beautiful and intelligent girl, died in her 16th year. His son, Hon. Homer E. Royce, has been a lawyer in Berkshire for some years, and is mentioned in the notice of the lawyers of that place. The youngest daughter, Ednah M., resided with her grandmother, Mrs. Royce, for some years previous to her death, and has taken charge of Judge Royce's household ever since that event. Elihu M. Royce filled many of the town offices most acceptably, and was considered a very skillful and competent manager of the town business. His talents were of a high order, and gave promise of eminent success in the future. It was but the promise, for he was cut down in the full vigor of his young manhood by a fever, which proved fatal within a week after the attack, on the 17th of March, 1826, before he had completed his 33d year.

He possessed a full share of the genial and social qualities for which his family was distinguished, and which made him a most agreeable companion and friend. But it was in his home circle that these attributes of his character were displayed most perfectly, throwing a charm around it that fascinated all who came within its influence, and the memory of which lingered long in the hearts not only of his own family but of his neighbors and friends.

RODNEY C. ROYCE—born in Berkshire, July 28, 1800—studied law with his brother Stephen, at St. Albans; was admitted to the bar in 1822; practiced law first in Pownal about 2 years; then removed to Rutland, where he married Miss Betsey M. Strong, oldest daughter of Hon. Moses Strong, of Rutland, and had one son and three daughters. His oldest and youngest daughters died in infancy. The other daughter, Mrs. Morse, resides in Rutland. His son, Moses S. Royce, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1843. Soon after he left college he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he studied theology under Bishop Otey, and was ordained an Episcopal clergyman. He married a southern lady and resides in Tennessee. Rodney C. Royce died at Rutland, May 8, 1836, aged 36 years. No delineation of his character is attempted here, inasmuch as it more properly belongs to the history of Rutland, where he was long a conspicuous member of the bar as well as an esteemed and beloved citizen.

ENOSBURGH.

BY HON. GEORGE ADAMS.

Enosburgh, so named from Roger Enos, a post township in the eastern part of Franklin Co., bounded N. by Berkshire, E. by Montgomery, S. by Bakersfield, and W. by Sheldon, is about 20 miles east from St. Albans, and about 50 miles north-westerly from Montpelier. Granted March 12, 1780, and chartered, May 15, the same year, by Gov. Thomas Chittenden, to Roger Enos, *our worthy friend* and his 59 associates, being a 6 miles square town and no more—on the following conditions and reservations, viz.:

"That each proprietor of the town of Enosburgh, his heirs and assigns shall plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square on the floor, or have one family settle on each respective right, or share of land in each township, within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of settlement with safety, on penalty of forfeiture of his grant or share of land in said town: the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.—*Secundo:* That all pine and oak timber suitable for a navy be reserved for the use and benefit of the freemen of this State."

Proprietors' first meeting: at the house of Joseph Baker, Esq., in Bakersfield, Sept. 8, 1795, at which time,

"Chose Jedediah Hyde, Stephen House, Samuel D. Sheldon, Levi House, Amos Fassett, Joseph Baker and Martin D. Follett, a committee to allot said township at their discretion, after they have reviewed said township thoroughly."

"Adjourned to meet at five o'clock this P. M., at the house of Jonathan Fisk, Esq. in Cambridge. Attest, Jedediah Hyde, Moderator, Martin D. Follett, Clerk." "Met agreeably to adjournment. Adjourned till to-morrow at six o'clock, A. M., then to meet at this place." "Sep. 9, proprietors met agreeably to adjournment. First—Voted that said Committee lay out 10 acres in centre of said town of Enosburgh, for a public parade, or as near the centre as the land will admit of; taking into view every other circumstance relating thereto: which 10 acres to be laid in square form. Adjourned until the 24th of October next, at seven. A. M., at the house of Joseph Baker, in Bakersfield."—"At which time the proprietors first voted to give Stephen House the privilege of pitching 400 acres of land, as the law specifies, for building a saw-mill and grist-mill in said town; which mills are to be completed at a time to be agreed upon by said proprietors at their next meeting; said House to give bonds for the performance of the business.—Adjourned until the 5th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. at this place."

Thus, meetings of the proprietors were holden by adjournment, from time to time, in a large number of instances, doing no business but adjourning—keeping their meetings alive until Jan. 29, 1823, which is the last record: (so far as appears) although they then adjourned till the last Wednesday of Jan. next, at the house of Solomon Williams, in Enosburgh.—Solomon Williams, Clerk. It is not known that any of the grantees ever settled in town.

The organization of the town occurred March 19, 1798. at the house of Samuel Little, in Enosburgh. Warning of the meeting, dated Cambridge, Dec. 12, 1797. Signed by Stephen Kinsley, Justice of the Peace. At which meeting Jonas Brigham was chosen Moderator, Isaac B. Farrar, Town Clerk, and Charles Follett, Samuel Little and Martin Dunning, Selectmen.

"Voted, that Moses Farrar be Constable—that Benjamen Follett be surveyor of highways—that Josiah Terrell be hog-reefe. Voted, that the swine shall not run at large from the 6th of May until the 20th of October. Meeting dissolved."

This last vote was doubtless designed to give all swine the privilege of beach-nutting, which was quite an object in those days.

The first business of the selectmen, as appears on record, was 8 days after their appointpointment, to wit:

"This may certify, that we do approve of Mr. Lewis Sweatland entertaining, and retailing liquors by small quantity, as an inn-keeper, at his house in Enosburgh, for one year from the date."

"Enosburgh, March 27, 1798." Signed by the Selectmen.

Machinery now in running order. The first freemen's meeting was warned Aug. 19, 1799, and holden Sept. 3, 1799, when 28 persons appeared and took the freeman's oath. Of these, the descendants of only Stephen House, Martin Dunning, Henry Hopkins, Edward Baker, Amos Fassett, Talme Hendrick and Joshua Miller, are now living in town, Dec. 19, 1868. Hereafter in this History, the time "now" will refer to the above date. At this meeting William Barber was chosen Representative to the Legislature. On counting the votes for State officers, there were 17 votes for Israel Smith, Esq., for Governor, and 16 for Isaac Tichenor, Esq. Whereupon, it is said, the Constable arose and announced to the town, that they had made choice of Israel Smith, Esq., for Governor.

As per record, "June 4, 1798, Anna F. Farrar, daughter of Isaac B. Farrar and Anna his wife," appears to be the first child born in town. Although report has it, and it is believed, that Enos Balch was the first child born in town, —was named Enos in consideration of that fact, and was cradled in a sap-trough. It it claimed that his father and mother constituted the first family that wintered in town—the winter of 1796 and '97, on the Hoyt farm, so called, now owned by Bradley Bliss, situated on a swell of land in the west part of the town; then and now called Balch Hill. It is interesting to know that this first son of Enosburgh became a very worthy minister of the Gospel, of the Methodist persuasion, and is believed to be still living.

As per record, Joshua Miller and Patty Rozier were the first couple married in town, by Wm. Barber, Esq., March 25, 1802. Mrs. Miller is still living. George Adams and Arvilla Stephens were the first couple married in town, which were both born in town. They were married by Rev. John Scott, February, 1833. Mrs. A. died May 13, 1843.

THE BODY.—At town meeting June 20, 1804, duly warned, voted—"to raise a tax of half per cent. on the dollar, for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring necessaries for the relief of the family of David Davis, to be collected and paid into the treasury, on or before the 1st day of March next. Chose Messrs. Wm. Barber, Amos Fasset, and Nathaniel Griswold, a Committee to superintend the expenditure of the same."—The family no doubt were all cared for.

THE SOUL.—In March 7, 1804, at a meeting duly warned, for, among other things, "to see if the town will raise money to compensate minis-

ters of the Gospel who shall preach occasionally in this town: voted, not to raise money to pay preachers."

About the middle of October, 1804, Rev. Job Swift, D. D., from Bennington, then on a missionary tour in this part of the State, while preaching at the Centre, complained of illness, stopped the services, and was taken to the residence of Capt. House, now owned by Henry H. Eldred, where he died. He had a son, Erastus Swift, then living in town. Dr. Swift was buried in the graveyard north of the Centre, and on his tombstone is this inscription:

"This stone points the traveler to the spot where is deposited the body of Rev. Job Swift, D. D., who died in this place on the 20th day of Oct., A. D. 1804, on a tour to proclaim the glad tidings of Salvation to his fellow-men. Aged 61 years and 4 months."

The first Deed on record bears date April 1, 1797, by Amos Fassett, to Benjamin Fassett—executed at Bennington, from which town several families emigrated to Enosburgh, in that and the few following years.

This town is in the third range of towns, east from Lake Champlain. A range of the Green Mountains runs nearly the entire length of the eastern boundary. The north part is well watered by Missisquoi and Trout rivers—the south and interior, by small streams, and one small natural pond; affording numerous and valuable mill privileges; only needing railroad facilities to develop their power. There is a valuable saw mill, grist mill, plaining machine, cheese box factory, chair factory and blacksmith shop, at the upper falls on Missisquoi river, called Samsonville.

At Enosburgh Falls, there is a valuable woolen factory, saw and grist mills, plaining machines, 3 carriage shops, tannery, 3 stores, 1 harness shop, 1 tin shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 shoe shop; 1 Union Church, 1 Catholic Church and a hotel. At West Enosburgh, there is a grist mill with 4 run of stones, 2 stores, 1 cabinet and furniture shop, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 shoe shops; Methodist chapel and hotel.

Two miles south, are a saw mill and other machinery. A short distance east from West Enosburgh is a carding machine; still further east is Dexter Gilbert's tannery. At East Enosburgh there is a Baptist Church, 1 blacksmith shop, and a shoe shop. In the south-east part of the town, is a newly erected and valuable circular saw mill. In the south-west part of the town, is a seventh-day Baptist Church, carriage shop, and 1 store. At the Centre are a Congregational and an Episcopal church, an academy, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, carriage shop, 2 shoe makers and a hotel.

One half mile east from the Centre, is a cheese factory capable of working the milk of 800 cows, and has done more. At N. Enosburgh there is is also a cheese factory of nearly equal capacity with the first named one. This town excels as a dairy town. Some of our largest and best dairies being on the highest swells of land; butter, cheese and pork being our chief articles of export.

ENOSBURGH CENTRE, from having no benfit of water power, is destined to remain about as it is, as to size, having diminished in business to about the necessities of the place. There used to be a tin-shop, pot and pearlash factory, comb factory, harness shop, cabinet shop and a tailor's shop; but the loss of business is not without, to a certain extent, its counterbalancing effects, which was indicated in a remark, (founded alike in wisdom and experience) made by the late Ex-Gov. Royce, at the first meeting of the trustees of our academy; his being one of the names contained in the act of incorporation, which was; "It is the sheet anchor of such an institution, to be located remote from scenes of dissipation and vice."

POST-OFFICES.—The mail was first carried on horse back, through Cambridge to Burlington, once a week. Theron P. Parker first carried the mail in carriage, on the same route. The postage on letters being 25 cents, payable on delivery, and money hard to be obtained, people would wait long for opportunity to send by private conveyance, to save imposing a burden on their friends. The Perkins friends here had a sister die in the spring of the year, in Leomister, Mass. They heard the sad tidiings the next fall. Now we have 5 post-offices in town, and daily mails—Enosburgh, North Enosburgh, Enosburgh Falls, West Enosburgh and Bourdoville—four more than in Boston. "Perhaps" the mails are not as large.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—Our school districts number 17, although 3 are disbanded, or not in operation at present; and two parts of districts are connected with Sheldon. Our school fund for division is $489,89, obtained from State school tax, interest on surplus revenue, and rents on school lands. The population in 1820 was 932, in 1860, 2066, varying but little from the census of 1850. The town was the 5th in the county, as to population, in 1860, and the grand list was 5090 in 1868. In all our dairy towns,

large farms are the rage, and emigration the result. The next census will probably show a gain, owing to an increase of business at the Falls, and the cultivation of a tract of land on the eastern slope of the mountain, by the French, which tract has been until recently an unbroken wilderness. They have large families, and two school districts, in which English schools are kept.

SUGAR is something of an article of revenue. Since the high prices occasioned by the war, great improvements have been made in the process of manufacture. Two considerable sugar orchards are in use: one by Virgil Bogue, and one by James Kidder, where grain was once grown. Among all the improvements in this business, whether in theory or practice, the most novel is in that of tapping, proposed by one of our first settlers, Isaac B. Farrar, who settled on the lot on which V. Bogue lives. Mr. Farrar was a son of Priest Farrar, of New Ipswich, N. H.—had a liberal education, and doubtless thought it best to bring his knowledge to bear on his business, and pursue a kind of "scientific farming." He brought with him a large quantity of wooden faucets. When inquired of, what he designed these for, said "he had formed a favorable opinion of the manufacture of maple sugar; and, upon inquiry, thought the method then pursued of tapping with an axe, gouge and split spouts, must occasion great waste, as well as hurry in gathering and boiling, when it run rapidly." Said his "plan was to obviate both difficulties, by tapping with an auger, and putting in a faucet; and when he wanted sap, to draw a pailful, and take it leisurely." He afterwards moved to Fairfax, and established himself in the pottery business. Whether his improved manner of tapping was generally introduced, I have never learned.

MILITARY.—There seemed to be no lack of military zeal in an early day. The regular militia was a matter of law, of course, of necessity. Very early there was a company of troops, or horse formed; and later, an artillery and a rifle company For the war of 1812, there was a company raised of 23, of which Martin D. Follett was Captain; so that it came to be the case that nearly all our men were dignitaries of more or less note. You could call nearly every man Esquire, with safety, whom you did not know to be Captain or Lieutenant. In 1807, the town voted to raise a tax of $50,00, "to fill a magazine with powder, lead, &c."

LATE WAR.—We complied with all the requisitions upon us for men to aid in suppressing the Rebellion—paying as did other towns, large bounties. Of our soldiers, the following named lost their lives in the field, prison, hospital, &c.:

Hiram Stephens, Adj't Gen.
Marvin White, Capt.
Charles H. Pixley, 2d Lieut.
Rodmund Bessey, Sergt.

Harrison Jeffords,	Priest Dominia,
Orville Wheeler,	Nelson Perry,
Warren Corse,	Homer C. Fletcher,
Thomas Longley,	Harlow C. Smith,
Joel Bliss,	Oscar Watkins,
Edward Ring,	Henry H. Davis,
Jude Newcity,	James Green,
Silas Holmes,	George Pepaw,
Milo Farnsworth,	Joseph Pepaw,

This, like other towns, adopted the practice of electing representatives for two successive years, and have generally adhered to it; and in three-score and ten years, have not been troubled to find those *deemed* competent to represent us in the Legislature, as also in constitutional convention and the State Senate; have never heard complaint of being slighted in regard to county offices. We have furnished a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and State superintendent of common schools, in the person of our lamented HORACE EATON. Ten of our young men have graduated at different colleges in New Engiand; and we have furnished a large and able corps of physicians. It is claimed, also, that Enosburgh is the native place of the present Governor of Utah Territory, the Hon. Charles Durkee. His father lived on the old Mr. Kidder place, adjoining the Chester Walker farm, on the south. The very worthy aud successful book publisher, Henry Hoyt, of Boston, 9 Cornhill, lived with his parents, in his early childhood, at the west part of the town, on the Ellison Maynard farm.

INTEMPERANCE.—The first store of goods, of any amount, in town, was that of Dea. Thomas Fuller, at what is now called North Enosburgh. His goods were drawn from Boston by an ox-team—a hogshead of rum being one of the articles. Mr. Thomas M. Pollard, living where S. H. Dow now lives, and a Mr. Jones—where John P. Barker now lives, emigrants from New Ipswich, having an opportunity to send their keg home, 200 miles, by a person from the same town, improved the opportunity. On learning that their obliging friend had returned, they went four miles through the woods for their keg. The family not being at home, but finding their "treasure," they ventured to take it. Pollard, "the poet of those days," wrote on a

piece of bark with a nail, and stuck it on the door, as follows :

"Mr. —— ——: Sir, we 've come
And got our rum;
Home we 've gone
Through brush and wood,
And hope the rum
Will do us good."

We had two distilleries in town—one in W. Enosburgh, one half a mile east from the Centre. Rev. T. Skelton used to exchange grain for whiskey; and it is said that a few old people used to visit him Sabbath noons, and "take a little" with their pastor, for their mutual benefit. A Mr. Shepherd, some 40 or 50 years old, taught school in the Wm. Barber district; the school-house was just south of where Ephraim Perkins now lives. Shepherd always kept a jug of rum with him; kept a horse, and "boarded around." One day his jug got empty, and he prevailed upon one of the boys to go to Charles Stearns, at North Enosburgh, (4 or 5 miles) to get his jug filled—furnshing his horse for the boy to ride. On returning, the teacher met him in the entry, and took a drink, and at night carried the jug to his boarding-place, Mr. Jonas Boutwell's. Not quite certain that the jug would be as cordially received as the boarder, buried it in the snow, just before coming to the house. As it had been a thawy day, and the weather changing before morning, on going to get his morning dram, he found his jug frozen n, and was obliged to get hot water to loosen it.

A farm, now owned by Gardner Hezer, was once bought and paid for, in whiskey; the notes given specifying that article. A good man took whiskey to sell on commission, of a Mr. Jana, of Peacham, until by trusting, collecting and using the pay, such a debt occurred, that he was obliged to mortgage his farm to secure it; which, at his death had to be sold, leaving but little for his family

My first recollections of officiating at a funeral, as bearer, are: we four very small boys were invited into the pantry, and treated with some sort of spirits, made quite paletable to our tastes, by those who knew how to do it. All which fairly indicates the early habits of the people. To narrate the evils resulting, would be to repeat what every one knows

Temperance.—Like other towns, this took the alarm and instituted a Temperance Society. Most of our prominent men signed the pledge of total abstinence, and organized by choosing David I. Farnham, Pres't, Austin Fuller, V. P. &c. Farnham was a young lawyer just commenced practicing in town. Having never had such a dignitary, we were disposed to pay him all due respect. Soon it was whispered around that the president had been drinking, in fact that he had drank the night he was chosen to office. A meeting was called to see what to do about it, the vice-president taking the chair. In their haste and honesty too, the society had neglected to frame by-laws, and of course, could now make none to reach the case. Mr. F., after listening awhile, and seeing their dilemma, arose and said: "He would be glad to help them get rid of a bad penny, but saw no way to do it;" and, by way of apology for what was charged against him, said "he was sincere in joining them as he did, having drank just before he left the tavern—his boarding-place—"did not feel as though he should want to drink again; but on getting home, felt differently, and of course drank;" and closed his remarks by saying, "his being elected to office was not a matter of his, at all." Meeting broke up in no good humor. Gov. Eaton, then a young man whose whole soul was in the work, drafted the constitution of "The Enosburgh Young Men's Temperance Society,"* limiting the age of the leading offices to 30 years, but all ages joined. Gov. Eaton was the first president, Bennett Eaton, first secretary, and annually ever since Jan., 1830, the Society have elected their officers of young men, and had an adjourned meeting, at which a written report has been presented by their Secretary, and an address given—usually by some person from abroad. Gov. Eaton's last public address was before this Society, the winter previous to his death. A great good is the result of the organization. The young lawyer soon left, and we have not been blest much with lawyers since. The longest unbroken history is claimed for this organization, of any similar organization in the State.

Physicians.—Dr. Caleb Stevens early located at North Enosburgh—lived but 10 or 12 years; a skillful physician. Dr. Eliphaz Eaton located at the Centre in 1805 or 1806, and with his two sons, Horace and Rollin, and our present Dr. Wm. R. Hutchinson, have successively and successfully ministered to the physical wants of the sick ever since.

Mineral Springs.—Our proximity to Sheldon springs, together with one at East Enosburgh, three at Enosburgh Falls, and two or three others in town—all just coming into

* Since altered to "Total Abstinence Society."

note, will, doubtless, make this a very healthy and desirable place in which to live.

SUICIDES.—There have been four; one by drowning, one by shooting, one by hanging, and one by cutting the throat.

ACCIDENTS.—For want of time, I will only speak of four families contiguous to each other. First, Mr. Jonas Boutelle, where Mr. T. P. Baker now lives. Mr. B. was barely saved from drowning, while working on a dam at the Falls, in a very early day; also, hurt by the fall of a tree while at work with Mr. Eli Bell, browsing cattle, quite a distance from home. He was reported dead, and neighbors rallied to bring him home. When they arrived he was breathing; his eldest son, James, quite young, being left with his father, had blowed in his mouth, causing him to catch breath; and, with remarkable presence of mind, had been a few rods to a spring, obtained water, wet his father's face, and put a little into his mouth. Mr. B. was not fully conscious until Dr. Hall had operated on his skull, and dressed the wound. He recovered; but is thought failed earlier than he would, but for this injury, always having a stiff neck. The distance travelled to get the Doctor to and back, was 42 miles. A little daughter of his, while engaged picking up chips, near where the hired man was chopping, came so near as to receive a stroke of the axe on her head; living but a short time. James, just named, while carrying a bush-scythe, fell and struck one hand on the scythe making a severe cut, and nearly bled to death before help could be obtained to do it up; has a crippled hand. The second, Mr. G. S. Fassett, lost a daughter about one year old, from swallowing into the lungs an inch and one half screw—living but three hours. The third, Mr. Eph'm Adams (my father) had a little daughter so badly scalded, her life was despaired of for many weeks. My mother died suddenly, from injuries received from jumping from a horse. The fourth, Dea. L. Nichols' oldest son Levi, badly scalded, and life despaired of for a long time—losing the sight of one eye. Another son, James, fell into a sap-pan of boiling syrup, and lived but a few days. A very long list of accidents might be mentioned, equally severe and afflicting.

EPHRAIM ADAMS.

It is not proposed to give a biographical sketch of my father, but merely such incidents in his experience, as will give the reader a fair view of the disadvantages under which our first settlers labored. My father, with three other young men, all from New Ipswich, N. H., in the Spring of 1796, purchased 1000 acres of land in Knights Gore, now in the east part of Bakersfield; worked three seasons; kept "bachelor's hall;" went back to N. H. each winter, and taught school, returning in the spring. They cleared land, raised winter wheat, and had wheat to sell. People came from the lake towns to purchase, and called their settlement Little Egypt.—They had a cow which ran in the woods—kept from straying by slash fence. As soon as wheat would do to cut, they boiled and ate it with milk; went to Cambridge to mill; built a stone oven and plastered it with mud. Each slept in an elm bark, warped into about the shape as when on the tree; said when they went to bed, they were well tucked up. One of them was waked by a mouse making a nest in his hair.

Their threshing floor consisted of hollow basswood logs, halved, the edges straightened, and laid side by side until the floor was large enough for their purpose. Then hooks, made by cutting off one of the prongs of a crotched stick, were driven into the ground, so that the hooks would catch on the edge of the outside logs—thus holding them all securely. The grain, being laid in the hollows, was well confined for threshing; which, when done, was scraped out at the ends and cleaned in the following manner: not having a clearing sufficiently large to admit the wind for that purpose, the "mother of invention" called out their wits. They took a small tree, split it into quarters, a little past the middle, and slipped some elm barks into the slits, to the centre of the stick; thus forming four wings or fans. Then confining the quarters of the stick together with a withe, and attaching a crank to each end, which, supported by two crotches, all is ready. With a man operating at each crank, and a man to turn the grain before the wind, it is fitted for use.

An old man by name of Walbridge told me his father kept tavern, I think in Royalston, Vt. where these four young men used to stop in their journeys, back and forth; always on foot. He said, "your father would carry a pack nigh about as big as folks would think it safe to put onto a one-horse wagon now-a-days." The fourth year, my father married

Sally Boutelle, of Leominster, Mass. Her father, a well-to-do farmer for those times, fitted out his daughter with a set of pewter crockery, and other necessaries for housekeeping; also a library of valuable books. They buried their first-born, a son; had to go to Cambridge for a Doctor. They visited her father's, each on horseback, a journey of 200 miles, carrying a babe in their arms, once letting it fall in the sandy road, to the annoyance of all concerned; especially the little equestrian, who fell face downwards.

These four pioneers — Ephraim Adams, Isaac Adams, Nathan Wheeler and Charles Barrett, expected to make the centre of a town on their purchase; and, not until the second or third year, did they get a clearing sufficiently large, so as to look out and see their dreams in this respect dissipated by the discovery of a range of mountains on two sides of them, so that they must ever be at the end of the road. They were so disappointed that in a few years all had left.

I will relate an incident alike creditable to these young men and Priest Farrar, under whose ministry they were raised. On one occasion, while in the presence of Esquire Baker, a tanner in Bakersfield, a remark was made that "they found Sabbaths passed rather heavily with them, being entirely shut out from meeting." Mr. B. replied, "he had a volume of very good sermons, and if they were disposed to come to his place, Sabbath mornings, he would read a sermon or two," to which they assented. So the next Sabbath they *dressed up*, by putting on a clean shirt for the following week, as was usual, and walked nearly five miles through the woods to meeting, and enjoyed it much. They continued to do so, until one morning, being a little earlier than usual, they discovered the Esquire in his tan-yard, overhauling some hides. As soon as they were discovered by the old gentleman, he quickly changed his apparel, and took his place as usual for their reception. As was common in those days, when they rapped he said "*walk*." They walked in. He was quite glad to see them, and was ready, book in hand, to commence services. They staid to meeting, but the charm was broken, and they gave the Esquire no farther visits on the Sabbath.

Isaac Adams returned to New Hampshire, and took charge of the homestead. Charles Barrett moved to Bakersfield Centre, where he lived several years, and then returned to New Ipswich. Nathan Wheeler went to Grafton, Vt., engaged in the mercantile business, and was quite successful. My father sold to Thomas Childs, moved to the east part of this town (where I now live) in the fall of 1804. He bought of Erastus Swift. There was a log-house and a few acres cleared. The Spring following he dug troughs and carried them to the trees on the crust, and tapped and boiled in the first run. While siruping off, the young man tending went to the house, and when he returned found it burned up. The snow went off gradually, by the influence of the Sun, and not freezing nights he had no more sap that year. He was subject to depredations from bears and wolves, in common with other settlers. The bear was the more decent of the two, being generally satisfied with a full meal; while wolves seemed to delight in mischief; gratifying their propensity usually among the sheep; destroying in one night 13 for my father—and, repeatedly, less numbers; and to my present recollection, as high as 22 for one of his neighbors, C. Comstock. My father once got up in the night and drove a wolf from his barn-yard, where the sheep were, and left a lantern burning on the place of entrance, to keep guard while he returned to bed.

About 1807, my father commenced to make preparations to build a framed-house. He had to get his lumber at the Falls, some five miles distant. He would do his chores before day light; and, with oxen and sled, with good success, would get home about dark; do his chores, and by lantern-light, thresh till near midnight; then take his sleep, and repeat the same from day to day. Just so he worked in getting his brick from Trout river, near where Wm. Commings now lives. And, after spending two winters in collecting materials, he commenced building a two story house over the same cellar, and the same size, of the upright part of the house in which I now live. He had finished the outside, the chimneys were built, the windows in, and nice pine lumber inside for finishing it, when in the morning, after having backed said lumber from the barn, while at breakfast, the house took fire, and all was gone as in a moment. The joiner, Mr. Comfort Barnes, of Bakersfield, had fire in the fire-place near his work-bench, which is supposed to have communicated with the shavings; only a hand-

saw and hammer were saved from the fire.—Although my father had thought it impossible to winter again in his log house, he was thus obliged to live in it several years before he could re-build, having to clear land and make ashes to procure the means to purchase again the cash materials. About this time my parents buried a little daughter, their fourth child. He re-built in 1813, finished just enough to live in comfortably, and in July 29, 1814, was called to bury the companion of his joys and sorrows.

Cold Seasons, which soon followed, are remembered by all. My recollections are mainly of "browsing cattle," and potato-bread, made by boiling and mashing potatoes, and mixing with corn meal or flour in such proportions as circumstances would warrant, and eaten by us children in milk, when it was to be had; but often with vinegar weakened and sweetened. Some less fortunate children remember those seasons from eating the root of wild turnip in the spring of the year; which, when roasted, looses its exceedingly high flavor, and is said to be quite mealy and palatable: most likely, however, if the children had been consulted, they would have replied as did a poor man in the neighborhood having but one cow — who, fearing he was short of hay for the coming winter, asked and was granted the privilege of going to a neighbor's beaver-meadow to cut a little hay to piece out with. In the winter the neighbor granting the favor asked the other, "how the cow liked the beaver-hay?" He replied, "she eats it very well when she can't get nothing else." One summer my older brother, James,* slept in a barn nearly a mile from home, to guard his father's sheep from wolves; having a high fence in connection with the barn, for their protection. He would obtain the company of a neighbor's boy; so the nights were not so tedious as they might be.

Mad Wolf.—In 1816, this same brother went for the cows at night, half a mile through the woods. He met the sheep and cattle on the way, some badly wounded, and all frightened. He reported at once to head-quarters. With the help of his father and a neighbor, a wolf which was the cause of the trouble was driven from the herd and these premises; whose actions were such as to create suspicion that he was *insane;* as is the case now-a-days, when one acts *strangely.* The wolf continued to make trouble in the neighborhood, during the night; wounding or killing cattle, sheep, dogs and hogs, and one horse. At daylight the next morning, he was shot while in an encounter with a large dog, at Mr. Miller's, where Mr. James Miller now lives, nearly three miles from where he was first discovered the day before. The evidences of madness were so strong, that the dogs, sheep and animals of small value, that had been bitten, were killed, but cattle were so scarce in those days, that the most valuable were saved. They all, however, became mad and were killed. I shall never forget their appearance: especially the horse and a two year-old heifer. One must see to know it.

Wolf Hunt.—Soon after the last event, one winter, after suffering from depredations by the wolves in this and the adjoining towns, it was agreed upon to have a kind of "Jubilee hunt." Preparations were made accordingly—two men went from this town, starting from a given point, and diverging, marked trees as they went, encircling the immense wilderness of mountains east of us, and meeting at night at some point south of Montgomery Centre; stopping for the night, as is believed, at John Johnson's. At the time agreed upon the inhabitants of all the surrounding towns rallied. The men were stationed on the line of marked trees. When the word went round that "the line was closed," the marching in and closing up, was all done as previously agreed upon. When a wolf was seen, the word, "look out, wolf in the ring," went round, and all were in for the battle. In short, success was on our side; seven wolves were destroyed, and peace was declared for that season. A word of explanation is due, perhaps. The wolves destroyed consisted of one pair of old settlers, entitled to a bounty of $20 each, from the State, and their little family of five; which would have been entitled to a bounty of $10 each, but for the unfortunate word "sucking" previous to "whelps," in the statute. The 5 little wolves not coming quite up to that standard, we lost the $50. "*Count not your chickens before they are hatched.*"

Markets. — Our early settlers were much troubled for markets for their produce, depending upon Montreal, attended with many annoyances, to say nothing of an occasional loss

* Deceased since this writing.

of a team and load in the St. Lawrance River. Two of our townsmen thus suffered, Mr. David Perley and Samuel Todd. It is related one of them, after leaping upon the ice, continued to hold to the reins, crying, "whoa! whoa! whoa!" until his team was entirely out of sight.

When an embargo was laid on this market, as in the war of 1812, it is not to be wondered at (although all were *loyal*,) that some so far winked at smuggling, as not to be of any great service to the government as witnesses, in enforcing the law against their neighbors. It was of frequent occurrence, that considerable droves of cattle were driven on our back roads, and partly in the woods. We boys wondered why they had so many men—they often having a man to every six or eight head of cattle, so as to drive quietly and rapidly, and be prepared for any emergency. It will serve to show with what tenacity some pursued the business, notwithstanding the risk of being detected, to quote a few lines from a kind of Chronicles, gotten up in those days, suited to the times, in which all smugglers in these parts came in for a share.

"There was old Sorrel Barber,
And also Silver Gray,
Who swore they 'd go a smuggling
Until the Judgment Day."

INCIDENTS.—In a very early day, during a very severe wind, late one afternoon, Sol. Dimick, living near where Stephen Gates now lives, being in his house, which was built slightly of light logs, discovered that the roof of his house had taken its leave; and soon his chamber floor followed. He directed his wife and children to get into bed, and cover themselves with the clothes. The logs soon commenced moving, and Mr. D. would seize and guide them, so that none fell inside; and not until they were removed to a level with the family in the bed did the wind cease. In the S. E. part of the town a kind of tornado or whirlwind, besides doing other remarkable things, so operated on a house that the joists supporting the floor over a room where were two old people in bed, (Mr. Ezra Wedge and wife) loosened from the gains, the whole floor dropped into the room. One door of the room being open and swinging in, the head of the bed and mantle-shelf held up the floor, giving the inmates a chance to crawl out on their hands and knees unharmed, but badly frightened.

A Mr. Ranney, living on the branch road, in a log-house, on the west side of the brook, just before crossing Sheldon line, during a freshet, while in the darkness of the night, seated with his family around his own hearth, enjoying a blazing fire; was in an instant left destitute of hearth, fire and chimney. One corner of the house standing near the brook, the water in a stealthy manner, had gradually undermined the chimney, until it was obliged "to cave in." I never heard of any *suit* being brought for damages in either case (perhaps there was no lawyer at hand;) and, doubtless after getting cool, they acted wisely, repaired the damage, and saved their dwellings.

An amusing incident is given, also, of a Mr. Samuel Stiles, who was always poor, but rather intelligent and witty. He conceived the idea of rhyming his grand list, which is doubtless one of the best specimens of *poetry*, for the amount of *stock* in trade. It was under the old law requiring each individual's list to be handed to the listers in writing, dated and signed. I have it from Gov. Eaton, who was then one of the listers. He laughed when relating it, laughed after it, laughed again, and *closed*, as Old father Wooster used to say in giving out his last hymn, "with a doxology suited to the metre." It was this:

"One poll,
One cow—
No oxen,
I vow."

FIRST THINGS.—First harness maker. Mr. Ebenezer Bogue established himself in this business; made one, not exactly a buggy-harness, but rather a horse-sled-harness, made entirely of elm bark. Not meeting with ready sale; used it himself, and quit the business. Mr. B. then started a tannery near D. Gilberts, the first in town; had a trough dug out of a large hemlock log for a vat, and pounded his bark by hand; but not finding it a very lucrative business, sinking near the entire amount of capital invested, turned his attention to agriculture, and lived to become a well-to-do-farmer.

The second tannery by Eli Bell, near the Center cheese factory, is worthy of note. He ground his bark with a large stone wheel about 6 or 7 feet across and 5 or 6 inches thick; with a hole in the center into which a sweep was inserted, one end of which was connected with an upright post or shaft; at the other end was attached a horse. The sweep was of sufficient length so that the horse in going round would describe a circle of 20 or 25 feet in diameter. A curb was formed just between the path of the horse and the path of the stone. The bark being placed

in the stone's path, and a man following the horse with a rake, constantly raking the large pieces in reach of the stone. As it went round and round the bark became in time ready for use, to obtain water for his vats, he made a small pond where the brook crosses the road, and dipped water in a pail and poured it into spouts or troughs, supported by crotches sufficiently high to get a fall to carry it to his vats some 8 or 10 rods distant.

The first mills as per contract with House, were at the Falls; the first school-house was made of logs covered with bark, and a bark floor; the first school was kept by Betsey Little; the first cart was owned by Capt. Stephen House; and the first wagon by Ephraim Adams. The first saw-mill, in the east part of the town, was built by T. M. Pollard; the first grist-mill, in the south-east part of the town, by Joseph Wright in 1812—an honest miller: he used to measure every grist in his half bushel, stop the mill between each grist if bolted; after stopping the mill, he would turn the bolt by hand with a crank for that purpose and clean it all out—thus giving each man his own grist and *all* of it. An old Dutchman once employed to tend his mill, being annoyed by the frequent lack of marks and strings, on the bags, gave his customers appropriate notice by writing on the door in bold hand:

"Attend and hear de miller sing,—
Mark de bags, and put on de good string,
For dat be one good ting."

The first framed school-house, at the Center, seems to have been a kind of *union house*, answering the purpose of town, court, school and meeting-house, but called "town-house." Entrance to it was obtained by quite a flight of stairs, made of hewn square timbers, reaching nearly across the end of the house—some 7 or 8 steps, and a wide platform of the same. The first Sabbath it was occupied, a kind of dedicatory poem was found posted on the rear of the house, and attracted considerable attention. It seems to have been divided into three subjects, as in the mind of the writer most applicable to the several purposes for which the house was designed. It was credited to Thomas M. Pollard. I quote one verse touching the house as a meeting-house, —rather addressed to the preachers, with the desired results hinted:

"May they preach good sermons,
Also make short prayers,—
And sinners be converted
Before they get down stairs."

Mr. Pollard experienced religion, and was a most trustworthy and reliable Christian man, and with his wife united with the Congregational church. The family emigrated to Boonville, Miss., in 1833. Mrs. P. was a sister of the Watermans, early settlers in Johnson, Vt.

The oldest person ever living in town is believed to be Mrs. Asenith Corse, who died a few years since in her 99th year. The oldest person now living in town is Mrs. Margaret McAllister, aged 94. The next oldest is Mrs. Talma Hendrick, aged 93.* The oldest man living in town Mr. John Whitcomb, aged 88 years. The first generation have nearly passed away. This town early adopted, and continues the practice, of 'paying as we go'—consequently have no debt.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Oct. 11, 1811, by Rev. James Parker and Rev. John Truair, consisting of 10 members, viz. Solomon Williams, Mrs. Cynthia Williams, Joseph Wright, Elias Lawrence, Levi Nichols, Hannah House, Anna Fassett, Polly Farrar, Sally Adams and Sally Stevens. The next Sabbath, Oct. 13, the record says, "Ephraim Adams was received to full communion, Baptism administered to James Boutelle, and George, sons of Ephm. and Sally Adams, and Alvin (19 years old), Anson and Pliney, sons of Anna Fassett."

We give the following brief notice of first members:

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,

of moderate pecuniary ability, but a power for good in the church, the first deacon and leader of the singing, read sermons when there was no preaching.

He acted an important part as one of the building-committee in building our meeting-house in 1820-21, and finally fitted for the ministry, and removed. He was an efficient and worthy preacher, until disabled by infirmities of age. He died some years since. All his children became pious, and one, if not two of his sons, became ministers. His wife Cynthia Williams was a helpmeet to her husband. None of their descendants are now living in town, but their influence for good will long be felt.

JOSEPH WRIGHT

moved from Pittsford, Vt. He was very strenuous for order, and often in church-meetings

*Since deceased.

would say, in connection with business matters, "That was not the way they done in Pittsford." On the admission of members, one of the questions put to the candidate by him would be "Do you regard the Sabbath as holy time?" He went about 3½ miles to meeting for 20 years, on foot, and was there all weather—which is characteristic of his descendants still with us. All his children were pious. His children and grandchildren have been, and are, members of this church, and his great-grandchildren are members of the Sabbath school. His wife belonged to the Baptist church.

ELIAS LAWRENCE.

But little is known of him except that he was the oldest of the 10 soldiers, and soonest discharged from service—"His works do follow him." He left one son here who united with the church after his father's death. He had 9 children, one died while preparing for the ministry. All united with this church save one, who died when a child. Also 4 great-grandchildren—two of the latter are settled in the West, having *great-great*-grandchildren of the old soldier.

LEVI NICHOLS,

who came to Enosburgh from Leominster, Ms., a young man of decided Christian character, the second deacon, married some 4 years after the church was organized, to Rachel Smith, of Cornish, N. H., a lady of energy and decided piety, well calculated for pioneer life. They had a family of 11 children: one died young; the rest, together with two adopted daughters, all united with the church of their parents. They lived to maintain a family altar in the same house, for half a century; were pillars in the church and sabbath school; forward in all benevolent enterprizes, making all their children honorary members of the American Board by a donation of $700. They were particularly afflicted in the death of a son, on whom they were leaning for support in the decline of life, who was scalded by falling into a sugar-pan of boiling syrup, living but a short time after. But he was a decided Christian man, and left cheering evidence to his friends that what was their loss, was his gain: saying, just as he was leaving this world, with his hands and eyes raised upward, "I see Christ's robe of righteousness spread out for me—all spread out." The father survived but few years, The children now living are widely scattered. The widow is now living with her son Dr. B. S. Nichols, in Burlington. They are represented in the church by grandchildren, nephews and nieces.

HANNAH HOUSE,

wife of Capt. Stephen House, who lived at the Center of the town; in connection with Mr. Joseph Waller (afterward an efficient member and deacon of the Baptist church), established the first religious meetings—they two being the only professing Christians then in town Her house was a minister's home. My recollections are that she was an excellent Christian lady—"a mother in Israel." Her husband never made a profession of religion. She had 7 children, 5 of whom united with this church two are now living in town.

ANNA FASSETT,

a widow lady. Her husband, Judge Amos Fassett, died in 1810 while attending court at St. Albans. Had 12 children, all I think making a profession of religion and uniting with this or the Methodist church. Alvin, the first presented for baptism by his mother, as per record, became a deacon of the Congregational church in Sheldon, and was a member of this church at the time of his death, in 1862. One grandson of hers became deacon of this church, and is now deacon of the Congregational church in Irasburgh. Another is the present clerk of this church, and one great-grandson is a member of the sabbath-school.

POLLY FARRAR.

Mrs. F.'s maiden name was Dunning; her husband, Mr. Samuel Farrar, was son of Priest Farrar of New Ipswich, N. H. He had a liberal education and united with the church a few years after his wife. They had 6 children—all, I think, making a profession of religion, and I have been informed that two became preachers at the West. The family are all gone. Mrs. F. died early: her husband married again, and removed to Richford, where he died, leaving quite a family by his second wife.

SALLY AND EPHRAIM ADAMS.

My mother's maiden name was Boutelle, from Leominster, Mass. My father, as already seen from the record, united with the church the first Sabbath after its organization. They had 6 children; three died young and the others united with this church. My mother died suddenly in July, 1814; grandchildren of theirs are members of this church, and one great-grandchild in the sabbath school. Having no distinct recollections of my mother, I

can best give an insight to her Christian character, by quoting from a letter to her younger sisters in Mass., a few weeks before her death; she being then in health: "We anticipate much satisfaction in the expectation of the Rev. Mr. Parker settling with us. A week ago last Saturday, he dined with us, and in the afternoon preached a preparatory lecture: When we returned home we found Rev. Mr. Gaylord a missionary from Connecticut: he tarried with us until meeting time the next day. Mr. P. preached in the forenoon and Mr. G. in the afternoon: then Mr. P. administered the ordinance and they staid with us that night. Mr. G. preached at our house on Monday and staid over night. It was such a feast of good things as we have not had for many months." She then exhorts her sisters: "Dear girls, do not put off attending to religion till another time, for 'now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation.' God has so ordered it that we should not see each other often here, may we accept Christ's invitation, and meet when we are called to exchange worlds and sing praises to God and the Lamb forever and ever."

My father married again a younger sister of my mother, Polly Boutelle. They had 6 children; 3 of them are deceased, one of which went as missionary to Africa and joined the Gaboon mission in 1854. He donated $200 to the Am. Board a short time before his death, in August 1856, but when in health, being the amount then due on his salary from the Board: leaving him less than $30 of available funds. He died a most triumphant death. For further particulars see "Brief Memorial of Rev. Henry Martin Adams," by Rev. Albert Bushnell, published by the Mass. S. S. Society.

SALLY STEVENS.

Her maiden name was Austin; her husband was a physician. He died leaving four children, one son and three daughters: all of them became pious. The son, Austin Stevens, is a Methodist preacher, laboring successfully in Chittenden county. The family long since removed from this place. Mrs. S. again married a Mr. Risden; had several children, and died in Fletcher a little more than a year ago, the last survivor "of the first members of this church." I cannot forbear also to notice Deacons Challis Safford and Abijah Rice, who, although enlisting late in the Master's service, seemed prompted to "redeem the time" by unremitting and untiring effort to advance Christ's kingdom here.

SETTLED MINISTERS.

*Rev. James Parker came from Underhill in 1814 (see Underhill, page 888), Reverends *Thomas Skelton, John Scott, *Moses Parmelee (found dead in his bed), J. T. Phelps, J. C. Wilder, *Moses Robinson, C. H. Kent, and Alfred B. Swift (acting pastor.) These were not all formally settled, but lived here with their families. Besides these, others preached here for short periods. I will mention only Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield. For the first 20 years or more of our history, subscriptions for preaching, stipulated for a certain portion to be paid in "grain or provisions," and about one fourth in money. I have now in use the grain-bin that Rev. Mr. Skelton procured in which to store his grain while with us. It will hold about 200 bushels. Father Wooster usually came here Saturday and preached on the Sabbath, returning the first of the week; generally with grain to compensate him for his Sabbath services.

MEETING-HOUSE BUILT IN 1820 AND 1821,

The second belonging to our order in the county: such an effort is not often made by a people in building a meeting-house. There were but four men able to furnish any cash material, and three of the four uniting to take one religious paper, "The Boston Recorder," which they continued to do till the commencement of "The Vermont Chronicle," when they stopped "The Recorder" and united in taking "The Chronicle" for several years, when they commenced taking one copy each, and continued to do so while they lived. Before and at this time, this was the only stated place of meeting in town, except the Baptist, in the east part of the town. People came on ox-sleds in winter, and in ox carts in summer, but more on horseback and still more on foot, and we had no stoves in the meeting-house for several years except the ladies' foot-stoves.

There were few wagons at that time. Since my recollection, people came from the Child's place in the east part of Bakersfield, Samuel Bessey's south of West Enosburgh, Luther Hurlburt's, near Sheldon line, Benjamin Petingill's on the road from Hurlburt's to the branch, and from the McAllister's—seldom if ever riding; also three families from Trout River, Mr. Follett's where Harding Allen now lives; the family of H. D. Hopkins and broth-

*Deceased.

ers (singers) across the river opposite, and Robert Anderson's at Trout River bridge,—some of each family being members of this church.

This church has never suspended meetings on the Sabbath when without a minister.—Annually, for 40 years, collections have been taken for foreign and home missions, the Bible, Tract, and Education societies, and various other benevolent objects, from time to time. For many of these objects the church have contributed for a much longer time.

The meeting-house was re-modeled and re-dedicated, in 1849-50. Total number of members 451,—present number 121. As fruits of a recent revival, 18 persons—seven of which being heads of families—are expected to unite with the church, Jan. 3d, 1869. Officiating deacons are S. H. Dow and Geo. G. Williams.

Miss Fidelia Adams, daughter of Deacon John Adams, went from here as missionary teacher to the Indians in western New York, under the patronage of the American Board. She sent two Indian children home to be educated, who lived among her friends for several years; both became hopefully pious, united with this church, and returned to their people. Their names were Franklin Crow and Julia Pierce.

Our Sabbath-school is one of the earliest organizations of the kind in the State, attended by all ages, comprising nearly all the congregation, and has ever been emphatically the "nursery of the church." Twelve young men have gone from this school and church, as ministers of the gospel—of the Congregational order—and are widely scattered.

A few incidents, in the history of two of the three men who united in taking one religious paper, are worthy of record as in contrast with the present: 1st, Deacon Nichols; I once inquired of his oldest son if he ever knew of his father's buying a dollar's worth of anything by way of speculation—that is, just for the purpose of selling again, hoping to gain thereby. After reflection, he replied "I think he never did." Having ever been his nearest neighbor, my opinion would be the same—Dea. N. was town treasurer a greater number of years than any other man during his active life. 2d, Jonas Boutelle: Once in conversation with him, he said, "I have always been a borrower of money; started in life with a determination to keep my promise good, and have done so; when I wanted money, I could find it; and have thought I was just as well off as though I had a bank of my own to go to, and even better off; for while I have always been able to command money for my necessities, other men have had all the trouble and risk of keeping it for me." After his death, having access to his books, there appeared in his account-book a space devoted especially to benevolent objects,—where, under date, a creature described by age, and color, as red, brown, line-backed, speckled, white-faced, &c.,—whether heifer or steer—and to be kept one or two years, and when sold the avails to go to benevolent objects. When sales were effected, the price was set down on opposite page, and an account kept with the objects to which it was paid out. This system was commenced in 1831, and was continued for a series of years. He commenced on his farm in 1805, then all a wilderness, lived to have it spoken of as the best upland farm in town—the model farm—under the best state of cultivation, and the best fenced. He represented the town two years in the legislature, at the time when the Temperance cause began to ask for *legal suasion*. In committee to whom this subject was referred, he took occasion to remark, "I would not be deprived of the assurance I have that I shall not die a drunkard, for all the world," a member asked, "in what that assurance consisted,—he replied, "in the fact that I drink nothing that will intoxicate."—He was selectman,—I think generally first,—also trustee of the surplus fund, more than any of his cotemporaries. I have heard him say, "No man has a right to take office, unless he first makes up his mind, whenever *individual* and *official* interests clash, the sacrifice must fall on the *individual*." How would his example operate at present.

I deem it a duty, alike to my fellow townsmen and myself, to say, in closing, that when applied to by Miss Hemenway—late in the fall—to undertake to do in a few weeks what had been in other hands for years, I consented, with the expectation of finding the material collected, and, to some extent at least, arranged—being referred particularly to the papers of the late A. H. Baker, Esq., and Rev. John Baker. I have not been able to find any thing from the pen of Rev. John Baker.

The friends of A. H. B. have kindly given me access to his papers, but upon examination, I concluded, as I was limited to Jan. 6, in which to accomplish the work, to confine

myself to much narrower limits than that ordinarily pursued in such cases, and have done but little, and that imperfectly. I was once interrupted, by being called to a distance to attend a brother on a sick, and as it proved, a death-bed; and then abruptly broken off again by sickness. But having advised the friends of Mr. Baker to send his papers to Miss Hemenway, or compile some thing from them themselves, and, by correspondence and personal calls solicited several biographies of early settlers, and also histories of the different churches in town, I hope we may have a history that will be acceptable. GEORGE ADAMS.

Enosburgh, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. H. T. JONES.

"The first Methodist preaching in this town," writes the Rev. Bennett Eaton, "was in the early part of the Fall of 1812, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Hawkins, in the west part of the town, by a stranger whose name cannot now be recalled. The next sermon was by Rev. Isaac Hill, about the last of October in the same year, at the house of Mr. Daniel Chillson. Mr. Hill continued his labors here at brief intervals; and in February, 1813, he formed a class of about a dozen members, six of whom lived in this town, and the rest in Sheldon and Bakersfield. The names of those in this town were as follows; Jairus Eaton, and Lucy Eaton, his wife; Samuel Bessey, and Hope Bessey, his wife; and a Mr. Holden and his wife The first four persons just named remained in town and lived to see large numbers associated with them in this church fellowship; and one of them—Mrs. Eaton—is still living (February, 1869), though for a few years past in another town (Warren.")

Till 1856 the town formed a part of a circuit in union with other towns; but since then has been a station, having services at two or three places each Sabbath. A meeting-house was erected at the West Village in 1839, which still stands, and a few years later a Union house was built at the Falls, in which they had a share and now own one-half. The prosperity of the society has had its ebbs and flows like many country churches. In the period from 1826 to 1840 it had frequent revivals and many accessions to its membership and among others some scores of the French emigrants from Canada. Subsequently, however, the most of this last class became connected with the Baptists.*

In 1842–3 a secession occurred, and some of the most zealous and devoted of the society joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, then just organized, on the basis of opposition to the M. E. Church on the questions of Slavery and lay delegations, which church has ceased to exist among us. The number of members is about 140, and the church property near $7,000.

For intelligence, wealth, and social and moral worth, the membership will compare well with other societies of its size, here or elsewhere. It is too early in its history to insert notices of its honored dead, as most of those it has delighted to honor are still living.

It has given to its ministry and that of the church at large, the following: Samuel Bessey, jr., John Fassett, Jairus Eaton, jr., Bennett Eaton, (now Presiding Elder of Burlington District, Troy Conference), and his two sons, Joel W. and Homer Eaton, Stephen B. and Joel B. Whitney, Caleb A. Stevens, Fernando C. and James E Kimball, and Austin Scribner—most of them natives of the town.

In the long season of 50 years since it arose as a society, it has been served in the ministry by some of the ablest and best men of the Troy and Vermont Conferences, and it looks forward in faith to a brighter and greater future.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF REV. BENNETT EATON.

"In the early part of Rev. James Parker's pastorate of the Congregational Church in town, I remember that Mr. Parker used to preach occasionally in the same house,—the following incident has fixed this in my mind: At one of Mr. P.'s meetings there, he gave out a hymn to be sung which many thought was designed to apply to the new doctrines, peculiar dress, sanctimonious look, and kneeling posture in prayer of those early Methodist preachers. The hymn was the 136th of the 1st book of Watts' collection (which see), particularly the 2d and 3d verses:

> "Nothing but truth, before His throne,
> With honor can appear:
> The painted hypocrites are known,
> Through the disguise they wear.

* And since the erection of a Catholic church at the Falls, have very generally, if not entirely, returned to their old home. See page 148.—*Ed.*

Their lifted eyes salute the skies,
Their bending knees the ground;
But God abhors the sacrifice
Where not the heart is found."

Methodist members in West Enosburgh, according to my own recollection, were Samuel Bessey, Hope Bessey his wife, and a Mr. Holden and wife. I thing Daniel Chillson was on probation at the same time, but he did not become a member till many years afterwards. Connected with this class were persons living in Sheldon and in Bakersfield. I united on probation in Nov.,1827; was soon appointed class-leader, and when I gave up that office to go out as a traveling preacher, I had in my possession the class-book on which my name was first entered, and on which were the names of those who composed the first class wholly in the town of Enosburgh. When I joined, many of the class lived in Bakersfield.

'What preachers have labored here?' Well, a great many,—Enosburg was part of a large circuit for many years, and there were always at least two preachers on the circuit, and they changed often. I will give you the names, so far as I can recall them: Daniel Brayton, Isaac Hill, James Covil, Samuel Covil, John J. Matthias, a Mr. Doane, a Mr. Brown, a Mr. Amidon, Salmon Stebbins, Elijah Crane, Wm. Todd, Hiram Chase, Jacob Leonard, Joel Squier, Adam Jones, Luman A Sanford, Stephen Stiles, Orville Kimpton, Benjamin Marvin, Josiah H. Brown, J. F. Chamberlin, Alanson Richards, Jairus Eaton, jr., William Richards, George McKillips, John Haslan, Thomas Kirby, Bishop Isbell, Aaron Hall, Barnes M. Hall, W. W. Atwater, Oren Gregg, Martin B. Gregg, D. H. Loveland, George C. Simmons, A. C. Rose, John S. Mott, Zina H. Brown, John S. Hart, Salisbury S. Ford, D. W. Gould, Bennett Eaton, E. N. Howe, H. F. Tucker, D. B. McKenzie, G. Silverston, Micajah Townsend, H. N. Munger, C. R. Hawley, W. H. Hyde, A. H. Honsinger, Wm. R. Puffer, Wm. C. Robinson, H. T. Jones. I presume I have omitted some, and have not placed them in the exact order in which their appointments stood.

"When was the church organized, and when the first meeting-house built?" I am not certain as to what is meant precisely by the first part of this question. The M. E. Church sent laborers there, as to other places; sinners were converted, joined the church and thus became a part of this connectional church; and the Methodists in that town have constituted a part of an organized charge ever since. I think Enosburgh first became a pastoral charge by itself in 1856. The first Methodist meeting-house in town was that at West Enosburgh, which was built, as the slab over the door testifies,* in 1839. It was dedicated in February, 1840.

"Who have entered the ministry—itinerant or otherwise? I suppose this means the ministry of the M. E. Church. And if it means those born in the town, they are as follows, according to my best recollection: James Eaton, jr., Samuel Bessey, jr., John Fassett Bennett Eaton, Caleb A. Stevens, Joel W Eaton, Homer Eaton. The following entered the Methodist ministry from the town, though not born there: F. C. Kimball, Harvey S. Smith, J. E. Kimball, Stephen B. Whitney Joel B. Whitney, Austin Scribner. I am not certain but that the last named was born there. I can think of no others.

As for other facts, I think of none of importance." Jairus Eaton was born in Enosburgh, Dec. 8, 1808; married to Hannah Giddings of Bakersfield, July 4, 1832, and died in Warren, Dec. 25, 1861. He was representative from Warren 3 years. As for my humble self, I was born in Enosburgh, Dec. 31, 1806, and married to Betsey Maria Webster, of Bakersfield, Jan. 21, 1830. Of the history of the Methodist ministers who originated in Enosburgh, I have said nothing of them, but to give their names, and the conferences to which they now belong. I know something of the particular history of every one of them—especially of my brother, myself, and my two sons; but I cannot persuade myself that it is of any importance for me to say any thing more on this subject. It is perhaps sufficient to say that they are all (except my dear brother who has recently deceased) now in the full and active work of the ministry, approved by their respective conferences, which I have given above, and, so far as I know, by the churches they have served and are now serving."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY H. A. CRAMPTON.

The articles of association, drawn up with a view to organize a Protestant Episcopal church in Enosburgh, bear date Dec. 19, 1821, and about 40 signatures. The church was organized May 6, 1822, by the election of wardens and

* Perhaps it was removed in repairing the church.

vestrymen. The wardens were William Barker and Nathaniel W. Griswold. The clerk was Edward Baker, who was also lay-reader. Religious services were maintained from the first with considerable regularity. The place of meeting was the school-house at the Centre of the town. The Rev, Joel Clapp, rector of Trinity Church, Shelburn, and missionary at large, held occasional services at this time in Enosburgh, as did also the Rev. Jourdan Gray, of East Berkshire. The sudden death of Mr. Gray in April, 1823, (drowned in crossing Trout river,) was a great loss to this, as well as to the parishes of which he was the settled pastor. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Gray, the Rev. Mr. Clapp resumed charge of Berkshire and Montgomery, coming to these parishes once in 2 months, from Shelburn. On these visitations he would usually hold a service in Enosburgh. He continued this arrangement till 1827. From this year till 1834, the Rev. Richard Peck of Sheldon, officiated in Enosburgh, probably not oftener than once in three weeks. From 1834—38 the Rev. Louis Mc Donald had charge of the parish; from 1838—39, the Rev. J. Obear. This year (1839) the society took the name of "Christ Church, Enosburgh." From 1839—45, the Rev. Moore Bingham was the rector. In 1839 preparations were made for building a church edifice at West Enosburgh. It was consecrated Jan. 29, 1840. From 1845—50, the Rev. John A. Fitch was in charge of the parish. He was succeeded (1850—56) by the Rev. E. H. Sayles.

The church building at West Enosburgh having been badly constructed, and repairs upon it having been neglected, was now unfit for use, and, in 1857, was disposed of and taken down. The services had been previously removed to the Centre, by Mr. Sayles. From 1856—58, there was no clergyman in charge.

In the fall of 1858 the Rev. Thomas L. Randolph, residing in Franklin, was engaged to officiate half of the time. This engagement lasted a year, when there was another vacancy till March, 1860. At this time the Rev. Francis W. Smith became the rector, who continued in charge till April, 1865. In 1861 a new church building was erected at the Centre. It was opened Feb. 9, 1862, and consecrated. May 25, following, Mr. Smith was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Bailey, D. D., who remained till Oct., 1868. At this time (Dec., 1868,) the vacancy has not been supplied. The number of communicants in 1822, was 11; at the presen time is 44. For the last few years the church has been in a very flourishing condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY HON. S. KENDALL.

This church at Enosburgh Falls was organized in 1830, with 29 members, and during 10 years following had increased to over 100 members; and within some 10 years the church set apart for the gospel ministry Oliver Babcock, Nathaniel Martin, Palmer C. Himes and Joseph Murray, all of whom were duly ordained, as evangelists, about the year 1845; Elder Murray was ordained in 1842 and a number of members took letters from the church, and, with others who were late converts from the Roman Catholic Church, were organized into a Baptist church at West Enosburgh, known by the name of the French Baptist Church of West Enosburgh. Elder Greenwood was ordained in 1850, Elder Shannon in 1851.

Mr. Adams will find by the records of the Baptist church at the east part of the town, when that church was organized and when the Church at Enosburgh Falls was consolidated with the church over East, and thereby forming one church.* What I have written, I think comprises all the information I have that I think would interest the public.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

A LETTER FROM REV. A. C. BOURDEAU.

MR. G. ADAMS, *Enosburgh, Vt.*

Dear Sir: If I understand Mr. Emery right, you wish to have me give you some statements about the first settlers on the West hill, and the rise and progress of the society of the Seventh-Day Adventists of Enosburgh.

I present you the following brief statements:

Augustus Bourdeau, my father, was one of the first settlers. He cut down the first tree to build his *Chantier*, and settled on this hill in 1835, on the same farm where he now resides. My parents are French Canadians: have brought up two sons and one daughter; embraced the Protestant religion in 1840; and soon after were immersed and joined the church. They

*The Baptist church at East Enosburgh was organized Oct. 26, 1810, consisting of 11 members—6 males and 5 females; Joseph Waller first deacon. Elder Luther Cole was ordained in 1823—the two churches, as aforesaid, were consolidated in July, 1858.—GEO. ADAMS.†

† It appears there have been three distinct or ganizations of Baptist churches in the town. 1st, the Baptist church organized at East Enosburgh in 1810—see Mr. Adams' note; 2d, the church at Enosburgh Falls, organized in 1830; 3d, the French Baptist church (which is the one referred to in the Catholic history, page 143), organized in 1858.—*Ed.*

trained up their children in the fear of God, who all united with the church at a very early age, and have held fast their faith with their parents ever since.

In the spring of 1851 their two sons, Cornelius and Daniel, myself and my brother, were introduced in the Grand Lign Mission Institute, C. E., where we attended French School 3 years. Then I returned home and spoke on Sundays to the French Baptists in West Enosburgh 3 years and a half. My brother continued his studies, and during the past 11 years has been an active preacher, and is now a missionary in California, employod by the Seventh-day Adventists.

In 1856 I took to examining the subject of the Sabbath, embraced the Seventh-day Sabbath in the month of March of that year. I soon adopted the views of the Seventh-day Adventists, who then were a very few and scattered people; but now number about 20,000 in the United States.*

The leading views of our people may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The Bible is our rule of faith and practice.

2. The law of God, of ten commandments, is a rule of action, unlimited in its duration, and binding upon Christians, and therefore,

3. The observance of the Sabbath, of the fourth commandment, instead of Sunday is obligatory upon Christians.

4. The personal and visible second advent of Christ will take place in this generation.

5. At the second advent the wicked who are living are all destroyed, and the resurrected and living saints caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. From this point a period of 1000 years is measured off before the resurrection of the wicked, which denotes the period during which the saints remain in the city above, until the time of the renewing of the earth for their eternal abode, which takes place after the second resurrection.

6. Man is formed entirely of the dust of the ground, and is mortal; in death he sleeps, and exercises no power of mind. Christ has brought life and immortality to light; immortality is held up before us as an object for which we are to seek; and all who do so will obtain it at the resurrection of the just. The wicked are punished with the second death, after the second resurrection, and with the devil and his angels, are burned up root and branch.

[* We omit here an account of the Seventh-Day Adventists in Michigan, containing interesting statistics, but which is not Vermont History.—Ed.]

7. We hold to baptism by immersion; to the ordinances of the Lord's house, to praying in public and in secret; to all speaking in meetings, etc.

8. We successfully carry out a plan—called Systematic Benevolence—which consists in having members of churches pay 2 cents per week on each $100 they own, and each from 1 cent to 25 cents per week, personal donation, as the Lord has prospered. This goes to the support of the ministry, and to help the cause in other departments. Now I come directly to the church in this place.

Soon after I adopted these views in 1856, several of my relatives and friends joined with me on the sabbath. My brother, D. T. Bourdeau, who was then teaching and preaching among the French Baptists in Canada, also embraced our views. In 1860 we organized a church of 11 members in this place. The next year we set down our figures on Systematic Benevolence, amounting to about $50,00. We continued to have accessions to the church, and in 1865 there were 43 in the organization in this place, who paid on S. B. $305,00; completed a house of worship 35 by 48, which we had commenced to erect the previous year, and built a shed 120 feet long, for which the church paid in full.

Last year there were 66 members in this church; at present we number 96 members, whose pledges on S. B. for the year amount to $558,60. Besides our S. B. we pay this year, for benevolent purposes nearly $300,00.

For 3 years we have had, and now have a flourishing Bible-class and Sabbath-school of about 50 scholars; and two regular weekly prayer and social meetings, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, besides meetings every Sabbath. I am the *active* minister. The officers of the church are 2 local elders, 2 deacons, a clerk, and a S. B. treasurer.

I would add here that there are nearly 300 S. D. Adventists in Vermont, 4 ministers, 2 licentiates. These have built 3 meeting-houses, and another one is being erected. I labor in this State and Canada. Written in haste.

Respectfully yours, A. C. Bourdeau.

Bourdeauville, Vt., Dec. 31, 1868.

THE CATHOLICS OF ENOSBURGH.

BY REV. GEORGE CAISSY, *Ca'holic Priest.*

The Catholics of the town of Enosburgh were a long time deprived of all spiritual privileges. But at length, Rev. Fr. Clavier, of Northfield,

and formerly of St. Albans, for several years attended them up to the time when Rev. J. M. Duglué, now of Montpelier, was stationed at Fairfield, in 1863, and charged with the towns of Enosburgh, Berkshire, Richford, Montgomery, Bakersfield and many other towns in Lamoille County. Owing to the scarcity of Catholic priests, while without a pastor to care for the flock, many of the French population had become neglectful of their duty, and even some of them, through ignorance, or human respect, or both, after being Methodists awhile, joined with the Baptists, or rather formed a new society of their own, called, for the time being, the French Catholic Church. But some good persons, feeling acutely the want of religion, in 1861 undertook to build a Catholic chapel, which was 4 years in being completed. In 1865, Rev. George M. Caissy, having taken Rev. J. M. Duglué's place at Fairfield, succeeded in gathering together the Catholics of Enosburgh, with the intention of finishing the chapel; and, December 10, 1865, Rt. Rev. L. de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, dedicated it to the Almighty, under the patronage of St. John the Baptist.

Until then the Catholics were thought to be very few in number, but it was soon ascertained they numbered from 80 to 90 families; and as ignorance and human respect were dispelled, the number of either apostate or lukewarm Catholics diminished; and *all*, as far as I know, those who had called themselves Protestant, returned back to their former faith. They were attended from Fairfield once a month, until the month of June, 1868, when, having had the benefit of a mission during which over 300 persons approached the Sacraments of Penance and of Holy Eucharist, and more than 80 persons were confirmed, they began to be attended twice a month.—Last October, (1868) Enosburgh and Bakersfield were formed into a parish, having for their priest Rev. P. Savoie, who resides at the latter place. Enosburgh continuing to be what she has been for the last few years, we have good hope for the future.

PAPERS
FROM THERON P. BAKER.

Enosburgh, Jan. 5, 1869.

Miss Hemenway:

As matters concerning history in this town are in bad shape on account of the death of my brother,* and other reasons, and hearing of your willingness to receive items in the "rough", I send you a few papers which I have in my possession, to use if you can get any part or the whole into shape so you *can* use them. I do not know what Mr. Adams has sent—perhaps some covering the same ground, but he told me I had better send you these, selected some from the papers and left the rest for me to send. I am interested in the History, and for this reason have taken pains to write over from pencil from my brother's papers as they were sketched off from time to time as he had opportunity among the fathers of the town,—who now are pretty much all gone,—though some had been sent in to him for his use to help make out the history. Much of it has been written but in part, the rest I suppose, was to have been carried out from memory. So we have but a poor chance to work, not being able to get facts, therefore many papers lie useless.

Yours truly, THERON P. BAKER.

FROM THE PAPERS OF HON. A. H. BAKER.
EARLY SETTLERS.

BENJAMIN RICE, from Bennington, came into town in 1806, and his family in 1808; He was 69 years of age the day of his death.

GEORGE G. RICE, son of Benjamin Rice, graduated at Burlington, August, 1845. He taught school in Virginia 2 years; 2 years in Maryland: studied theology in New York city; was licensed to preach; left the Seminary in 1850; went to Fairfield, Iowa, where he preached 1 year; went to Council Bluffs, remained till 1857 and removed to Kansas, where he still remains: most of the time has been employed by the A. H. M. S.

JOHN H. RICE, M. D., another son of Benjamin Rice, studied medicine with Dr. E. Eaton, attended lectures at Castleton; graduated in 1852: is now a practicing physician in Magnolia, Iowa.

HON. AUSTIN FULLER, born in Westminster, Vt. in 1792; married in January, 1817, Miss Betsey Maynard, the first person born in Bakersfield. He came to Enosburgh, March 1821; kept store at the Ferry about 18 months; in 1822 removed to W. Enosburgh.

In 1822, Chilson's saw-mill was swept away. My father, Jacob Baker, came next August. At that time there was a barn-frame, partly covered, down in the meadow below, and a log school-house near, and a log-house, partly covered; all the buildings within 2 miles.

A. Fuller's saw-mill was erected the next

* Hon. A. H. Baker.—*Ed.*

spring; grist-mill in January after; carding and clothing works added in 1825; upper stone grist-mill in 1836: saw-mill and carding works in 1840; saw-mill near A. Wells, in 1839; brick grist-mill in 1847; starch factory—*the first within the state*,—in 1830; another over the river in 1835,—burned after being in operation 10 days, with 25000 bushels of potatoes: Fuller bought that year (1835) 57000 bushels of potatoes at an average price of 15 cents per bushel; present mill built, 1857

Capt. Stephen House moved into town in the autumn or winter of 1797, and occupied a log school-house until warm weather, when they moved into a barn which he had built, and lived there till his house was ready. Mr. House, his wife and the little ones occupied one manger, the girls another, and the hired men the two scaffolds. At the raising of this barn it took every man in Enosburgh, Bakersfield and Sheldon. These buildings are still standing, now occupied by H. H. Eldred at the Centre. The house was the second built in town: the first was built by House & Fassett, about 17 feet square, to board workmen whilst building their mills. House & Fassett commenced the first clearing in the west part of the town near the bridge.

Joshua Miller is said to have killed a bear with a jack-knife, by coming round behind and cutting the jugular vein while the bear was fighting with his dog: and a man by the name of Wilkinson is reported to have killed 74 bears.

Hicock & Munson opened a store in 1810 in Salmon Williams' House; Samuel Maynard, clerk, staid nearly 2 years; Underwood kept a few goods at Lawrence's: bought ashes and made potash.

Moses & Brown Farrer and others calculated that the town would be either shire or half shire. The Common was laid out with that expectation. Brown Farrer was moderator of the first freemen's meeting. At the close he said, "Gentlemen, you have made choice of Isaac Tichenor for Governor." The Farrers were sons of Rev. Stephen Farrer, of New Ipswich, N. H. Their failure to realize their anticipations, relative to public buildings and other matters, made their mother deranged.

The first man who died in town was a negro. He was on the way from Cambridge to Sheldon, on foot, going to be married. A violent snow-storm came on, and he was found frozen to death near the Branch at Jacksonville. Several places were noted where he had fallen previous to his final fall. He was buried near the bridge which now crosses the Branch, but subsequently the Fassett boys were hired to remove his remains, and the precise spot of his burial is not now known. The next death was Mr. Cole. He was assisting in rolling up a log-house on the Safford place. Oxen were hitched on to help, and, as the oxen started, the log wheeled and caught Mr. Cole's head between the log and the skid and crushed his skull.

Little kept the first tavern at the Centre—a kind of a "jug-tavern." It is related that in the summer of 1797, some fellows gambling there one night became so reckless that they played a game to see who should go to hell first. The man who lost, swore he would have a roast turkey first, and started on horseback for Mr.. Sheldon's house in Sheldon, who was known to have a lot of turkeys. He reached Sheldon's, bought his turkey and started homeward. There was a great freshet at the time and the river had washed out a place in the road near the Falls. His horse was subsequently found dead here, and it was supposed that he rode in and was drowned.

Dea. Joseph Waller first set up meetings on the Sabbath. He and Mrs. House were the only professors in town, Previously no one paid much attention to the Sabbath—few would work, but all would hunt, fish, visit, and do errands. After Dr. S. Williams settled in town, he arranged to take the lead of the meetings into his own hands. Either by carelessness or design, he several times neglected to ask Dea. Waller to take any part, and finally Mr. W. went over to the east part of the town and set up meetings. Subsequently a Baptist church was organized, which has retained its organization to the present time.

At an early day a difficulty arose about surveys—Fay's and Beeman's. Fay's, irregular—not accepted. Beeman's prevailed. Vendue deeds on sales for taxes occurred. Sometimes several sales were made before a man could obtain title to his whole lot. Applications were made to the legislature, and three commissioners were appointed to divide the town; and some who had bought under Fay's survey lost,—Joshua Miller was one.

JACOB BAKER

was the son of Samuel, from old Concord, Mass., who, with several brothers, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife Nabby was a daughter of Hon. Benj. Perkins, a descendant of a family of Perkinses who settled in Lynfield, Mass., near the close of the 15th century, and whose descendants have, from that day to this, retained the same farm in their possession. Jacob Baker came to Enosburgh in the spring of 1810; purchased a farm in the S. E. part of the town, now owned by J. P. Sargent, and commenced clearing the land, and, during the season, put up a comfortable log-house and secured some crops. The following winter he moved his family, consisting of his parents, wife and child, from Leominster, Mass.

REV. ARIEL ANSON BAKER

was the youngest child of Jacob and Nabby Baker, born in Enosburgh, Dec. 9, 1825. He remained at home until the death of his father in 1842, after which he fitted for college at Bakersfield, and entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, August, 1847; graduated 1851. Mr. Baker taught more or less every year during the 10 consecutive years previous to entering the University, in Vermont, Canada, New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, substantially paying the expenses of his education as he went along; notwithstanding which, by dint of industry and energy he attained a high rank in his class, and when he graduated was elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. After teaching one quarter more he entered the Andover Theological Seminary; was licensed to preach by the Bridgewater Association, Feb. 7, 1854, and graduated at Andover the following August, and on the 15th was married to Martha F. Rolfe, of Concord, N. H., and the 30th of the same month was ordained at Enosburgh as an evangelist, to go to California, under the patronage of the Am. Home Missionary Society. He sailed from New York, Nov. 6, 1854, and located in Petaluma, Sanoma Co., California; preached to a missionary church about 3 years, during which time the membership was doubled, and an elegant house of worship built and nearly paid for. But the state of his wife's health was such as to compel him to return east. In August, 1858, he was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Cornwall, Vt., dismissed in 1866; preached in East Concord some over a year; moved to Manchester, Iowa, where he is now laboring in the ministry.

EDWARD BAKER

moved into town and lived to 73 years. He was born in Westboro', Mass., October 9, 1772; married Achsa Griswold, of Randolph, June 10, 1795, who was born in Windsor, Ct., October 20, 1772, and died July 23, 1861, being nearly 89 years. Their son, Joseph, is a wholesale and retail merchant in New York, of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.,—said to be the largest establishment in the city in that line, with one exception.

DR. ELIPHAZ EATON.

BY MRS. D. C. HARWOOD.*

Dr. Eliphaz Eaton was born in Pelham, Mass., March 3, 1773. He was united in marriage to Miss Polly Barnes, a native of Greenwich, Mass. in the year 1797. After his marriage he resided for a few years in Hartford, Vt., from thence moved to Barnard, Vt., and studied medicine with Dr. Danforth; from Barnard to Eden where he practised about a year; and in 1805 or 1806, removed to Enosburgh, where he continued to practise medicine until the age of 60 or 65 years. He was the first physician who located in town, and for many years the only one. He had an extensive ride, as he was called upon to practise in several adjoining towns. He was not only a successful physician, but an able and worthy citizen, also a professing christian. He performed the duties of town clerk for several years.

Dr. E. Eaton and wife lived together 49 years, and were the parents of 9 children, viz: Amanda who died at Enosburgh April 19, 1823, aged 24 years. Sophia, 1st, who died June 3, 1821, aged 12 years. Oren, who died Aug. 23, 1803, aged 16 months. Horace, who died July 14, 1855 aged 60 years. Maro, now living (Oct. 26, 1868) in Magnolid, Iowa. Aley, who died at Enosburgh, Sept 4, 1855, aged 47 years. Rollin, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1858. Sophia 2nd, wife of D. C. Harwood, of Bennington, now living (Oct. 26, 1868) and Anne, wife of Henry Dixon of Bennington, now living (Oct. 26, 1868.) Dr. Eliphaz Eaton died Nov. 22, 1846, aged 73 years. His wife, Polly Eaton died in Bennington, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Harwood, Jan. 29, 1865, aged 87 years.

* Daughter of Eliphaz, and sister of Gov. H. Eaton.

DR. HORACE EATON.

BY MRS. D. C. HARWOOD.

Dr. Horace Eaton, 4th son of Dr. Eliphaz Eaton, was born at Barnard, Vt., June 22, 1804. He was not far from 2 years of age when his parents removed with him to Enosburgh. He was a thoughtful, quiet child, and when quite young evinced a strong love for study, and while his young companions were busy with their out-door sports, he was in some cosy corner of the house absorbed with his books, although he was fond of sport when he would allow himself relaxation from study. His first school-days were spent under an unpretending roof in the N. E. corner of the town, on the road to E. Berkshire. The school-room was afforded a cover, but was only partly floored. The teacher's station was on the plank-floor, the plank being hewn, as there were then no saw-mills in the new town, or in near proximity. The children were seated on the unfloored portion of the room, their little naked feet resting upon the equally naked ground.

Dr. Eaton, when on a visit to Enosburgh, after his removal to Middlebury, where he was a Professor in the College, obtained of his schoolmate, Charles Rosier, a piece of the identical plank upon which his feet rested when he stood by the teacher to learn his alphabet. This piece of plank he took with him to Middlebury, and of it formed a footstool as a memorial of his early school-days. Young Horace attended the district schools (there being no other in town,) until the age of 15, when he was sent to the St. Albans Academy, where he fitted for college. He taught a district school in Enosburgh the winter before he entered college. He entered Middlebury college at the age of 17, and graduated at the age of 21, having taught school each winter term, and keeping up with his class in college. He taught the academy school in Middlebury 2 years after he graduated; and then, at the earnest solicitation of his father, returned to Enosburgh and studied medicine with him. After receiving his diploma as M. D., of the medical faculty at the Medical College in Castleton, where he attended medical lectures, he returned to Enosburgh and practised medicine with his father until he retired—then for several years alone, and still later in company with his brother, Dr. Rollin Eaton. Dr. H. Eaton held the office of town clerk for several years, in which capacity he served acceptably. He represented the town 6 years, was senator 6 years, lieutenant governor 5 years, governor 2 years, State-superintendent of common schools 5 years, and a member of the Constitutional Council. He was Professor of Middlebury college 6 years, to which post he was called in the year 1848. Here he remained until his death, which occurred July 4, 1855, in the 61st year of his age. In addition to the above services which he rendered to his native State, he delivered several pub lic lectures, the last of which was delived but a few weeks previous to his death, before the "Enosburgh Young Men's Temperance Society."* Near the close of that address, he expressed the desire, that his last earthly resting-place might be with the graves of his fathers and kindred.

"In compliance with that wish," says the Hon. James Meacham, in his closing remarks at his funeral, "we come to bear back and deliver into your hands his mortal remains, and ask that you will give them repose with the dust of your fathers and yourselves, and your children, till the trump of God shall wake you. There will come after us no whisper to make you ashamed that he was reared and rests in your midst. I can bear you the sympathy of his adopted town, of the faculty and students of the college with which he was connected—you are mourners together over his death. It was known there as all over our own State, that there was a peculiarly strong attachment between him and yourselves. As the tidings of his death spread among the people, their general, if not unanimous verdict will be, that he was one of the noblest and purest men that Vermont ever had in her service. He had many and great excellences other than I have named. He was an honest man, that "noblest work of God." You know the furnace in which he was tried, and you know that he came out of the furnace, not only with no fire, but not even the *smell* of fire on his garments. He was a man of great delicacy of feeling, and showed this most effectually, by never wounding the feelings of others. He was, in its true, original sense, what the term imports, a gentleman, though he may have disdained the formality and fashion and foppery of those now styled gentlemen. He was a man of great energy and perseverance. To this he owed his thorough course of collegiate and professional education. During the latter part of his life, comprehending all that was spent in public service, he was the victim of wasting and exhausting disease, contracted in the benevolent attempt to save the life of a professional brother.†

"Other men, under the pressure of that disease would have laid down to die; but his courageous energy, bore him up in the discharge of all his public and private duties. He always did ably and acceptably whatever he undertook to do; had great clearness and comprehensiveness of mind. The subject he examined, he saw in all

* See Extract at close of Enosburgh.

† That professional brother was Dr. Bard, of Troy, Vt., since dead.

its bearings, and he had the power of transferring his own clear impressions to others. This gave him his control in deliberative assemblies, and his unquestionable authority as an executive officer. Other men have left the hoarded wealth of their lives to found some institution to perpetuate their memory. Our friend leaves you a far richer legacy in his own bright and spotless example. You may safely point your children to him as a model man, a just man, a moral man, a christian man, with every noble quality which adorns public and private life. Till the last particle of his monument shall waste away, your descendants may point with pride to the place where he rests, as the grave of Horace Eaton."

[NOTE.—For a biography of Gov. Horace Eaton we find the following statistics among the notes of the late Hon. A. H. Baker: "Gov. Eaton was married twice—first to Cordelia H. L. Fuller, August 14, 1831, who died Feb. 7, 1841—second, to Miss Edna Palmer, Dec. 1, 1841, who survives him. They had but two children—a son who died in infancy, and a daughter, who is the wife of R. D. Ross, of Missouri. He was Lieutenant Governor 3 years, Governor 2 years, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, in Middlebury College, 9 years; vacating his chair about a year before his death. He has been, also, State senator, town representative, town clerk, physician, politician—and his writings included addresses, inaugural reports and newspaporials. His character was rather diffident and reserving—not obtrusive—patient, playful."

Upon Gov. Eaton's tombstone is inscribed:

"Enlightened, learned and conscientious, he discharged the duties of every station with eminent ability and uprightness. This monument is erected by his friends, in token of his great merit as a public man and a citizen."—ED.]

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D.,

The eldest of a family of 9 children of David and Lydia Stone, was born in Reading, Vt., Feb. 11, 1801. His father, a hard working, enterprising man, though not always fortunate, removed to Enosburgh in the winter of 1816–17, and purchased the premises now owned by Geo. W. Davis and H. M. Whitcomb, with the mill-site belonging to G. W. Davis, in the neighborhood since known as "Stoneville." Here he soon after erected a sawmill, a potash, blacksmith-shop, dwelling-house, and barn. Dr. Stone remained at home, with no advantages for education other than the common district school, until about the time he became of age. After which he fitted for College at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered college at Middlebury, in April, 1824. He graduated in 1828. He was the second college student from Enosburgh, and the first theological student at Andover from this town.

He was licensed to preach Sept., 1830, by the Newburyport Presbytery. After performing missionary labors in Strafford Co., N. H. for a few months, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Franklin, N. H. May, 1831. His parish then included the old homestead of Daniel Webster. Unitarianism having at this time obtained a prominent influence in the parish, and exacting more than he felt it his duty to yield, he asked and obtained a dismission, after preaching there 15 months. He then went to Campton, N. H., at which place he was installed in 1833. In Sept., '37, he was dismissed to accept the appointment of secretary and general agent of the "N. H. Missionary Society," which place he filled 17 years, when having assumed other duties, he relinquished the agency, but continued to be secretary 5 years longer, when he resigned, having served the society 22 years.

In 1854 he was chosen treasurer of the N. H. Bible Society, which office he still holds, being also the depositary. In 1853 he was chosen treasurer of the N. H. M. Society, which office he has since held with the exception of 1 year. From Jan., 1854, till Jan. 1863, he was sole editor of the Congregational Journal, published at Concord, N. H. At the latter date the Journal was suspended for one year, in consequence, partly, of the enormous rise in the price of paper. During his editorial career he preached, also, upon the Sabbath, about two-thirds of the time.

Aside from editorial writings, he has published several sermons, and 22 annual reports of the N. H. Missionary Society. During his agency of this Society he traveled in all parts of the State, preaching and performing a large amount of labor. The Congregational Journal while under his charge was distinguished for its ability, good judgment, candor, fairness, carefulness, accuracy, truthfulness, and dignity, both in its selections and editorials. It ranked among our *best* religious journals, pursuing an elevated course which gained for it universal respect among the wise and good. Its tone was neither egotistical nor ultra; not, on the other hand, time-serving, canting, nor timidly conservative.

We have but one specimen at hand of Dr. Stone's writings. It is a part of the concluding remarks in his annual report of the N. H. M. Society, in 1840:

"With nearly one-half of the churches of New Hampshire dependent on charity for the

means of giving the ministry an adequate support, and many towns and sections of the State, either wholly or in part a moral desolation, it may, perhaps, be difficult to turn the attention of many of our co-laborers to those facts and considerations that ought to encourage them to repose more confidence in God, and to put forth more vigorous effort. 39 years of toil and expense, and yet so little accomplished, and so much remaining to be done! Considering the nature of the work, and the deficiency of zeal and liberality which has retarded its progress, we should rather exclaim—How much has been accomplished in so short a space of time! Is it indeed asked—Why there are so many churches still feeble, so much ignorance, so much immorality, and so much sin still prevalent, in this State? It might as well be asked—Why is there still so much wickedness and misery in our world? How is it that the King of kings has gained so few victories over the rebellious nations of the earth, since he has, for more than 1800 years, been riding forth conquering and to conquer? If there are reasons which ought to satisfy the christian why the gospel, after a lapse of 18 centuries, has accomplished so little comparatively for the salvation of the human family, surely he ought not to complain that 39 years of feeble evangelical effort has not redeemed all the waste places of New Hampshire, and elevated all her inhabitants to the accomplishment and hopes of the children of God. Shall we abandon the Home Missionary enterprise; retreat from the field, and suffer the enemy to come in like a flood, overflowing the land, and sweeping away even the very citadel of Zion, because there is yet much territory unreclaimed and unblessed by the religion of the cross? Where is the aged minister of the gospel, who would no longer beseech men to become reconciled to God, because there were some among his hearers who had for many years refused to listen to his messages of love and mercy? Where is the church of Christ that would close up the doors of their sanctuary, forsake the assembling of themselves together, and scatter themselves abroad upon the mountains and in the wilderness like sheep without a shepherd, because, after all their prayers and efforts for the conversion of sinners, and their own sanctification, they still find themselves men and women of unclean lips, and dwelling "in the midst of a people of unclean lips?" No, brethren and friends. The slow progress of truth on some of our fields, and the distressing desolation that exists on others, though a matter of christian lamentation, should never be regarded a just ground of discouragement. The preaching of the Gospel is the grand instrumentality which God has ordained for the conversion of man from sin to holiness, and the spiritual growth of his people. But he has not revealed the precise time when the glorious end for which we are laboring shall be effected. He has only declared that it shall come to pass, and the honor of his great name is pledged for the fulfilment of his word. While, therefore, "poor saints" shall be found among us reaching forth a trembling hand for the bread and waters of life, and while any of the walls of Jerusalem shall remain in ruins, we shall have need to continue our missionary operations. If it requires much patient endurance, much faith, much prayer, and much devotion of worldly goods, to prosecute this cause successfully, then surely a faint hearted action, or a small liberality consecrated to its interest by constraint, will accomplish but little. No greater calamity could befall the moral and spiritual welfare of this commonwealth, then the relinquishment of the Home Missionary enterprise. Should such a thing happen, every feeble church would become more feeble, desolation would be added to desolation; ignorance, irreligion and vice would spread and run together in large masses, till they had paralyzed all our moral strength, spread deformity over every thing once beautiful, and caused the cry of misery to be heard among all our hills and vallies. Had it not been for the influence of the missionary spirit, the only spirit that can keep alive the springs of benevolent action in the christian heart, there is not a portion of our Zion, however important and prosperous it may now appear, that might not, long ere this day, have been like a city forsaken, having "Ichabod" written with the finger of God upon its walls.

PAPERS FROM HON. SAMUEL KENDALL.*

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following are the names of some of the oldest settlers of this town, settled here between the years of 1795 and 1805. The precise date of each I have no means of ascertaining:

Stephen House, Henry Hopkins, Hon. Martin D. Follett, Benjamin Follet, A Mr. Put-

* [Hon. A. H. Baker was first engaged, some seven or eight years since, to prepare the history of Enosburgh, but died during the suspension of the publication in the time of the war, and the Rev. Mr. Baker, then of Enosburgh, volunteered to take his place. It was supposed the Hon. Mr. B. had left much material, and that the history would be forthcoming when the MSS. should be wanted; but upon calling for the same, it was first ascertained very little had been done by the late Mr. Baker, and no addition made, and the Rev. Mr. B., who was in feeble h alth, was upon the eve of leaving town. It was some weeks now, before any one could be found to undertake the work, but at length, being referred to the Hon. Samuel Kendall, he kindly replied, "Though an old and feeble man, he would do what he could;" and we committed the work to him. When, soon after, receiving a letter from the Rev. Bennett Eaton, (a native of the town, now presiding elder of the Chittenden County district—M. E.—), well recommending the Hon. George Adams for the town historian, we wrote the Hon. Mr. Kendall, notwithstanding we felt it almost uncourteous, when, at his ad-

nam, Hon. Amos Fassettt, (in 1800, and died at St. Albans, while attending court in 1810. He built the first saw and grist-mills in 1802.) Isaac Baldwin, Samuel Cooper, Nathan Pierce Ketch Peck, Ebenezer Bouge, James Tracy, Dea. Joseph Waller, Wm. Barber, Robert Barber, Charles Rosier, Challis Safford, Ephraim Adams, Nathaniel Griswold, Grove Griswold, Thomas M. Pollard, Joseph Pollard, Amos Duning, Samuel Little, Erastus Swift, Wm. Coit, Eliphaz Eaton, Jairus Eaton, Samuel Bessey, Anthony Bessey, Daniel Chilson, Daniel Johnson, Joshua Miller, James Miller, Enoch Johnson, John Whitcomb, Jonas Boutell Jehial R. Barnham Charles Comstock, Matthew Mc Alister, Asa Whitcomb, Samuel Stevens, Stephen Davis, Richard Davis, John Perly, Samuel Todd, Elias Lawrence, Joseph Wright, W. Pect, Lewis Sweatland, Talma Hendrick, David Fassett, Cyrus Balch, Amos Balch, James Holden, Joseph Rowley, James McAlister.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF 1812, FROM ENOSBURGH.

The following are the names of officers and soldiers of the war of 1812:

Martin D. Follett, *Capt.;* Benjamin Follett, *Lieut.;* Alvin Fassett, *Corporal;* Solomon Dodge, Henry Follett, John Flint, Samuel Hedge, Barnabas Hedge, Nathan Hedge, Talma Hendrick, Samuel Kendall, James Miller, John Miller, Wm. Miller, John Martin, Joseph Pollard, Anthony Bessee, Abijah Rice, Enoch Peas, John Osborne, Labon Brown, Asa Ladd, *Privates;* Hiram Fassett, *Musician.*

I have the Roll of Capt. Follett's company, so that the above may be relied on. S. K.

vanced age, by our pressing invitation he had so nobly undertaken—informing him, however, of the communication of Mr. E., and suggesting as the time was so short, it might be better to divide the labor; to which Mr. Kendall, who had already commenced the work with love, although it might have been natural that he should have felt a passing mortification to have had another man thus recommended for the work he had but taken in hand, generously responded, he "should have done the best that he could, but Mr. Adams was ten years younger, and better be appointed." We insisted, however, that he should assist in his part of the town. Mr. Adams was engaged, Mr Kendall assisting, and others, as may be seen by the following papers. From a sense of justice to Mr. Kendall we make this note; and also that it may be remarked by any one who reads the chapter by Mr. Adams, and the following papers, in how short a time, when several leading men take hold in earnest, they can furnish a history, and how ample a one.—*Ed.*]

HON. SAMUEL KENDALL.

Hon. Samuel Kendall, one of the early settlers of this town, was born in Sheldon, Sept. 5, 1794. His mother died when he was but 3 years old, and his father one year later, and from that time until he was 9 years of age, he was supported by the charity of the people, having had 16 different homes within the space of 5 years. He then went to live with Mr. Josiah Tuttle of Sheldon, until he was 14 years old, when he thought he was capable of providing for himself, and, therefore, left Mr. Tuttle and went to Salisbury, Vt. to Mr. Ellra Howard and let himself to learn the clothier's trade. At the age of 19, he was converted to the christian religion, and united with the Baptist church in the town of Bridport, and has remained an uncensured member of that denomination to the present time. At 21 he had so far succeeded in business as to establish himself in the clothier's business at Enosburgh Falls, at a cost of $800.

Oct. 1st, 1816, he married Miss Harriet Stebbins of Sheldon, with whom he has now lived more than 52 years, and by whom has had 11 children, and to whom is attributable a share of his success in life. Of his children there are still living seven, 4 sons and 3 daughters. In the year 1824 he built and put in successful opperation a woollen-factory at Enosburgh Falls; in 1826, having a quantity of grain for which at that time there was no market, he built a distillery and worked the grain into whiskey; and after running it about 2 years, one morning when going to the distillery, he saw a poor man coming towards him with a half bushel of corn on his back, and when the man came to the road that turned down to the distillery, he stopped and looked toward the distillery, then started toward the grist-mill, then stopped and seemed deliberating whether he should go to the mill and get his corn ground for his half-famishing children, or whether he should go to the distillery and sell his corn for whiskey, till finally his greater appetite for whiskey overbalanced his better judgment, and had won the contest. He then turned with his small measure of corn and went to the distillery, and sold his corn for whiskey. On arriving at the distillery Samuel Kendall asked his brother (who was running the distillery at this time in company with him) "Have you emptied that man's corn from the bag?" On the brother answer-

ing that he had, he requested him to put it back in the bag again, and then related the above incident to him, and then told his brother that he would sell no more whiskey in small quantities: but he soon discovered that it was no worse to sell in small quantities than large, and he could get no rest of mind until he had made up his mind to quit that nefarious business, which he did at considerable sacrifice to his pecuniary interest: but this sacrifice made him a strong temperance man, and since that time he has been one of the strongest advocates thereof in the county.

In 1829, he built a large, two-story brick house (in which he now lives) in the building of which, his temperance principles were put to a pretty severe test: as he had become converted to temperance principles, he determined to build his house (the habits of the people to the contrary, notwithstanding,) without liquor. When he made his contract with the masons and other workmen, he made it a part of the contract, that they were to use no spirits while at work for him on the house. It went along smoothly till they came to raise the house; when, by agreement of the hands invited to the raising, when they had got the frame about half raised, they all got hold of the timber, and all hallooed "heave up! heave up! heave! can't go! heave rum!" Samuel, hearing this, stepped out in front of the building, and asked all the men to come down from the frame, which they soon did and gathered around him, then he said to them: "Neighbors, you all understand my principles in that I have undertaken to build my house without rum. Now, if you are disposed to take hold and help me put up my house without rum, I shall be much obliged to you, and after we get through, I will furnish you as good a supper, as my house affords; or if you are not willing to do so, you may go home, for my house-frame will go up without rum, and will go up to-day." On seeing his decision, they agreed to go on and put up the frame. From this time he continued to prosper in business, until at one time his business consisted of a farm, store of goods, woollen factory, and 2 starch-factories, and grist mill, all located at Enosburgh Falls, except 1 starch-factory which was in Bakersfield. In one year he made over 100 tons of potato-starch.

In 1866, he sold the most of his real and personal estate, and divided a considerable portion of it among his children, retaining an ample supply for the maintenance of himself and wife, and retired from business.

He has, during the 53 years residence in Enosburgh, had his proportion of the honors of the town and county, having filled most of the civil offices in town—having been elected to represent the town in the general assembly in 1839, '40, and in 1859, '60, and being elected as associate judge in the Franklin County Court, and having been in the service of his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, thereby acquiring something of a military spirit, he had held all the military offices from sergeant to colonel of the regiment.

Now what has been accomplished by one orphan boy can be done by another, by honesty, industry, frugality, temperance and the blessings of God. By his son,

WM. A. KENDALL.

P. S. By the request of Hon. George Adams I have written the above. W. A. K.

DEACON CHALLIS SAFFORD.

BY C. T. SAFFORD.

CHALLIS SAFFORD was of English descent; born in Hardwick, Mass., April 15, 1771, and in 1777 removed to Bennington, Vt. with his widowed mother, who married there, Doctor Jonas Fay. His own father died when he was an infant. He was married to Betsey Doty, November 1, 1796, and in about 2 years afterward came to Enosburgh and purchased a farm about one and a-half miles north of the centre of the town, where he lived and died. He staid at first on the place a few months, made a small clearing, built a log-cabin, and returned to Bennington. Jan. 28, 1800. he came back to Enosburgh with his family, bringing with him a few necessary articles for house-keeping, and a small stock of provisions. After putting his house in order, he invited all the inhabitants of the town to dine with him—all came—but did not fill his little cabin of some 24 feet square.

Thus settled, he addressed himself with energy to the laborious task of clearing up the farm, and making a permanent home. The out-looks from this new home, exhibited an acre or two of cleared land, surrounded by a dense forest. Possessed of a robust frame, and a good constitution, and having a mind to work, the forest rapidly receded, giving place to cultivated fields. The garden and orchard, also, sprang up, as if by magic. In due time, the lusty steers, the bell-cow, the red heifer, and a sprink-

ling of calves and sheep occupied the green pastures. Very comfortable independence was thus established and enjoyed. The products of the farm afforded food and clothing for the family. All were happy. As in all New England forests, game was abundant. A haunch of venison was considered as necessary for the season of thanksgiving, (which was always duly observed) as the turkey. The early autumn snows were the signal for the annual deer-hunting. Deacon S. was "a good shot," and the unlucky animal who came within reach of his long gun, was seen to come to grief. Wolves and foxes were also numerous, and were the terror of the sheep-fold and poultry-yard. The black bear was the lord of the forest; bold and sneaking in his movements, he occasioned excessive maternal solicitude, and was a terrible brute, in the estimation of little children. His known propensities and characteristics were the occasion of a trifling family feud—Mrs. S. insisting, that from the days of Elisha the Prophet to the present, bears had always killed all the children they could catch, and always would. The deacon was equally sure that bears would never meddle with the "human form divine," or contend for a moment with one of the "lords of creation." This little family difference was afterwards amicably settled, as will appear in the following narrative:

Late in the summer of 1817, the pasture grasses having become somewhat seared and withered by the heats of summer (and, not having the fear of metes and bounds before their eyes), the cows broke through the farm enclosure, to enjoy the luxurious and uncropt herbage in the woods beyond. The deacon had been laid by from his usual daily labor, for a month or more, by a severe attack of rheumatism, and was then quite lame; but he remarked to Mrs. S., that as she was afraid to have the children sent after the stray cows, he would go himself. She felt very much obliged, and said so.

Starting on the trail with his staff and a small house-dog, he presently found himself some three-fourths of a mile in the woods. While listening for the tinkling of the cow-bell he was startled by the sudden and fearful outcry of the little dog some 40 rods off. Looking in the direction of the noise, he discovered the dog coming directly toward him, with all possible speed, followed by a large bear. "Now," soliloquized the deacon, "for rare sport. When the bear gets within three or four rods of me, I will shout and clap my hands, and Mr. Bear will retreat in double-quick." On came the dog and bear, the shouting and clapping was performed, but bruin did not seem to retreat; but on the contrary, the moment he discovered the deacon, bounded toward him, showing all his teeth. Here was a dilemma; deacon S. had but a moment's time for reflection: he must fight, or flee. Wisely deciding upon the latter alternative, he quickly turned upon his heel, and very fortunately found himself near a small beach sapling, having branches quite near the ground. Up this he clambered, and when he stepped from the lower limbs upward, the paws of the bear were upon it. A victory, without a fight! a brilliant charge! A masterly retreat! The bear held the field, but the deacon held the tree, having only about 6 feet of neutral ground between them.

The bear was in a terrible rage, tried hard to climb the sapling, but could not succeed, the small limbs breaking beneath his weight, and the tree too small for the bear to hug. Herein was safety for the fugitive. Deacon S. calmly surveyed the situation, calculated his chances for escape, and reviewed and revised his theories of the nature and habits of bears in general, and of this one in particular. In the mean time bruin apparently exhausted with rage and madness, had stretched himself upon the ground at the foot of the tree. Night coming on, the fatigue of sustaining himself on his slender perch was becoming excessive. Despairing of help in any other way, and with the faint hope he might be heard, he hallooed with all his might, and repeated his cries at short intervals. It so happened that a neighbor, Matthew McAlister, was in the woods at the time, about half a mile distant, who, hearing the repeated outcry, went directly to his relief. As he neared the scene of action, the bear roused himself up, gave a parting growl, and walked sullenly away out of sight. Arriving at home after dark, the deacon related his adventure to the family. "I am thankful, *very, for your escape, but bears will be bears*," remarked Mrs. S. "This is a very uncommon bear," rejoined the deacon; but the bear-feud was ended. The children were sent no more into the woods for stray cows. As for the bear, he was a doomed culprit. The next day several of the neighbors with dogs and guns, scoured the woods, but bruin could not be found. Not to be turned aside from his purpose to capture the bear, Deacon S. slaughtered a sheep, roasted the pluck in the fire, and baited two or three log traps, (in trapper parlance, dead-falls.) The roasted mutton allured

poor bruin to his destruction. On the fourth day he was found in one of the traps, dead, and his skin was stripped off and stretched upon the barn-door as a trophy.

Deacon Safford was a man of few words, but of decided opinions,—scrupulously honest in his dealings, manly and frank in his intercourse with others, he won the confidence and friendship of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree. It was not known that he had an enemy. In politics he was a Federalist of the old school, and a member of the Washingtonian Society. He was opposed to the war of 1812; not that he at all approved of the aggressions of the British Government upon our commerce; but he insisted that the difference between the two countries ought to find a peaceful solution. Nevertheless he was a true patriot. When, on the morning of September 11, 1814, the booming of the cannon gave notice of the invasion of Plattsburgh, he was among the foremost in taking measures to repel it. Nearly crippled at the time with rheumatism, he could not go himself; but sent his eldest son, a lad of 11 years, and remarked as he lifted him up behind a mounted volunteer, that John Bull was a pretty clever old fellow, but he must keep out of Vermont. After the war was over, and the Whig party was organized, he united with it, and was a faithful adherent of the party while he lived. As may be inferred from what has been already said he was a person of unwavering rectitude of character. He made a public profession of religion, by uniting with the Congregational church in Enosburgh (the Rev. Benjamin Wooster, acting pastor) May 2, 1819, and was elected to the office of deacon in 1833.

The following incident will suffice to illustrate his Christian character, as exemplified in his unwavering faith in the bible, as of divine origin and authority, and his earnest solicitude for the spiritual welfare of others: On the occasion of his eldest son's leaving home, to reside permanently in another portion of the state, he read at morning prayers, the 3d chapter of Proverbs. Closing the bible, and turning to his son, said: "This is as you know, the unerring word of God. It is full of heavenly wisdom and precious counsel. In every possible exigency of your future life, seek and find instruction here, that will keep your feet from falling, and your soul from death."

During the latter years of his life he was afflicted, and at times prostrated, with wasting and painful disease. His sufferings and trials were severe; yet his faith and patience did not fail, enabling him to say, "Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil. Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

He died August 22, 1841, in the 71st year of his age: and the people said, "A good man, and true, has gone to his rest."

JOHN PERLEY.

BY E. PERLEY.

John Perley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 2, 1763. When he was 10 years old his mother died. His father married 2d, a widow lady with a child, which rendered his home not very pleasant. At 15 he joined the army, enlisted for 3 months, and the next year 6 months, and the year following, 6 months more, and was at this time steward of the company, being but 17 years of age. On his discharge he received his pay in continental money which scarcely sufficed to bear his expenses home. At 20 he married and rented a small farm, the avails of which with his boating, part of the time, on Merrimac river to Newburyport 30 miles, supported his family. In the year 1790, his brother James, 2 years younger, who had followed the seas, whose health had failed, was advised by his friends to go into a new country, and went to Berlin, Vt., and purchased a lot of wild land at the centre of the town, and commenced clearing; raised some corn and potatoes; laid up the body of a log-house and scraped out a cellar for the potatoes and placed the corn in the bundle over them to protect from the frost. He returned in the fall and gave a glowing description of the new country. His brother John was taken with the novelty of moving into a new country, and, seconded by his wife, who was glad to leave the dangers of boating on the river, and arrangements were made between the two brothers: John was to move to Berlin that year, and James, whose health was restored, was to take another voyage as captain's mate, to enable him to get something to make a begininng with, and then move there himself and divide the farm.

In 1791 John Perley purchased a yoke of oxen on credit for $36.00, loaded his sled with scanty materials for housekeeping, a small store of provision, and started with his wife and four small children for his new home. On the way the cow he had taken failed and

was left at Corinth, and soon after he heard it was dead, but at length he arrived at Berlin, his destined place. The thievish squirrels and mice had made free plunder of his corn, and the cornstalks were rotten and the potatoes frozen. No fodder for the oxen could be obtained short of 10 miles, at Northfield, and that not worth the drawing. He had to browse them out, and they did but just live through the spring. The neighbors in the vicinity were poor and but just beginning. One more favored than the others owned a milch-cow that gave a quart of milk a day, which was divided among four poor families —unlike the benevolence of the present generation who grudgingly give of their abundance. By day-work he had to supply the wants of the family, and to travel four miles, to find employment and buy grain, and four miles more to get it ground. But by hard labor, rigid economy and close calculation he succeeded to keep above-board. He remained in Berlin 16 years until his now increasing family, numbering 11, could not be supported on his small farm, and about this time having an opportunity of exchanging his place in Berlin for 300 acres of wild land in the town of Enosburgh, he willingly accepted to endure again the privation and hardship of settling in a new country for the benefit of his children, and in the summer of 1805 commenced felling trees and clearing land with his oldest son. They had to travel 1½ miles to get board. In the year 1806 he cleared a number of acres of land and raised provisions for his family; roofed and covered a log-house which had been made by a settler who had left, to live in till the new framed house was finished the next year; built a log-barn for the stock, and in March, 1807, moved his family, consisting of 7 sons and 4 daughters—the oldest aged 24 years and the youngest 5 months—to his new residence which was one mile of dense woods and muddy road distant from the first neighbor south, and ½ mile the other way, and 6 miles from mill. It was expensive drawing lumber and grain ground for family use on account of bad roads, but the soil was rich and very productive. He raised 200 bushels of corn among the logs of a burned fallow of 10 acres, 100 bushels choice wheat from 3 acres, and other crops in proportion; built a large framed barn in 1809; divided with his oldest son, David, who had borne the privation and hardship with him, and let him have a lot of 113 acres, in part for labor and in part for his portion of his father's property; purchased a lot of land adjoining him for $300. When hard-times and cold seasons followed in succession and he was unable to meet the payments when they became due, he received a writ from Bennington, the service of which was $16.00 This first time sued in his life, with all his poverty in former times, made him a little dispondent, but he soon, by renewed exertion and perseverance, succeeded in paying his debts and getting above-board, and was prosperous the rest of his days. At his death his property was estimated to be worth $5000. His companion died in 1827; he survived her about 3 years, being in his 67th year at the time of his death.

Three of his sons remain on the homestead, adding more land to their farms, keeping large dairies, and are "forehanded" farmers. Three more settled within 1½ miles of the old homestead are in comfortable circumstances—and one in Barton, Vt., a well-to-do farmer. The oldest is 77, the youngest 65, and one daughter, aged 79, survives.

JOSHUA MILLER.

BY H. A. CRAMTON.

JOSHUA MILLER was born in Torringford, Ct., March 8, 1775. At the age of 22 he came to northern Vermont, and located in Montgomery; remaining there about one and a half years, he purchased a farm in Enosburgh, on which he resided till his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1863, at the age of nearly 88.

March 27, 1802, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Rosier, oldest child of Mr. Charles Rosier, who is yet living, with her children on the home farm. She commenced house-keeping 66 years ago. Mrs. Miller was born in Rutland, Mass., and came to Enosburgh with her parents when about 14. She is 84, retaining her mental faculties, and attending her domestic affairs with that same neatness that marked her earlier days. In 1827 Mr. and Mrs. Miller were confirmed by Bishop Griswold, in the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Miller was energetic, both physically and mentally; twice or thrice performing the journey on foot to his native town in Connecticut; teaching school through the winter, and back again in the spring to his farm labors, in this then almost unbroken wilderness.

Being one of the proprietors of a social library at East Berkshire one winter, he read Gibbon's entire works, after the labors of the day, by fire-light, made of green beech wood and knots. At one time the librarian discovered a candle-drop on one of the books that he had had and marked, and he was charged with the offence; he jocosely protested his innocence, saying he "had not had as much grease as a candle-drop in the house, while reading the volume." The remarks caused great merriment, but the fine was not abated. This was, as he expressed it, "in an early day."

His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis W. Smith. They had 6 children, 4 now living.

EXTRACT FROM THE SERMON PREACHED AT THE FUNERAL OF MR. JOSHUA MILLER, JAN. 28, 1863.

"For about 65 years our departed brother was a resident of this town. Among the first who undertook to change 'the bleak, howling wilderness,' which covered the township of Enosburgh, into 'a fruitful field,' he entered upon his work courageously, and he did it faithfully and well.

"To his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, all who intimately knew Mr. Miller will bear witness.

"As an humble disciple of the Lord Jesus, and as a faithful member of the church, he will long be remembered. His faith in the love and grace of the Saviour filled him with hope, and was his stay and comfort in all seasons of distress and suffering. During his last earthly trial, as long as he gave evidence of conscious thought, he was still resting with unfailing faith on the mighty arm of the Redeemer."

FROM A LETTER OF H. A. CRAMTON,

"Butter and cheese are our staple products: large quantities are annually made more than the home-consumption, and shipped to the city markets. The number of cows kept is no doubt more than 2500, and but little attention is paid to any other branch of husbandry. A large percentage of the population is Canadian French, the farmers depending on them for labor. At Enosburgh Falls, a thriving little village of about 400, they have a Catholic church and large membership. This village boasts also a Brass Band—and there are several mineral springs also in the vicinity, one of which has been analysed and shows medicinal qualities equal to those of Sheldon.*

Our town is often called by its neighbors 'the pattern town,' or 'land of steady habits,'—the people are so temperate in their meats and drinks; and more, perhaps, because we have sometimes boasted of it ourselves. At a village west of us, they say they always identify us by the hay under the wagon-seat to feed the horse; and in one south by the ladies always having on oiled silk hoods to protect their bonnets, though the sun shine never so brightly. But our monied institutions are good, nor do we support five lawyers.

GOVERNOR EATON'S TEMPERANCE ADDRESS—AN EXTRACT.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, AT ENOSBURGH, IN 1855.

"An immense change in the habits of our people, in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, has taken place within the last 25 or 30 years; and, that it has, in the main, been wrought through the united and concentrated efforts of temperance associations, and could not, or would not have been wrought without them, no intelligent and candid observer will assume to deny. But let us contemplate the state of things in this respect as it was 30 years since, so that we may more clearly see the change, and may if we will, *yet* accomplish. * * * In truth it is scarcely beyond reality to say that, like a good breakfast to a beggar, rum never came amiss, and was never refused. I have myself aided in making out the papers for the sale of farms, where the notes given for them were made out payable wholly in gin. Indeed, as a currency, even for large towns, ardent spirits, were next to gold, because the demand for them was so perfectly certain. Fashion, habit, and the delusive belief that they were useful for the purposes of health and vigor, led to their daily and unquestioned use among all classes and conditions of men—and that in such quantities, that the amount consumed was not less than an average of 5 or 6 gallons per year, for every man, woman and child in the land. Indeed, we might almost reckon as true, the story that has been told of a man in those times, who on being remonstrated with for using such a large quantity of spirits in his house as he was known to do, replied with an expression of great sur-

* Numbers, after years of infirmity, having "suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that they had, and were nothing bettered, but rather grew worse," can testify that by the use of these waters they are "made *whole*." The proprietor, G. W. Darling, Esq., has not advertised in the public prints; but generously allowing free access to the fountain, situated near the highway, his advertising, at present, is in the foot-prints of the visitors.—GEO. ADAMS.

prise: "What is a barrel of whiskey a month, in a family where they haven't no milk?"

"But to go back to the prevailing state of things, special occasions for liquor drinking: At a raising, the first sill could not be laid, nor the last rafter go up, without drinking, in particular; while drinking in general came in all the way between—to say nothing of what followed after. And, in the result, those who had helped to raise the barn by day could 'nt always raise themselves at night. Sheep-washing, too, served as occasions for drinking: for men supposed they must take rum to prevent taking cold, though they were very apt thereby to catch the staggers.

"At trainings, too, there must be drinking; and not rare was it, that some of the defenders of their country went reeling home; while, perchance, weighty reasons—reasons heavier than they could bear up under—compelled others to stay out, perhaps, till morning.

"At justice courts, again, there must be drinking. And not rare was it that the proper administrators of justice found themselves, or rather were found by others, unable to poise her scales with steadiness, or to maintain their own perpendicular on their way home. Indeed, though it is not exactly a matter of court record, yet I presume it is within the memory of many of us, that one of our magistrates, as he wended his zig-zag way homeward from his courts at night, often had occasion to remark, that the roads in Enosburgh were laid 8 rods wide, and he had a right to occupy the whole width of them.

"I should not, probably, have ventured to relate the anecdote, were it not that the occurrence was at that time scarcely deemed discreditable, either to the town or the individual. In fact, a man was hardly regarded as drunk, unless he was so far gone that his legs would kick out from his line of gravity, so that he would be brought up, not exactly all-standing, but rather all-lying—perchance as helpless as a mud-turtle turned on his back; able to sprawl a little, but nothing more. To go so far as *this, was*, indeed. a *little* disreputable. And perhaps it deserves to be recorded as a matter of antiquarian history, that half a century ago there was in force in this town, a pledge against such overturning results as this—a sort of moderation pledge. For it was agreed and understood, by the early settlers of the town, that if any man got drunk, in accordance with the definition I have just given of the term, on any public day—such as training, town-meeting, or the like, he should by way of penalty dig out a stump from the tavern door-yard. And a good friend of mine, who lives less than a hundred rods from this does 'nt know, nor I don't know how many stumps were removed from his now fine-looking door-yard, under this rule; bnt if tradition tells a true tale, the number was considerable. And it is even said, that, if people got up early enough, they might occasionally see some one of our very respectable citizens going home in the gray of the morning, after having performed his expiatory task. Again—a trade at a store was an occasion for drinkIng; and I have an anecdote at command which illustrates how strong the obligation of the custom was upon the merchant to treat his customer, after trading with him. (The occurrence is said to have taken place on the New York side of the lake; though, if the story is true, I think one of the parties must certainly have been a Yankee.) According to the account, the patronizing customer took an egg, and went to the store to buy a darning-needle. The purchase was made, and the egg taken in payment. The purchaser remained some time as if waiting for something; but the merchant seemed rather disposed to take no notice of the common rule, in such case made and provided. At length the customer seemed to suspect a design to dodge, and getting somewhat out of patience, he turned and popped the momentuous question: "An't ye goin' to treat?" 'O certainly,' said the merchant, and the decanter of brandy, a bowl of sugar, a pitcher of water, and a tumbler were set on. The mixture was made, when the customer again looked up and said "I guess I'll take an egg to put into it." The same egg that had just been bought was accordingly handed on. But, on breaking it the customer exclaimed: "Here, see! the egg I let ye have had *two yelks*, and I guess you ought to let me have two darning-needles." And the darning-needle was accordingly handed over, and thus the trade was closed.

"But not to extend my remarks under this head too far, I might snm up by saying, that occasions for drinking were found both in joy and in sorrow; at birth and at death; at weddings and at funerals; at meeting and at parting; in sickness and in health; in labor and in recreations; by day and by night; in doors and out doors; in calm and in tempest; when it snowed and when it rained—and when it did neither. And thus these occasions and apologies for

dram-drinking were continually presenting themselves; and when they did not occur quite often enough to suit the particular case of the individual, he did'nt find it indispensibly necessary to wait for them. In some Catholic countries it is customary to have crosses erected at cross-roads, where the devout may kneel and worship. But the worshiper of *rum* cannot always wait for the cross-roads, and so makes the distance between these proper stopping-places a sufficient reason for stopping short of them—a *reason* in short, for not *waiting* for a *reason.*

"I have thus given you the more humorous part of the description. The sadder features I will not now touch upon. From what I have already said, and from your own observation, you know there must have been a darker aspect.—And knowing this, it is enough, without my going over a task of description which I have no heart for. The view I have presented is sufficient to show a contrast. For look at the picture here drawn, and then look around you and see for yourselves if a change has not come over the prevailing customs of the people. Dark spots enough, it is true—yes. far too many and too dark we still see; but light mingles with the shade. And in the production of the kindly change we believe the main instrumentality has been that of Temperance Associations."

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

BY REV. BENNETT EATON.

PART I.

A DISTANT VIEW FROM THE WEST.

A purple line far off I see—
Half veiled in mist it seems to be—
Lying away in the azure deep,
Reaching as far as the eye can sweep,
From the north, where we glance with a shivering chill,
To the south, where we gaze with a genial thrill;—
'Tis the Mountain-range, sublimely grand,
That stretches along Vermont's fair land!
I look, and the mists are clearing away,
Like flying shadows at dawn of day;
And the light and shade, all weird and strange,
Are mingling along that mountain-range.
I see its outline against the sky—
Its gorges deep, its ridges high;
Where waters rush and summits rise,
To kiss the deep and pierce the skies;—
Missisquoi bends its circling way
Around the towering peak of Jay;
Lamoille, with hasty current, sweeps
Close by the base of Sterling's steeps;
Mount Mansfield, rising grand and grim,
Slants zig zag to Winooski's rim;
And Camel's Hump, in emulous pride,
Stands sentry over the other side;
Farther along, in rest serene,
Old Killington's stately form is seen;
And Shrewsbury throned in lofty pride,
A grand companion by his side.
These look on Otter Creek, below,
That winds along in a lakeward flow,
While Ottaqueeche starts away,
Where their shadows fall at close of day;
And farther south, old Equinox
Lifts to the sky his crest of rocks,
While, at his feet, the Battenkill
Swells by the mists his brows distill;
And, looking still to south, I see
The last of all—Mount Anthony,
With proud observatory crowned,—
Itself the observed from far around.
But not alone such points are seen,
Wrapped in their robes of purple sheen—
The peaks above and streams below,
That highest rise and strongest flow,
For, scattered wide or thickly set,
Like stars in Evening's coronet,
The lesser points, on either hand,
Fill all the outline, long and grand.
My vision sweeps o'er the scene sublime,
Grasping the whole in a moment's time;
My spirit thrills with rapt delight,
And revels amid the enchanting sight!
And where— O where, in the wide wide world,
Is another scene like this unfurled?
Where flashing light and darkling shade,
From peak, and glen, and wood, and glade
Their mingling, quivering colors throw
On all above and all below,
Flooding with glory sky and land,
Aloft, afar, and near at hand!
And if, along that mountain-line,
Such splendors in dim distance shine,
Within its confines who can tell
What real majesty may dwell?
I seize the beauties, rich and rare,
Which, though so distant, float so fair;
And as I gaze, the distance through,
I long to gain a nearer view!

PART II.

A NEAR VIEW.

Behind me lies the country broad where late I stood and view'd
The distant mountains as they lay in dreamy solitude;
Before me now those mountains rise, so near and clearly seen
That what in distance seem'd so dim looks cheery, bright and green.
Around me rise the wealth and pride of the Green Mountain land,
With garniture arranged by Art, or fixed by Nature's hand;—

A snow-white cottage nestles here cradled in cozy rest;
A stately mansion rises there, with rich adornments drest;
A queenly village gleams afar, in splendor soft and bright,
Its walls, and roofs, and towers, and spires all bathed in mellow light;
The narrow brooks, like silver threads, through crinkled channels run;
The broader streams, like belts of light, flash up to meet the sun;
The forests stand in groups and ranks, claiming their pristine ground,
Content to throw a chastening shade o'er farms and villas round.
To scan these landscapes close and long, my ardent spirit yearns,
But chiefly to the mountain-range my eager vision turns;
I've wonder'd oft if people dwelt close to its steepy side?
If at its base were cultured lands and meadows green and wide?
And now I see the pleasant homes that dot its slopes and vales,
The farms that stretch their acres up among the hills and dales;
I've wonder'd too what spots were those upon its distant face,
That fleck'd it o'er with gray and gold in many a shining place?
And now I see the clearings there, up well nigh to its crest,
Gleaming and shimmering in the light that bathes its brow and breast;
I feel the healthful mountain-air bracing my nerves and lungs;
I hear the songs of forest-birds, trill'd by a thousand tongues;
I see the bright clear waters leap out from their hidden source,
And pour their gifts at gladsome doors along their lengthening course;
From cluster'd barns the lanes lead out to meadows high and fair,
And rolling ridges, higher still, their wealth of tillage bear;
The glimmering rows of orchard-trees stretch up the mountain-side;
The flocks and herds roam free and far o'er pastures steep and wide;
The deep ravines come darkling down, skirted with rock and wood,
Cutting between the fields, which else had closer neighborhood;
The paths and roads, anear and far, their lines and circles make
Along the banks, across the slopes, by thicket, bog, and brake,
Or plunging into gorges dark, they disappear from sight,
Emerging to the view again far up the mountain's height;
Threading these ways, as up they stretch, or curve around the hills,
Or make sharp angles by the rocks, or wind along the rills,
A carriage here and there is seen, a horseman now and then,
While footmen strike across the lots and reach the roads again;
The well fed teams are busy on the plow-land or the sward,
And men are toiling cheerily—each one a real lord;
Women are seen abroad in dress more sensible than gay,
And children frolic on the lawns or flock to school away.
Thus all I see and hear, where these Green Mountain shadows fall,
Assurance gives of comfort, health, and happiness to all;
Free as their native mountain-air, and virtuous as free,
The dwellers here appreciate VERMONT AND LIBERTY!
O beauteous land! O happy land! it had not seem'd to me
That here along this mountain-range such pleasant things could be!
And now I long to climb among those summits grand and high,
Which seem to link this paradise to that beyond the sky!

TO MOTHER,

On her Eightieth Birthday.

The sun is up, the day is here, Mother, thy natal day;
And fourscore years to thee have come, and fourscore pass'd away;
Thine ear is dull, thine eye is dim, thy brow is mark'd with care,
And, scattered round thy temples, lies thy thin and faded hair.

But through these features, changed by age and deeply furrowed o'er,
Thy soul looks out in excellence and vigor, as of yore—
As when thy life was in its prime and every sense was bright,
And plans were laid and work was done daily from morn till night.
A husband then in manly strength stood proudly by thy side,
And round thee throng'd thy children eight—their parents' joy and pride;
The star of hope look'd down upon the social landscape there,
And future scenes beneath its light lay sketched in colors fair.
And thus it was with thee, Mother, when forty years and three
Had sped their arrowy flight across thy life's bright canopy;
But trouble, stroke on stroke, has since cut off those hopes of thine,
As thunderbolts from rushing clouds disrobe the lofty pine!
At forty-four a shivering bolt fell from a cloudless sky,
And one was stricken from thy side in tender age to die—*
A precious one—a darling child, just bursting into bloom,
Whose twelfth bright summer-sun had risen to gild her early tomb!
Nine times the autumn shook its leaves on Hattie's lowly bed,
And then another precious child was number'd with the dead—
Thy namesake, Mother,—blessed girl! whom sixteen years had crown'd
With rich maturity and grace not oft so early found.
Scarce two years passed; and o'er that grave we had not ceased to weep,
Ere yet another cherished one had sunk to her last sleep—
The eldest of thy household band—a wife and mother now,
Whose two and thirty years had stamp'd their honors on her brow.
In two years more another cup of woe thy lips had press'd—
A noble boy of twenty-two fell in the distant West;
In learning's deep and fruitful mines he delved with earnest hand,
And made his grave by Pontiac's stream, far from his native land.
Thus, Mother, when thy seven and fifty years had passed away,
One half thy children in their graves in different places lay;—
Not side by side, as once they stood around the social hearth,
But sever'd far, those stricken forms were mingling with the earth.
For seventeen years the shafts of Death on other victims fell,
As if in that one family his work were done full well,
And then he threw a dart which struck thy husband at thy side,—
Beneath the weight of years he bow'd his honor'd head and died.
For five years more the summer-flowers bloom'd o'er each slumbering one,
When slowly droop'd and pass'd away from earth thy second son—
The son whose holy work it was to watch thy widow'd age,
To guard and smooth thy weary path down through life's latest stage.
That son had raised his voice full oft to preach the gospel word,
And trained his rising household in the nurture of the Lord;
But at the age of fifty-three his earthly work of love
Was done, and friends below he left, to join his friends above.
Thus of that circle more than half have left this earthly shore—
A few years since it numbered *ten*, and now it numbers *four!*
And we, *the four*, are nearing fast the deep and darkling stream,
The portals of eternity beyond—how near they seem!
On Jordan's brink thou standest now, waiting the summons o'er,
And children three remain with thee upon the hither shore—
A son,—'tis he who writes these lines—already gray with age;
A daughter, whose own children now are on life's active stage;
And she—the poor unfortunate in body and in mind,
On whom the light of intellect but partially has shined,

* Killed by the kick of a horse.

Who clings to MOTHER as the vine clings to its sheltering tree,
Whose ways and wants none else can meet as they are met by thee.
And, mother, thou hast faithful ones to watch o'er thee and thine,
To guard thy steps with faithful care adown thy life's decline;
And the poor feeble one, who clings for safety to thy breast,
Shall be sustain'd and cherish'd till she finds a heavenly rest.
Mother, we'll look beyond the stream where all is bright and fair—
No touch of pain or sorrow e'er can reach the dwellers there;
The loved ones who have left us here are on that happy shore;
We'll all soon meet in that blest land—united evermore!

REV. BENNETT EATON.

NOTE.—Mrs. Eaton was 86 last August (1868.) A year last October she spun 32 run of yarn in 15 days (2 run is a girl's day's-work), and between then and January wove 125 yards of flannel, 1 yard wide.

FAIRFAX.

BY JOHN A. UFFORD.*

Compiled from the town records, and from the accounts of the oldest inhabitants, as well as from the traditions in possession of the second generation:

Fairfax lies in the southern tier of towns of Franklin county, one township east of Lake Champlain,—bounded by charter:

"Beginning at the north-easterly corner of Westford, a township lately granted, from thence running westerly by Westford, as that runs, to the north-westerly corner thereof, which is also the south-easterly corner of Georgia; thence turning off northwardly, and running by Georgia aforesaid, as that runs, to the north-easterly corner thereof; thence turning off easterly, and running so far on a parallel line with the northwardly side line of Westford aforesaid, as that a straight line drawn from that period to the north-easterly corner bound of Westford aforesaid, shall include the contents of six miles square —23040 acres."

Its surface is broken and hilly, affording excellent pasturage for flocks, and abundant crops of hay and grain. None of its hills can claim the name of mountains, though Buck Hill comes nearest. Over this passes the Fairfield road, making a rise and fall each way of one mile.

Lamoille river, one of the largest in the State, runs through the southern part, emptying into Lake Champlain, in Colchester, near the southern line of Milton, and it was along its banks that the first settlements were made. Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, the earliest settler, reported to his friends in New Hampshire concerning its fertility: "That a razor could be drawn through its soil without dulling it." It is now thickly settled on both sides by the enterprizing farmer, and spanned by two bridges, one at the Great Falls, on the road from Fairfax to Cambridge, and the other on the road from Fairfax to Westford. There was the third bridge previous to the great freshet of 1830, by which it was carried off bodily. It was built about a mile above the Great Falls, and, in its course down the river, carried off the bridge at that place, and was broken to pieces in its passage over the Falls.

Brown's river runs W. N. and empties into the Lamoille in Fairfax. It is a small river affording but little bottom lands in Fairfax, and spanned by 2 bridges, making 4 bridges—three arched and one X—built and supported by the town. There is one brook making from Westford, in the east corner of the town, but it has no mill-privilege. The second brook that empties into the Lamoille, is Stone's brook. It rises in Fletcher, and runs through a broken country and has no bottom lands. It affords the power that drives the works of the Shepardson's carding and clothing works, saw-mill, and furnace for casting. Great Brook rises in the southern part of Fairfield, and runs nearly south till it meets the Lamoille. Its banks are wide and its valley is noted for its productiveness. Near its source is a saw-mill, built upon the farm now owned by Elijah Story, and farther down is a saw-mill owned by Nathan Buck, and in the village it carries quite an amount of machinery. A saw-mill and grist-mill owned by Damon Howard, and a short distance below the starch factory, chair factory, and saw-mill built by Julius R. Halbert; neither of them running now; and below this is the carriage shop of Weaver and Hunt, and the tannery of Henry Stearns.

*Deceased.

Beaver Meadow brook rises in the north part of the town, and runs south-westerly. There are no mills upon it at present. Upon this stream are the famous Beaver Meadows of the early settlers. They are on the farms now owned by Cyrus Leach and the late Stillman Houghton. These meadows were the main dependance of the early settlers for hay to winter their stock. The settlers from Cambridge and the eastern part of this town, would go, during summer, cut and stack the hay, and in the winter drive their cattle there for forage. They built a log-cabin, rude and rough, for their temporary residence. This was covered with loose bark, with a loft for sleeping, to render its occupants more secure from the intrusion of the unwelcome visitant of the forest. One or two men then took charge of the whole stock for a few weeks, and then others took their places. They were some 7 miles from any inhabitant. Thus would pass the long and dreary winter, isolated from the busy affairs of the world, with but few incidents to relieve the dull monotony.

It is related of one of the occupants of this cabin, who had a bushy head of hair, that one morning early, as he put his head out from the roof of his cabin to survey the things around, a large owl flew down upon him, and attempted to carry him away, thinking from the appearance of his head that it was an old hen. At the north part of the town is another brook which affords power for one saw-mill. It runs through a broken section, with no bottom lands in Fairfax, and besides these there are several smaller brooks, running through fertile valleys, upon whose banks are the remains of several beaver dams, yet distinctly to be traced. One of these, upon the farm of Albert Ufford, exists nearly as perfect as when the beavers left, with only a narrow channel where the water has cut through. Upon the banks of these streams are found the arrow-heads of the Indians, showing them to have been hunting grounds.

Fairfax is naturally divided into three separate parts. The south part, where the village is located; North Fairfax, including that portion lying north of Beaver Meadow brook and Buck Hollow, closed round by hills, through the center of which runs Great Brook, and each of these divisions has a post office, known respectively as Fairfax, North Fairfax, and Buck Hollow. The Plain, in early days, was quite a center of business, having a store, hotel, etc., but is now simply a farming district. It lies south of the river Lamoille. The forests have mostly disappeared, and only scattering wood-lots, dotting the landscape here and there, remain to tell of their former grandeur. The varieties most common are the maple, beech, elm, ash, basswood, of the deciduous varieties; the pine, hemlock, spruce, and fir, with some cedar in the swamps, of the evergreen varieties. The pine, which the charter so closely guarded, "reserving all that were fit for masts in our royal navy," has mostly disappeared; but the huge stumps, dotting the country, or trailed into fence, tell where once stood the evergreen pride of the Green Mountain State.

THE GRANT.

Fairfax was granted in the third year of the reign of George III, August 18, 1763, by Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, commander-in-chief of the forces of said Province, to Edward Burling. Viner Legraft, John Legraft, Viner Legraft, 2d, Christopher Codwain Legraft, George Legraft, William Legraft, James Legraft, James Armstrong, Timothy McCarty, William Proctor, Corden Proctor, Thomas Miller, Joseph Haviland, Paul Miller, Christopher Miller, Corden Lee, Thomas William More, Joseph Sackett, Henry Arnold, Thomas Seymore, jr., Peter Farmer, Jasper Peter Farmer, Jasper Farmer, Jasper Jasper Farmer, Thomas Gallandit, Edgar Gallandit, Peter Wallas, Thomas Wallas, Elijah Wallas, Peter Elijah Wallas, Joseph Willmot, Jasper Sackett, Jasper Sackett, jr., Peter Sackett, Samuel Deal, Samuel Deal, jr., John McKinny, William Newton, Thomas Newton, Adam Gilchrist, Adam Gilchrist, jr., Jasper Gilchrist, Edward Ager, Philip Doughty, William Wilson, William Darlington, Francis Phanber, John Sackett, George Miller, George Lester, Edward Lester, Urich Field, Stephen Dean, Nicholas Dean, Thomas Drake, Benjamin Haviland, Peter Totten, jr., Samuel Hungerford, Hon. Richard Wilbird, Esq., Daniel Warner, Esq., Nathaniel Barrel, Esq., Joseph Newmark, Esq.,—in all, 63 proprietors.

Not one of the original proprietors ever made a settlement in the town, as I can ascertain. A tract, containing 500 acres, was reserved to his Excellency B. Wentworth, which was accounted two shares; and one share was granted to the Incorporated Soci-

ety, for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; one to the glebe of the church of England, as by law established; one to the first settled minister of the gospel in said town, and one for the benefit of schools in said town, forever. The charter bears date, Province of New Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1763.

The first recorded meeting of the proprietors was held in Arlington at the house of Elnathan Merwin, inn-holder, Aug. 30, 1786.

This meeting was warned by public notice, published in the Vermont Gazette of July 1786. James Evarts was moderator, and Timothy Tood, proprietors' clerk. The proprietors then proceeded to act upon the survey of the town, and the division of the proprietors' rights. This being in order, it was voted "To lay out, as soon as may be, one hundred acres on each right for the first division, the length of the lots to be twice the breadth thereof." I do not find the surveyor mentioned in the first division, but from the connection of the first with the subsequent surveys, infer that it was John Safford of Bennington.*

This meeting then adjourned to meet at the house of Timothy Tood, in Sunderland, the following Sept., 8th day. This was adjourned to the 15th, and again to the 8th of Nov.

At the meeting of the 8th of November, a committee of three was appointed to examine the survey bills and bills of accounts for the survey of the first division. This committee consisted of John Safford, Timothy Tood, and Samuel Horsford. They reported that they approved of the allotments, and charges of the survey, which report was accepted. The proprietors then proceeded to determine the manner of dividing the lots among themselves, when it was voted "That the lots be numbered, and placed in a box, and each proprietor should then draw a ballot, and the number upon his ballot should be the number of his lot."

The next consideration was ways and means to meet the expenses of the survey. To provide for this, a tax of 21s. was levied on each right.

The next consideration was to induce an early settlement of the town. To accomplish this they voted "That if any proprietor will settle any of the undivided land before the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord 1788, he shall have liberty to make a pitch, not exceeding fifty acres, where he shall please, with this proviso, that said lot shall not be more than eighty rods in breadth, nor nearer than eighty rods to the late allotments, unless it joins them."

The next proprietors' meeting in Sunderland was adjourned to the house of James Evarts, in Georgia, Sept. 4, 1787, at which no business was transacted. The next proprietors' meeting was warned by Noah Smith, Esq., and was held at the house of Reuben Moulton, inn-holder, in Castleton, Oct. 26, 1790; leaving a space of 3 years unaccounted for by any records. The proprietors at this meeting "voted to employ John Safford, of Bennington, to complete the survey in the manner proposed to him last summer by the inhabitants of Fairfax, and by Noah Smith, Esq." What this manner was, is not known. This meeting was adjourned to the court-house in Bennington, Nov. 25, 1790. Agreeably to the adjournment they met at the court-house, and adjourned to the house of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, in Fairfax, the second Thursday in June, 1791. At this meeting Capt. Broadstreet Spafford was chosen moderator.

We must here pause a moment the better to obtain a true insight into the early settlement of the town. The original proprietors, knowing nothing of the country or the value of their rights, were glad to sell their lots even for small sums, and those who came on to settle took up the best locations, without regard to the number and division of their purchases. Other settlers, coming in, selected such locations as they desired, and held them as pitch-lots. This would have led to much confusion of titles, had not the proprietors obviated it by exchanges.

The meetings of the proprietors were now held in town, and we may justly infer that the proprietors were the inhabitants of Fairfax. Bearing this in mind we shall be prepared to understand the votes of the proprietors of the town at the meeting held at the house of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, the second Thursday of June, 1791. This meeting we have seen was organized by the choice of Captain Broadstreet Spafford, moderator. Thomas Russell was proprietors' clerk. The principal business transacted was the change

* James Evarts was appointed surveyor.—L. A. D.

of lots. Thus it was voted, "That Leicester Grosevenor have the hundred acre lot he has settled upon, in the right of John Sackett, in lieu of his draft, it being lot No. 126 in the second division." Also, "That James Crissey have the hundred acre lot he has settled upon in the right of George Willcocks, in lieu of his draft, it being lot No. 114 in the second division." &c.

The next proprietors' meeting was held Aug. 2, 1791, at the house of Thomas Russell, proprietors' clerk. At this meeting it was voted—

"To allow John Safford 5s. on each right of land surveyed by him in the 2d and 3d divisions, for extraordinary trouble over and above the price agreed upon between him and Judge Smith, for completing the survey of said divisions, public rights excepted."

This amount was to be paid in neat cattle by the 10th of September next, delivered at the house of Thomas Russell, Esq.

The remaining lots were then divided:

"Beginning with the 10th day of Sept., a number of days equal to the number of lots not then located, were marked upon ballots, Sundays excepted, and the proprieters drew each a ballot, and upon the day which came to him, he could locate his land; the one drawing the tenth having his choice first, and so on in regular succession."

This meeting finished the division of the land in the town, and was the last of the proprietors' meetings.

Early Settlers.—The first settler in this town was Capt. Broadstreet Spafford. He came from Piermont, N. H., and commenced his settlement in A. D. 1783.

He was accompanied by his two sons, Nathan and Asa, bearing upon their backs their provisions, their axes, and their trusty rifles, upon which they mainly depended for supplying themselves with food. They proceeded down the north bank of the Lamoille, blazing the trees to mark their road. They made their selection on the banks of the Lamoille, in the S. E. portion of the town, on the farm now owned by Harry Maxfield.

They commenced their clearings with the energy of men who know that their success depends upon their own industry, built themselves a cabin of logs, covered with the bark of the elm, with split basswood logs for the floor. The door of their house consisted of a blanket hung on pegs. Having thus completed their arrangements for living, they returned to New Hampshire for the winter, and in the spring removed their families to their new home. The next summer they were the only inhabitants in town; their nearest neighbors being in Cambridge, some 7 miles distant. The year following, Robert and Jose Barnett settled near them, and the year 1786, Thomas Russell. They were all kindred, or related by marriage.

Their road was down the Lamoille river, by the way of Wolcott, Johnson and Cambridge.

In the year 1787, Levi Farnsworth made the first settlement on the Plain, on the place now owned by Warren Soule. He came from Charlestown, New Hampshire, bringing only his gun and axe, and commenced his clearing, building a log-house for his residence.

During that year (1787.) Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, on his way to Burlington to mill, when near the Great Falls, saw the smoke of a cabin, and making his way across the river, discovered in Mr. Farnsworth an old acquaintance. This was the first knowledge he (Capt. B.) had of neighbors south of him.

In the Autumn of the same year, he (Mr. Farnsworth) returned to New Hampshire. In 1790 he moved his family to his new home. They moved by the way of Williston, and thence cut their road to Cambridge Borough: there crossed the Lamoille, and proceeded down its north bank, by the road of Capt. Spafford, and again fording the river just below Great Falls, cut a road to their new home about a mile distant. He was soon followed by his brothers and friends, Jasper Farnsworth, sen., Jasper Farnsworth, jr., Oliver Farnsworth and Joseph Farnsworth, all of whom settled on the Plain.

The first settlement made in North Fairfax was by Joseph Beeman, sen. and Joseph Beeman, jr., on the farm now owned by Owen Campbell, east of the brick-meeting-house. They came from Bennington in the year 1786, on foot, carrying upon their backs their provisions and utensils for opening their farms. They built a house of logs, covered it with elm bark, and floored it with basswood, cleared a small space for corn and turnips, and returned to Bennington in the Autumn. The following year they moved the family to their new home. Mr. Beeman drove up a cow, which was their main dependence for food. He brought his flour from Bennington, of which the first year he had some 300 or 400 lbs. This year he raised a patch of turnips, and a small quantity of corn.

The winter following was a season of scarcity. Many during the summer had commenced clearings, but had raised but very little grain of any kind. The nearest places at which provisions could be obtained, were distant 30 to 50 miles. Mr. Beeman returned to Bennington, in the fall, after provisions, leaving his family only a little flour, a quantity of maple sugar, and the cow. He was gone some three weeks, and we of the present day can only imagine the joy with which his return was hailed. He wintered his cow upon turnips and browse the first season, and made maple sugar to the amount of 300 or 400 lbs. The utensils were, troughs dug out of the basswood for "catching the sap;" and a three and a five-pail kettle for boiling. The boiling utensils of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, were a tea-kettle, a frying-pan, and a porridge-pot.

His sons, Joseph Beeman, jr. and Beriah Beeman, came on with him, and became permanent settlers in the town. The following season, Hampton Lovegrove and Jacob Story boarded with him, whilst they commenced settlements of their own. The settlement thus begun was soon increased by Gideon Orton, Aaron Hastings, Shores Ufford and others.

The first settlement in BUCK HOLLOW was begun by Gould Buck and Abigail Hawley, who came from Arlington in 1791. They settled on land, purchased by Lemuel Buck, of Arlington, of Elias Jackson and Eleazer Marble of Salsbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. This tract contained 1400 acres, the original rights of John, Christopher, James, Viner and William Legroft, was purchaeed for £100, and comprised the territory now known as Buck Hollow.

They came with an ox-team, to the north-part. From there, they transported their families and goods to Buck Hollow, on a hand-sled. They were followed the next year by Jesse, George, Nathan, Zadock, and Joseph Buck.

The first improvement, made where the village now stands, was by a man named Joseph Belcher, about the year 1787. He was a hunter, and had with him several dogs, a gun and an axe. He located near where the Fairfax-House now stands, built himself a log-cabin, and also one for his dogs; and they, not content to live together in peace, he built each a cabin.

His settlement, being near the blazed track connecting the river settlements with the north part, was noticed by all who passed, and people in derision gave the assemblage of huts the title of "the city," which it bore for many years, and is frequently called by its title at the present day. In 1789, William Maxfield, Leicester Grosevenor and John Andros, made permanent settlements where the village is; Leicester Grosevenor settling on the old Elder Butler farm. Stephen England, Esq. came, in about 1788, and located on the old claim of Belcher. Some few years after, he opened a hotel, which was the first in the village. He soon after sold to Hampton Lovegrove, and the old stand yet remains a house of public entertainment.

The first machinery built upon Great Brook, was by a man named Bidwell, in 1792, on the spot now occupied by the tannery of Henry Stearns. His was a log-building, with a fulling-mill, and tenter-bars for fulling and drying the cloth, which was spun and woven by the industrious hands of the women.

In 1806, Joseph Beeman, jr. built "a mill for grinding" on the spot where now stands the chair-factory. He also built a saw-mill.

Josiah Safford made the first improvement about a mill north of the village. Asa Wilkins made the first improvement in the N. E. part of the town.

TOWN-MEETINGS.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford. The following is a copy of the certificate of warning:

"Cambridge, April 20, 1787.

"This may certify that the inhabitants of the town of Fairfax had a legal warning given out to them for a town-meeting, in said Fairfax, on the 22d of March, A. D. 1787.

"To whom it may concern.

"AMOS FASSETT, *Justice of Peace.*"

Capt. Broadstreet Spafford was moderator, Thomas Russel, clerk; Nathan Spafford, constable, Broadstreet Spafford, 1st selectman, Robert Barnett 2d, and Thomas Russell, 3d.

The records would indicate but six legal voters in town at this period, viz: Broadstreet Spafford, Thomas Russell, Nathan Spafford, Robert Barnett, Asa Spafford, Jose Barnett, who were all that took the freemen's oath. The remaining town-offices were vacant during the year following, either because the legal voters had honor enough in the offices already theirs, or else it was not at that time deemed necessary to fill them. The town meeting for the year following 1788 shows a large increase in the population, as well as in the number of offices.

At this meeting Capt. Broadstreet Spafford was chosen moderator; Thomas Russell, town clerk; Nathan Spafford, constable; Broadstreet

Spafford, Thomas Richards and Silas Squires, selectmen; Thomas Russell, town treasurer; Thomas Fullonton, Levi Andros, Broadstreet Spafford, Thomas Richards, Silas Squires, listers; Francis Fullerton, grand juror; Asa Spafford, Leicester Grosevenor, surveyor of highways; Jesse Barrett, pound keeper; Moses Flood, hayward; Thomas Richards, Joseph Thurston, fence-viewers.

At this meeting it was voted to build a pound where the selectmen should fix the place. I think the place was never fixed.

There was also a vote passed on swine, which shows the inhabitants to have been keenly alive to their own interests: "That swine should run on the common—and the greater part of the town must at that time have been common—if by their owner well ringed and yoked."

In 1789 the school-lot was placed in the hands of the selectmen, to be leased by them for the benefit of schools. To meet the expenses of the town, it was voted to raise the sum of £3 lawful currency, or the worth of it in good wheat.

The expenditures of the town must have been very small, compared with the present, if that sum met them all, and we have no reason to believe it did not.

It was necessary to have some public place, upon which to post notices for town and freemen's meetings. The town therefore voted "to erect a sign-post, on which all notices should be placed, and which being placed there, should be a sufficient warning for all meetings." At the town meeting 1789, the inhabitants took into consideration the state of the roads, and voted: "That all roads in future laid out should be 8 rods wide." This vote, I think, was never carried into effect, as I know of no roads in town measuring that width.

There was also a committee chosen consisting of Capt. Thomas Richards, Daniel Clark, Nathan Spafford, Thomas Russell and Francis Fullonton, to petition the General Assembly, at its session in October, for a grant of a part of the highway in the town, to build a mill or mills, on the Great Brook, and to agree with any person or persons to build such mill or mills on said Great Brook, as they should think best for the interest of the town."

At a town meeting held at the house of Erastus Safford, March 7, 1792, the first effort to divide the town was made. This failed, as have all subsequent moves made to that effect, which have been many.

In the warning for the March-meeting of 1797, this article appeared: "To see if the town will appoint a committee to hire preaching, and to give direction, in what way." This was not acted upon, and in 1798, a special meeting was called to see if the town would have the Rev. Silas S. Bingham settle in the town, as a minister of the gospel, and if so, to choose a committee to treat with him. This was not done, but in the following year, 1799, at a meeting held at the house of Thomas Story, it was voted "to give the Rev. Silas S. Bingham ten dollars to preach two Sundays, while the societies could be organized."

The division of the minister's right of land, caused some difficulty. In 1799 it was voted:

"To divide the minister's right, so that the North Society should have the first division, the South Society, the lot adjoining James Bellow's land, and the Baptist people the lot that lies in the east part of the town; and the last division the first settled minister shall have, and that the lots shall be averaged, and the society that has the best lot shall pay back to the other society, so that each shall receive equal in value."

This did not prove satisfactory, and in 1807, James Holms being moderator, it was voted; "To appropriate the minister's rights of land in Fairfax, to the use of schools as the school-right is appropriated."

The following preamble, resolution and protest followed this vote.

"Whereas, doubts in the minds of some have arisen, and may peahaps arise, in regard to the aettlement of the Rev. Amos Tuttle, in regard to his being by, and at the request of the major part of the inhabitants, settled; Resolved, that we, the iahabitants of Fairfax, agree that the said Tuttle, on the 7th day of August last, was settled according to law, as the first settled minister in and by the major part of the inhabitants of said town, and thereby became vested in fee of the right of land granted to the first settled minister, as will more at length appear by the Charter of said Town of Fairfax"

"The above resolution passed by a very large majority of the meeting, which consisted of more than 150 freemen.

"Mr. Samuel Gladding appeared, and protested against the proceedings of the said town of Fairfax.

"Fairfax, September 2, 1806.

"Attest, ERASTUS SAFFORD, *Town Clerk.*"

Much difficulty existed at that early day in regard to the place for holding town-meetings, and the place was changed nearly as often as a meeting was called. In several consecutive town-meetings, this vote was passed: "That sheep, swine and geese shall not run at large," but from its being passed so many times, I con-

clude that it was never carried into execution. In the year 1802, the inhabitants became fully alive to the danger of sickness, and from the ravages of the small pox, and the selectmen inserted this article in the warning for a town-meeting of that year: 6th, "To see if the town will give liberty for the innoculation of the Small Pox," and it was voted, "That the selectmen have liberty to license several houses for that purpose." This proved efficacious in staying the ravages of the disease, till a better remedy was at hand—the vaccination for the cow-pox.

The proceedings of the town meetings following, possess some interest, but as the town had now fairly begun its course of prosperity, I deem it unnecessary to mention more.

TOWN CLERKS OF FAIRFAX.

Thomas Russell, 1787 'till 1795; Erastus Safford, 1795 'till 1802; Seth Ford, 1802; Erastus Safford, 1802 'till 1807; Hampton Lovegrove, 1807 'till 1821; Erastus Safford, 1821; Hampton Lovegrove, 1821 'till 1831; Nathan W. Perry, 1831 'till 1833; Churchill Sampson, 1833 'till 1844; Silas W. Brush, 1844 'till 1856; Elias H. Wells, 1856 'till 1862; Samuel Randall, 1862.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES, FROM 1787 TILL 1861:

Thomas Russell 1787, Josiah Safford '88, Nathan Spafford '89 and '90, James Farnsworth '91, Thomas Russell '92, Jonathan Danforth '93—'95, Ross Coon '96, Jonathan Danforth '97—'99.

Joseph Beeman, jr., 1800—'04, Asa Wilkins '05 and '06, Erastus Safford '07—'10, Benjamin Gale '11, Samuel Ufford '12 and '13, Joseph Holmes '14, Stephen Holmes '15 and '16, Erastus Safford '17, Samuel Parmlee '18, Elias Bellows '19 and '20, Joseph Beeman '21, Luther B. Hunt, '22—'24, Reuben Wood '26, Erastus Safford '27, James Farnsworth '28, James Bellows '29, Joseph Kingsbury '30, James Bellows '31, Joseph Learned '32 and '33, Alanson Webster '34 and 35, Alfred Wheeler '36 and '37, James Bellows '38, Lyman Hawley '39 and '40, James H. Farnsworth '41, Asa S. Gove '42, Joseph Learned '43 and '44, Reuben Dewey '45 and '46, Homer E. Hubbell '47—'51, Anson Soule '52 and '53, George Buck '54 and '55, Albert Ufford '56 and '57, Lucus Kingsbury '58 and '59, Julius Halbert '60, Homer E. Hubbell '61.

A LIST OF THOSE WHO TOOK THE FREEMEN'S OATH, FROM 1787 TO 1800.

In 1787,—Broadstreet Spafford, Nathan Spafford, Asa Spafford, Thomas Russell, Robert Barnett, Jose Barnett.

1788 and 1789,—Thomas Richards, Leicester Grosevenor, Oliver Orton, William Maxfield, Joseph Thurston, James Cressey, William Churchill, John Andros.

1790,—Joel Wilson, Deliverance Wilson, James Farnsworth, jr., David Churchill, Oliver Farnsworth, Oliver Strong.

1791,—Samuel Dawner, Samuel Cressey, John Newbrel.

1792,—Ashel Porter, Sheldon Durkee, Geo. Cutting, Oliver Farwell.

1793,—Harris Hopkins, Richard Grosevenor, Ephraim Rockway, Collis Fay, Andrew Story, Jedediah Beeman, Isaac Sabins.

1794,—Ezra Ellsworth, Daniel Ayer, Ebenezer Safford, James Thomson, James Wilson, Jacob Smith.

1795,—Moses Chadwick, John Mudget, Theophilus Blake, John Fullonton, Thomas Stickney, Gamalael Hopkins, Bradbury Blake, Jacob Warner, Benjamin Pettingil, Joshua Larabee, Simeon Hall, Benoni Mudget, Allen Minor.

1796,—John Blake, Nathan Buck, Lewis Sweetling, William Chadwick, Joseph Ellis, Josiah Grout, Hezekiah Wright, Ebenezer Smith, Samuel Tubbs, James Smith, Jabez Safford.

1797,—Jonathan Doughty, Parker Carr, Josiah Farnsworth, Joseph Kingsbury.

1798,—Churchill Sampson, Aseph Barrett, Libeus Dayley.

1800,—Benjamin Gale, Samuel Parmlee, Oliver Parmlee, Jonathan Parmlee, Moses Parmlee.

THE GREAT FALLS,

On the River Lamoille, are situated in the south-east part of the town. The valley above, which is wide and fertile, is here intercepted by a range of hills, running N. E., and narrowed to a space just sufficient for the river and a road to pass on either side. Here, in the distance of 30 rods, the water attains a fall of 88 feet, not one continuous descent, but a series of small cascades, over which the waters leap and sparkle. The roar of the waters can be heard at the distance of 5 or 6 miles, and in the coldest days of winter, the vapor arising from them looks as though the nymphs of the Lamoille had there assembled, and were boiling a huge tea-kettle for a social party. It is very picturesque as it is approached from the west; the Green Mountains, with old Mansfield rear-

ing its head over all, stand out in relief for the back-ground. On either side, the hills are dotted with the flocks of the farmer, or covered with their native forests. And there is a simple quiet loveliness, that charms the beholder, and paints a picture which he ever afterwards delights to recall.

These Falls afford an excellent privilege for manufacturers, but have never yet been improved to half their capacity. A ledge of rocks, passing across at the head, forms a natural dam of great capacity, which is much increased by an artificial dam, built across the channel worn through the rocks by the wear of ages. By blasting through this ledge on either side, some 15 or 20 feet, a canal is formed for conducting the water to the driving of machinery, which floods will not carry off, nor rot destroy.

The Great Falls came, in the division of the town, to the right of Joseph Sackett. He made no improvement upon them, nor did he, as I can learn, ever see them Failing to pay the state-tax, they were sold at the public vendue, at Esq. Ives', to James Evarts. His purchase was surveyed the following year. The original survey reads thus:

"August 5, 1791.

"Surveyed for James Evarts, Esq., a piece of land covering the Great Falls, on the river Lamoille in Fairfax, containing about 48 acres, in the original right of Joseph Sackett, which was sold at Esq. Ives' vendue, to pay state tax of 10 pence per hundred acres, &c.

"JAMES HAWLEY, *Surveyor.*"

In 1791, the first mill in town, was built at the Great Falls, by Judge Amos Fassett, of Cambridge. It was a frame building, and the inhabitants from Buck Hollow, North Fairfax, Cambridge and Westford, turned out to raise it. In the same building were his saw-mill and grist-mill. Previous to this, the inhabitants had gone to Burlington and Vergennes, for milling. From his hands they passed to Felix Stearns, and from him to Asa Wilkins, and from him to his son, Daniel Wilkins. Whilst in his possession, a company of men from Boston came on for the purpose of buying the privilege, with the intention of establishing a large woolen-factory. Thinking his price exorbitant, however, they relinquished their design, and finally bought where the city of Lowell now stands.

Crane & Crandall established the first clothing works at the Great Falls; but their building was carried off by the great freshet of June, 1830. A woolen-factory was built on a small scale, and a few years afterward, burned.

The Great Falls are now owned by S. N. Gant and J. M. Beeman, principally. S. N Gant built a new flouring mill, of 4 run of stone, in 1850. He also has a saw-mill and planing-machine, which do an extensive business. His logs are principally floated from the head waters of the Lamoille, and are chiefly spruce. J. M. Beeman has a saw-mill, planing-machine &c., which does an extensive business.

Shephardson's Works, on Stone's Branch, about a mile N. E. of the Great Falls, were first started in the year 1810, by the erection of a saw-mill. In 1828, a carding-machine was put in operation by the present proprietor, Deacon Ansel Shephardson. This did quite an extensive business, till 1848, when he erected a woolen manufactory, and removed his carding-machine into the new building. His machinery is driven by an overshot wheel 26½ feet in diameter. He carries his water by a canal, some 75 rods, and over the road, which passes through the valley at a height of 35 feet. There is a blacksmith's shop in the place, owned by Benjamin Kenfield, and a furnace for casting.

SCHOOLS.

The town was first divided into school-districts in 1796; but previous to this, schools had been carried on by private enterprise.—"The first, taught in the south part of the town was by Jedediah Safford, in the stoop of his father's log house. The *second* in that district, was taught by Harlow Orton, in Capt. Safford's new barn. They had school but five days in the week, Saturdays being taken to wash and mend the children's clothes, so that they could attend meeting on the Sabbath."

The first school taught in North Fairfax was by David Sears. These early schools were generally taught in private houses in the winter, and in summer, some barn was occupied for a school-house. I asked the oldest resident of the town, Beriah Beeman, to describe to me the old school-houses of the first settlers: "They," said he, "were built of logs, with a huge fire-place in one end, and a door in the other, on each side was one window. The desks were made by driving pegs into side-logs, and upon these placing unplaned boards. The seats were made movable." This was a great improvement upon private rooms. In these houses did the first generation of the town receive their education. Here they conned their spelling-books, and testaments, and practiced at their copy-books—becoming good readers, correct spellers and fair penmen. If by chance an arithmetic or a geography was obtained, the owners were prepared

to become the leaders of the school, and were looked up to as prodigies in their circles. In asking old teachers the wages received, their reply was, but little more than board. The story still holds current, that one of these early candidates for schoolmaster's honors, on making application for a school, was asked his terms, and that he, looking at the wide mouthed fireplace, answered, "he thought he could cut the wood and teach the school for the ashes he could make."

But soon the right of land belonging to the schools began to yield something of a revenue, so that in 1796, three trustees were appointed at the March meeting of that year, to take charge of the school-money. They were Thomas Farnsworth, Phineas Page and Theophilus Blake. The following persons, at the same meeting, were appointed trustees of schools, exercising the same functions as our committees of the present day, viz: Erastus Safford, Asa Wilkins, Stephen Holmes, Abijah Hawley, Elkanah Lathróp and Zepheniah Holmes, showing that there were 6 school districts maintaining schools in that year. In 1811, the number of school-districts maintaining schools was 11, and the number of scholars returned was 466; showing a rapid increase in the early settlement of the town.

In the year 1861 the number of school-districts making returns and sustaining schools was 17, and the number of scholars of all ages attending school was 475; showing but small increase in scholars for the half-century following 1811. This must be accounted for partly in the difference of the school-laws, the old law requiring all children between the ages of 4 and 18 to be returned, whilst the present law only requires those who attend school. Another reason is, that many of the young men emigrate early to the tempting West, and there settle. The first frame-school-house built, was in the village, near the stone-dwelling of the late Gen. Grout.

THE ERECTION OF THE INSTITUTION BUILDINGS.

Though there had been many select schools taught in town; yet, previous to the year 1853, there had been no building erected or prepared for this purpose. This was a want sadly felt by the inhabitants, and in the year previous, 1852, the question of removing the Hampton Institution, then located at New Hampton, New Hampshire, to Fairfax, was agitated. This was first conceived by the Rev. L. A. Dunn, and Rev. H. I. Parker. They brought it before the people of Fairfax, and entered into a correspondence with the Trustees of the Institution. The result was, that the Trustees guaranteed its removal, provided a certain amount of endowment should be raised, and buildings be erected for its reception. An estimate was made of their cost, viz: $10,000, and subscriptions immediately put in circulation. This was in the spring of 1852. The most active and indefatigable workers, in circulating the subscription, were J. H. Farnsworth, Reuben Dewey, Silas W. Brush, Heman Hunt, and S. D. Alfred. The amount was raised principally in Fairfax, though some in other towns gave liberally. Judge J. D. Farnsworth and J. H. Farnsworth gave the location, 4 acres of land.

The buildings were planned by the Rev. L. A. Dunn. The committee chosen to superintend the construction was Heman Hunt, Damon Howard and Reuben Dewey. The buildings consist of a centre building containing a large audience-hall, and surmounted by a dome, and two wings containing the resitation-rooms, libraries, reading-rooms and cabinets; making a front of 140 feet, with basements under the whole. The old Baptist and Congregationalist church, (the Congregational being bought out) was converted into the main building, receiving an addition of 20 feet in length. Active operations commenced in the spring of 1853, a large force being employed, Heman Hunt taking personal supervision of their construction, and they were so far completed, that a school was opened in the August following. The buildings were completed entirely the following June, 1854, at a cost of $10,680—a deficiency to be raised of $1100. To finish the buildings, it was necessary to raise this. The inhabitants had given liberally, and no more could be raised by subscription. In this emergency ten men, viz; S. D. Alfred, Albert Ufford, Heman Hunt, Damon Howard, Reuben Dewey, Harry Maxfield, H. C. Safford, L. A. Dunn, Franklin Hunt and Ira Hunt, entered into a bond to bear an equal share of the deficiency. These men had signed heavily upon the first subscription. They had also given liberally upon a second.

Thus was the enterprise completed, and many teachers have gone from this Institute into the different States of the great West, where they have been faithful laborers in the field of knowledge.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern kept was by Hampton Lovegrove, in North Fairfax, a few years after his settlement on the farm now owned by Harmon Johnson.

The house had but one room at first, and quite small at that; but the year after he built an addition, and here entertainment was provided so that no one could complain, for "mine host" was a jolly soul, full of dry jokes and good humor, which did much to smooth over the roughness of frontier life, and make his house the favorite resort of the traveler. The next tavern was opened by Capt. Erastus Safford. His house was composed of two rooms, and one of them covered on the floor by split and hewn basswood timber. His sign was "Rest for the heavy laden and weary traveler," written upon a piece of paper, nailed upon a board and stuck into a hollow stump before his door, and his establishment was quite a place of resort on account of the good cheer provided by his estimable wife. He did not keep up his sign many years, but his house remained the resort for many drovers, while Montreal was the great mart for the sale of cattle.

There was also a tavern kept for a number of years, on the river near Capt. Spafford's, by Robert Barnett—and Stephen England opened the first tavern in "the city," a small house with an addition of two small rooms on the back side. He sold to Hampton Lovegrove, and moved to the Plain. And a tavern was kept some years opposite the store-house of Gen. Grout, by Bradbury Blake.

In those early times the business was quite profitable: in later years there has been but one sustained, the Valley Hotel, whose proprietors have been innumerable. It was erected by Ira Farnsworth. Its present proprietor is Samuel Randall.

The Fairfax-House was opened in the spring of 1862, by Mrs. Whitney. It is on the old stand first occupied by Stephen England.

BRIDGES, ROADS, &C.

The old ford of the Lamoille, a short distance below the Great Falls, was used for the few first years of the settlements.

In 1792, at its session in October, the Legislature granted a lottery for the purpose of raising $500,00, to build a bridge over the Lamoille river in Fairfax. This was drawn, and the bridge built was the first one in the town, and stood about 20 rods below the present one, on the Fairfax and Westford road. The next bridge was over Brown's river, built in 1795, near where the present one is located on the Hartford road. They found a large hemlock tree at the right place, cut it down so that it should fall across the stream: this answered for one string-piece; another was then drawn across, and over these were laid cross-pieces of hewn logs. The old toll-bridge was built near the year 1820, over the Lamoille, on the spot occupied by the first bridge. It stood some 15 years.

The first road in town was that marked out by Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, and underbrushed, so that they could get through. After the settlement of Mr. Beeman in North Fairfax, a road was cut through to his place. For the first few years this was worked by cutting out the small trees, and dodging the large ones. A road was next opened in the same manner, from Georgia to the North part of the town, and from there to Buck Hollow.

The first mail-route was through from Danville to St. Albans. A man by the name of Trescott carried the post, as it was called at that time. He was succeeded by his son, Solon Trescott. The mail was carried on horseback, the carrier having a tin horn, which he blew on his approach to the settlements. It was carried in saddle-bags, and he delivered the matter to the inhabitants, as he went along—being a sort of traveling post-office. The only paper he carried was the North Star, published in Danville. Fairfax is now a distributing office, and a daily mail runs from Georgia depot to it, and is announced by the whistle of the engine; and the man who should take only a village newspaper now, would be as far behind the times as he who took the North Star then, was ahead of them.

The number of road districts now in town is 28, requiring 28 highway-surveyors.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The first frame-house built in town was by Joel Leonard in 1792, on the farm now owned by Thomas Story; the first frame-barn by Levi Farnsworth, on the place now owned by Warren Soule; Seth Ford, carpenter.

The first frame school-house built was near the house of Gen. Grout.

The first single wagon brought into town was by Josiah Brush, in 1808; previous to this there were several two-horse wagons, and

numerous ox-carts upon which people would visit about, but the most of traveling was on horse-back.

The first company of volunteer cavalry organized in Franklin Co., was at the tavern of Hampton Lovegrove, about the year 1791. The company numbered some 60 men from the different towns.

Seth Pomeroy was Capt; Eldad Butler, 1st Lieut; Damon Barlow, 2d Lieut; Joseph Beeman, Cornet.

The first doctor in town was Aaron Hastings. He settled in North Fairfax; frequently served as a lawyer, and is represented to to have been a shrewd, active man. The next was Ross Coon; of him I can get but little information.

The first mowing-machine was brought into town by Reuben Hunt, about 1855.

The first town-hall was built in 1807, or near that time, and was occupied many years for preaching.

AN OLD-TIME MARRIAGE, AND THE TURN-OUT.

The marriage was between Benjamin Pettingill and Nabby Ford. The guests were invited, and a dance was to come off in the evening. The conveyance was a heavy two-horse sleigh owned by Samuel Safford. With this and a span of horses, harnessed, not with silver tips, but with rough harnesses, rope tugs, and rope reins, he started early and carried in his partner. Then another young man took the team, and did likewise; and so on, till all were brought in. This was a turn-out of the first quality, in those early days.

Men who live upon the farms where their fathers or grandfathers struck the first blow: Harry P. Safford, Cassius Buck, Lyman Hawley, Aaron Orton.

Farms improved before 1800: Of the settlers in town previous to the year 1800, now living, there are Joseph Kingsbury, able to be about and quite smart, (1861) aged 91 years; Taylor Lawton, able to be about and smart, aged 83; Beriah Beeman, confined to the house, yet remembering well the events of the early time, 80 years of age; Thomas Story, in his 75th year, remaining on the place his father bought and settled upon, with only 2 acres cleared; active and smart, managing his farm of 47 acres with the aid of a small boy; Zadock Buck in his 89th year, able to move about without much trouble—walked the last spring over Buck Hill, a distance of 2 miles; Hopkins Safford, now in his 71st year, is the oldest man born in town, and, as near as I can make out, the first born in town. He lives on the land where his father first settled, though his brother, H. C. Safford, occupies the homestead. Aaron Orton ranks next, being a few months younger. Cyrus Wells, 91 in May; Mrs. Stickney, 93; Rhoda Parmalee, 84 years; Eunice Olmstead, 82 years; Lavinia Howard, 80 years; Joseph Learned, 83 years—living on the place which he first settled,—his mind is still undimmed, able to do considerable work upon his farm.

EAR MARKS FOR CATTLE.

These marks were the own peculiar property of the individuals recording them. The ear was selected for marking, because it could be easily seen at some distance, and marks made upon it were not likely to become obliterated. This practice has now become nearly obsolete, but the record is quite interesting, and shows considerable ingenuity among the inhabitants in cutting some 141 different marks upon the ears of their cattle.

The descendants of the first settlers cannot, even with the closest study, understand the toils and privations, hardships and shifts, which their parents and grandparents were obliged to endure in their first efforts to render the wilderness of Vermont the smiling land of plenty that it now is. I very much doubt if, of the generation now coming upon the stage of action, one in fifty could tell the mark their parents and grandparents used to identify their herds. I subjoin a few as specimens, also the date of their record:

Sept. 10th, 1788, Erastus Safford's is a crop off the right ear. Nov. 13th, 1790, Joseph Beeman, jr.'s mark is a slit in the left ear.—May 22d, 1793, Gould Buck's mark is a crop off the left ear, and a swallow fork on the right ear. July 6th, 1796, Samuel Ufford's mark is a half crop the under side of both ears. June 17th, 1807, Amos Tuttle's mark is a crop off the right ear, and a half penny the upper side of the same ear. Nov. 12th, 1807, Joseph Parmelee's mark is a swallow-tail on each ear.

Attest, HAMPTON LOVEGROVE, Town Clerk.

THE VILLAGE

contains 84 dwelling-houses, 2 hotels, 4 stores, 2 groceries, 2 carriage-shops, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 tin-shop, 1 marble-shop, 1 tailor's shop, I paint-shop, 5 shoemakers' shops, 1 tannery, 1 candy manufactory, 1 watch repairer, 2 lawyers' offices, 3 doctors' offices, 2 churches, 2 school-houses, 1 institution of

learning, 3 milliners' shops, 1 saw-mill in operation and 1 idle, 1 manufactory of washing machines.

The oldest established lawyer is Homer E. Hubbell; the oldest established physician, J. H. Farnsworth; the oldest settled minister, L. A. Dunn; the oldest established merchant. S. D. Alfred.

North Fairfax has 2 churches, 1 saw-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 doctor. The Village, as I have described it, is as it stands at the present. In addition, there is a grist-mill of one run of stone, and a cabinet-shop. Formerly, the brothers Farrar were quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of stone and earthen ware,—they are now removed from town. Two of them, Eben and Stephen, were drowned on the St. Lawrence in 18— by the burning of the steamer.

Families which made early settlements, of whom none of their descendants, bearing their name, live in town, at present: The Spaffords, 3 families, settled at an early day; the Barnetts, 3 families; the Grosevenors, 3 families; the Cresseys, 3 families; the Parmelees, 5 families; the Farwells, 2 families; the Fullertons, 2 families; the Hopkinson, 4 families.

CAPT. BROADSTREET SPAFFORD

came from Piermont, N. H., in 1783, and was the first settler in town; at his house the first town-meeting was held. He was the first moderator of a town-meeting, and first selectman. He was buried in the burying-ground near where he first settled,—no headstone marks his resting place.

THOMAS RUSSELL, ESQ.,

settled in town about the year 1786, on the place known as the Swift farm, now owned by Harrison A. Hunter. He was the first representative, and several years proprietors' clerk; town clerk from 1787 till 1796; justice of the peace for many years; a teacher of the schools in the village during several winters; a stirring, active man, well calculated to be among the first to settle up a new country.—He moved to Missisquoi Bay, where he died. None of his name now live in town.

NATHAN SPAFFORD,

son of Capt. Broadstreet, moved in with his father in 1783; was chosen first constable, and retained that office many years. Many of the deeds of the town are granted by him in virtue of his office, the lands being sold to pay delinquent taxes. He was two years representative; none of his name now ive in town.

ROBERT BARNETT

settled about the year 1786, in the south-east corner of the town, on the Lamoille; was selectman the first year the town was organized; in subsequent years filled several town offices. None of his name now live in town.

LAVINIA HOWARD,

was the daughter of John Smith, who settled in 1794,—she was then 13 years of age. In 1803 she married Marshal Howard, one of the early settlers. She is now living, at the age of 80 years, doing her housework without help. She has a large family mostly living in town.

NATHAN MURRY,

or, as he was more commonly called, old blind Murry, settled in the S. E. part of the town at an early day. He served in the Revolutionary War; enlisted in 1776 in Capt. Sopers' Co., Col. Reed's Reg., Mass. Line; in 1820, being 70 years of age, he applied for a pension, and showed the following schedule of property to the Court, viz. 1 old chest, 4 chairs, 1 old table, 1 three-pail kettle, 1 tea-kettle, and 2 spinning wheels; and further stated, that he was a cooper by trade, but from blindness was unable to work. His property was appraised by two old Revolutionary soldiers. The following is the appraisal:

"We the undersigned, freeholders of Fairfax, have ap praised the property of Nathan Murry of Fairfax, and set the whole to be worth the sum of nine dollars, as witness our hands.

JEREMIAH AUSTIN,
SOLOMON BURDICK.

Fairfax, Nov. 14th, 1820."

Mr. Murry died in 1846, aged 96.

PHINEAS PAGE,

born in Lunenburg, Mass.; moved to Charlestown, N. H., when a young man; married a Miss Labaree; after her death again married Jane West; moved from there to Fairfax in 1788, and settled on the farm now owned by Amos Prindle, He brought up his goods by an ox-cart, his wife riding on horseback; died at the age of 64. His daughter Eunice, by his first wife, first married Samuel Ufford, and after his death Timothy Olmsted. She still lives, at the advanced age of 82, with her son Samuel D. Ufford, upon the old homestead, settled by her first husband, and his father Shores Ufford.

JACOB STORY,

born in Bennington in 1762, served one campaign in the Revolutionary war; was at Bennington at the time of the battle, but took no part in it, being too young; married Susanna Merrill, of Bennington; moved to Fairfax in 1788; settled upon the place now owned by Hiram Cook, and afterward changed for the place upon which his son Elijah Story now lives. He died in 1835, aged 73, leaving four sons, now living, viz. John, in Madrid, N. Y.; Joseph and Elijah, in Fairfax, and Andrew, in Cambridge, Vt.

GIDEON ORTON,

the son of John Orton, was born in Farmington, Ct.; from there he moved to Massachusetts, and afterward to New York, where remaining a short time, he moved to Shaftsbury, Vt.; here he was married to Phebe Oatman; in 1789 came to Fairfax, and located his farm where his son Aaron Orton now lives. He boarded the first season with Thomas Russell, Esq., his farm being three miles distant from his boarding-place. In the spring following he moved his family to Fairfax and was soon followed by his brother Oliver, and others of his friends. His son Aaron Orton, was born the first year he moved up and now lives on the old homestead where his father struck the first blow.

HAMPTON LOVEGROVE

was born at, or in the vicinity of Norwich, Ct. His father was born in the city of London, and came to this country while yet a young man. He married a Miss Fillmore.—Mr. Lovegrove was the only offspring of this marriage. His mother died while he was quite young, and his father married the second time, and a few years after this, his father died, when his step-mother took charge of him till he was of age to care for himself.

His grandfather Fillmore, when young, having an eager desire to go to sea, embarked on board a ship, sailing from New London and when a few days out the vessel was captured by the pirates. He with some of his comrades contrived together to effect their escape; and this they did, killing the captain of the pirates, and several of his crew, taking the rest prisoners, and bringing them and their vessel back into port. At the age of 7 years he drove a team, transporting supplies for the army of the Revolution. He came to Bennington at an early age, where he was married to Seviah Story, also of Bennington; moved to Fairfax in 1788, and commenced improvement on the place now owned by Harmon Johnson; the following year moved up his family; on this place opened the first hotel in town; a few years after bought the tavern of Squire England, where the Fairfax house now stands, a part of which house is the old original tavern of Sqire England. He kept public house here for many years, to the satisfaction of the traveling public, and the people of the town; was the first post-master; town clerk from 1807 till 1831, with the exception of one year which office he declined after that period; filled many other town offices, and retained the esteem of his fellow-citizens till his death—July 4, 1848,—in his 80th year. One son, Edward Lovegrove, is now living in Potsdam, N. Y.

JOSIAH SAFFORD.

Josiah Safford's grandfather emigrated from Staffordshire, England, in 1670, and settled in Ipswich, Connecticut. One of his sons named John, moved to Norwich, Ct., with his wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Morton, and 5 children;—all of whom died there except Joseph, who, in 1763, with his family moved to Bennington, Vt. His son, Josiah, the subject of this sketch, moved to Fairfax in 1788, and commenced his settlement, making the first improvement in what is now called the Safford neighborhood. He was representative in the legislature in 1788, being the second representative; was moderator of several town meetings; served as selectman, in 1790 and '91, and died aged 85.

CAPT. ERASTUS SAFFORD,

son of Josiah, was born in Norwich, Ct.; moved with his father to Bennington, at the age of 6 years; in 1789 came on to Fairfax, and began opening a farm S. of his father's; built a log-house, and cleared a small piece of land, and returned to Bennington on foot—the horse which he rode up having strayed. He married Clarissa Hopkins, of Bennington, the year previous to his coming to Fairfax; and in the winter of 1791 moved his family, consisting of his wife and one child, to Fairfax—passing down lake Champlain on the ice, to Georgia—thence, by means of blazed trees, to his new home. He was chosen selectman the year he moved into town; in 1792, in company with James Farnsworth, was a committee for building the first bridge over the Lamoille—$500 having been raised for that purpose by lottery; was chosen town

clerk in 1797, and served, with the exception of one year, till 1807—was chosen to represent his town in the legislature during the years 1807, '08, '09 and '10—also in 1817 and '27; was a staunch whig, and a man who carried much influence in party politics.

He opened, as has been before said, the second tavern in town, and many of the early town-meetings were held at his house. The farm upon which he struck the first blow is now in possession of his son, H. C. Safford, whose house is situated but a short distance from the first log-house built upon the place. He was a finely formed man, erect in his carriage, and in physical strength had but few equals, even in that day of strong men—scarcely ever knowing a sick day. Without the advantages of much schooling, his intellect was vigorous and quick, and his fund of information large. A hard-working and industrious man, he early acquired and held the esteem of the citizens of his town, retained his faculties till an advanced age, and died aged 86.

GEN. JOSIAH GROUT

was born in Charlestown, N. H., June 9, 1792. His father re-moved with his family to Charlestown, from Lunenburg, Mass., about the year 1766. During the Revolutionary War, he served as commissary in the army. Josiah was his fourth son. He came to Fairfax in the year 1795, selected a location for a farm on the Lamoille, and made some improvement; returned to N. H.; was married in Walpole, Jan. 9, 1797, to Sarah White, formerly of Leominster, Mass., and soon after returned to his home in Fairfax. Here he pursued his avocation, a farmer; being called upon by his townsmen to serve as selectman, lister, justice of the peace, and constable. He was ever patriotic in the service of his country, and passed through the various grades of militia offices, till age cleared him. In the war of 1812 he was an earnest supporter of the administration, and active in carrying on measures for its prosecution. In the fall of 1813, by order of Elias Fassett, Brigadier General, he was called upon to take command of a regiment of militia, as Major, and march to the border of Canada, to protect the frontier from the raids of the enemy. He was stationed successively at Chazy, Chateaugay, Cumberland Head and French Mills, Under this call he served 3 months—"cheerfully participating in every hardship and danger, and discharging every duty to the satisfaction of all concerned"—for which service he afterwards received a warrant of government-land.

In Sept. of 1814, when the British were approaching Plattsburg, he voluntarily shouldered his gun and knapsack, and hastened to the field of action, and was soon after chosen captain of a company of volunteers. With this company, he soon engaged with a company of British, in which the British Captain and several of his men were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners and marched into camp. In 1815 he was appointed Colonel of the second regiment of militia; in 1818, as appears by the journal of the Assembly of the State, was elected a Brigadier General. It reads as follows:

"The ballots being taken, sorted and counted, for a Brigadier General in the third Brigade and third Division, of the Militia of this State, in the room of Gen. John Wines, resigned, it appears that Josiah Grout was duly elected."

He accepted and held the office till 1823, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Samuel Fairbanks, of Georgia, who 2 years after, was succeeded by James Farnsworth, of Fairfax. He was a good citizen and neighbor, respected by all. He had a vigorous constitution, and enjoyed good health till the summer of 1852; when, being attacked by paralysis, he lingered till Jan. 9, 1853, when he died, in his 81st year. He left one son, a preacher of the gospel in Michigan, and three daughters.

JUDGE JOSEPH BEEMAN

was born in Warren, Ct. His father, Joseph Beeman, sen., married in Warren, Catherine Durkee, by whom he had 10 children. He moved, in the early settlement of the State, to Bennington: in 1786, he and his son, Judge Beeman, came to Fairfax; and, branching out from the river settlement, made a pitch about 10 miles from Capt. Broadstreet Spafford. This was the first improvement in North Fairfax. Joseph Beeman was 23 years of age at the time, he commenced life as a farmer which occupation he carried on, either personally or by hiring, till his death, upon the farm which he first settled. He built the first cider-mill in the place, and many barrels of this beverage of the settlers found its way to the neighboring towns. He also studied surveying, about the year 1800, with Judge

Amos Fassett, of Cambridge, and was employed in this profession, more or less, till old age incapacitated him. He traced out the old division lines of Fairfax, Cambridge, Westford, Georgia and Fairfield, and run the town-lines of many towns in Franklin Co; was employed by many of the town proprietors to look after their rights, and to sell them to the best advantage; became, from his knowledge of the country, a large proprietor of excellent land: in 1806 moved to the village, and built the first saw-mill and grist-mill upon Great Brook which did a goodly amount of business, and which were known for a long time as Beeman's Mills. About this time he was appointed surveyor-general, which office he held till 1813, when the federal party, being in the ascendant, turned out of office all not of their party, and Mr. Beeman, being a strong democrat, was dropped. On Sept. 10, 1813, he met the commissioners at Bennington, to fix the boundary-line between Vermont and New York, which business required his presence till Oct. 8th, following. Concerning his connection with the battle of Plattsburgh, I give his own words, from a journal kept at that time:

"Friday, 6th of Sept. 1814. Attended freemen's meeting. Went this night to Plattsburg; got there just at daylight. The British had besieged the place."

The freemen's meeting of which he speaks, was broken up by the news of the enemy's advance upon Plattsburg. Some started immediately for the scene of action. Others went home for their guns and knapsacks, and followed the next morning.

"Wednesday, Sept. 7. Was at Plattsburg this day. Went with a sloop to Grand Isle, and brought from there 123 volunteers to camp—thence proceeded to Salmon River, in the night. Staid in the vicinity till the 11th, which was the memorable day on which the battle of Plattsburg was fought, on the lake, and by the land forces. Monday, 12th—Followed the retreating enemy toward Lake Champlain, and returned to camp at night."

He returned home on the 13th, and on the 14th went back to Grand Isle, to look up a horse which he had lost. On the 16th returned to Plattsburg, and viewed the fleet, both American and British; and the next day searched for cannon, supposed to have been thrown into the creek by the British. He was Captain of a company during this time, but his roll is lost. In 1818 or '20 he was appointed Judge of the County Court; represented his town in the legislature during the years of 1800, '01, '02, '03 and '04; also in 1821—being a strong democrat and carrying much influence in politics. He was frequently called to preside in town meetings, and to fill the various town offices; and was frequently appointed administrator to settle estates. He married Nancy Merrill, of Bennington, in 1793, by whom he had a family of 8 children, only 2 of whom are now living.

His brother, Beriah Beeman, who moved into town at the same time, is yet living, the oldest inhabitant of the town. He came in at the age of 7, and is now 81. Their descendents yet living in town are numerous.

JUDGE JOSEPH D. FARNSWORTH, M. D., was born in Middletown, Ct., Dec. 22, 1771. His father was assistant commissary in the Revolutionary War, and was sent to Vermont, being the first commissary in the State. His great-grandfather was a physician in Connecticut. The mortar which he used is now in the possession of J. H. Farnsworth, M. D., of Fairfax, his descendant in the direct line. His father moved with his family to Bennington during the Revolution, whilst he was quite young. Here he attended school at the academy, remaining till he returned to Middletown, where he studied medicine with Dr. Osburn. Having finished his studies he located and commenced practice in Plattsburg, N. Y., at the age of 18, where he remained about a year. He then removed to Vergennes, Vt., where he remained about the same time, when he again moved to Pownal, and from there to Fairfield, in 1795, where he remained in practice of his profession till 1824. He moved that year to Charlotte, where he was engaged in practice till 1836, when he moved to St. Albans, where he remained 3 years, and then settled in Fairfax, locating in the village. He was appointed judge of the county court, in 1804, and served for 20 years, holding one court in St Albans after his removal to Charlotte, returning for that purpose. He was holding court, Sept. 11, 1814, when the boom of the cannon at Plattsburg announced that the fight had begun. He adjourned the court and departed for the scene of action; volunteered his services as surgeon, was accepted, and served for 4 days in that office.

He was town clerk in Fairfield for nearly 20 years, retaining the office till he left; rep-

resented that town in the legislature for 20 years, and attained the reputation of a sound and able legislator; was often called to preside over meetings of a benevolent and religious order, and was widely known for his benevolence towards such enterprises. He was a man seemingly almost incapable of fatigue. His ride as a physician extended through the neighboring towns. He would attend court at St. Albans, and on his return visit his patients, during the night, taking but a few hours of sleep. He amassed a fortune by his energy, which placed him among the wealthy men of his section, and died in 1857, being 85 years and 9 months of age. He has two sons living at the present time, J. H. Farnsworth, M. D., in Fairfax, and Joseph A. Farnsworth in St. Albans.

HON. DAVID OLMSTED,

the son of Timothy and Eunice Olmsted, was born in Fairfax, in 1822. He and his brother Page were the only issue of the second marriage of Timothy Olmsted and Eunice Ufford, the widow of Samuel Ufford, and daughter of Phineas Page, one of the oldest settlers of the town. The only advantages of education he received were the common schools of 35 years ago. At the age of 16 he moved to the West, and stopped the first season at Mineral Point, southern Wisconsin, and engaged in lead mining. Whilst stopping here the hotel, at which he boarded, took fire during the night; discovering the flames, he threw himself from the chamber window and aroused the inmates. Everything he possessed was destroyed, and he found himself naked as he sprang from his bed. He however found friends, who supplied him with clothing, and he again commenced to work his way to fortune.

In the following December, 1838, he, with his brother Page, who had gone out in the fall, removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where they found employment till the next spring. July, 1840, they started again on foot to look up a new home on the west side of the Mississippi, having purchased blankets, cooking utensils, and provisions. They went west about 50 miles into the Winnebago country, to where Government was building a fort, now Ft. Atkinson, Ia., but soon returned to what is now Monona, Ia., and selected a claim, cut logs, and backed them a short distance, and erected the first cabin in Monona. They were the only white inhabitants at that time, and for the next 8 months in that township; nor were any nearer, then on the east, than 6 miles; on the south 15 miles, and none west or north, to the Pacific and British Possessions, except a few government soldiers and employees. This place was 13 miles west of the Mississippi, 2 miles south-east of the lands belonging to the Indians, and 2½ miles from an Indian village. The cabin they built contained two rooms, where they commenced trading with the Indians, and continued in trade two years, when they threw it up, and each selected another claim adjoining the first. Two years after this, David Olmsted sold out his claim, and again removed to Ft. Atkinson, where he engaged in the Indian trade with W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who were heavy Indian traders, and obtained a wonderful influence over the tribe. When the convention was called to form a state constitution for Iowa, in 1846, he was chosen delegate for Clayton county, and occupied a prominent position in that body; during the Mexican war he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen lieutenant: this company was stationed at Ft. Atkinson to supply the place of the regulars: in 1847, in company with Henry C. Rhodes, he purchased the interest of the Messrs. Ewing in the Indian trade with the Winnebagoes; in 1848, this tribe being removed to Long Prairie, Minnesota, he accompanied them, and it was mainly owing to his exertions, that their removal was accomplished peaceably; in June, 1848, the Winnebagoes, leaving Ft. Atkinson, for Wabashaw Prairie, and fearing the climate of their selected home, and making a treaty with old Wabashaw, for a part of his domain, and refusing to proceed farther, and remaining here 6 weeks awaiting instructions from the government, by using his influence, he prevailed upon them to comply with the wishes of their great father at Washington. The Indians always called him the "good man." Established at Long Prairie, he endeavored to open a shorter route to Sauk Rapids, where their supplies were obtained. Taking with him an old French voyager, he proceeded on horseback with but two days' provisions. Toward evening of the second day they perceived that they were lost, and therefore dismounted, hung their saddles upon the trees, turned their horses loose, and determined to strike across through the network of lakes

swamps and aspen thickets, on foot. They soon found their trials had but just begun. The remnant of provision was soon gone. They had pistols, but their powder they were obliged to save for kindling fires. The Frenchman managed to catch two small sun-fish, and a frog, their only food the seven days they were lost after leaving their horses. The Frenchman became partially deranged, and it was with much difficulty that he could be governed, but Mr. Olmsted pressed on, knowing it was his only hope, and at the end of the ninth day they emerged from the wilderness, and stood on the banks of Sauk river, where they met a friend in search of them from the Rapids. The Frenchman died 6 months after, and Olmsted's constitution received a shock which was the foundation of that insidious disease which brought him to an early grave.

On his return to Long Prairie, he was elected member of the first legislative council of the territory of Minnesota, at its session in St. Paul; he was chosen its president, which position he occupied with marked ability for 2 years, and in 1853 gave up the Indian trade to the regret of his many red friends, and removed to St. Paul; bought the *Minnesota Democrat*, then started about one year, which he edited with marked ability. He started the first daily paper in Minnesota. His opposition to the charter of government, granting lands to the old N. W. Railroad which, on the part of corporations was a grand fraud, caused Congress to repeal the law, and the agents of the company, finding they could not control him, bought out his press. He was elected mayor of St. Paul in the spring of 1854, upon her first municipal election, over older residents; in 1855 moved to Winona, then a village of 25 houses, became fully identified with her every enterprise, contributed much to her prosperity, and in July, 1855, his many friends in the territory requested him to run as delegate to congress. His opponents were H. M. Rice, democrat, and W. R. Marshall, republican. H. M. Rice was elected, yet the canvass added much to his reputation as an honest and high-minded man. His health now, which had been failing for some time, induced him to spend the winter of 1856 and '57 in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. He was accompanied by his nephew, N. B. Ufford. He seemed to receive some good, and in the fall of 1857 started again to visit them, but on arriving in Fairfax, where his mother resided and many friends, he was prostrated so as to be scarcely able to leave his bed—and yet he lingered over three years. During his sickness he watched, with anxious solicitude, the disturbed condition of our country, but left before the storm, which was then threatening, burst in its fury. Firm in his principles, he began political life a democrat, and ended by being a republican,—was never a partisan, but always a patriot. He died Feb. 2, 1861, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Albans. His wife was a daughter of Judge Stevens of St. Albans, and, with two children, survives him.

P. P. OLMSTED, ESQ.,

brother of the former, settled with him in Monona, where he now resides. He was elected justice of the peace in 1841. At that time, his jurisdiction extended north to the British possessions, and west to the Missouri river. The population, at that time, consisted principally of Indians and soldiers, the inhabitants proper being about 250 (now over 20,000.) There were several thousand Indians, and, as justice, he was several times called upon to hold examinations, where some of them were charged with murder. In 1843, he was summoned by Capt. Sumner (now General under McClellan), to hold examination of three Indians, charged with the murder of two men named Fagarden and Atwood; also two children of Fagarden, about 20 miles S. E. of Ft. Atkinson. He committed them, and afterward two of the Indians were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. In 1844 he held another examination of an Indian charged with murdering a man named Archy, and again, in 1846, of another Indian charged with murdering a man named Riley, 2½ miles from his house. He was justice till 1856, with the exception of one year; was postmaster in 1849, and is now a member of the board of county supervisors for Clayton Co.

There died in the month of January, 1863, the two oldest persons in town, viz. Mrs. Stickney, mentioned in the sketches sent you by Dr. Brush, and Mr. Danforth of North Fairfax, mentioned in my MS. This leaves Mr. Cyrus Wells the oldest person now living in town.

LETTER,* WITH THE MSS. OF MR. UFFORD.

Fairfax, July 7th, 1862.

Dear Miss Hemenway: The limit which you allowed me to finish my chapter of town history, has been exceeded by a few days—for which I must ask your pardon. I have spent some 4 weeks, in collecting and collating the materials, and I found it much more of a task than I anticipated. I worked upon it the 4th, hoping to get it ready to go out Saturday, but could not. I did not feel much like work nor play. I had great fear that our armies before Richmond had been cut to pieces, and, do the best I could, a heavy cloud would settle over my spirits. I hope we have heard the worst,—if so, there is yet a chance to retrieve our disaster. I wished to go in the 9th, but the duty of finishing my work for you held me back, and now that it is finished I feel at liberty once more.

I have two brothers in the army—one in the brave old 2d, the other in the Cavalry.—Both have seen hard service and yet they are willing to endure and suffer for the perpetuity of our glorious Government, more free than the world has ever before seen. I feel a pride in my native State, that when nearly every heart is wrung by the fear of the loss of near or dear friends, she still sends forth her sons to the battle-field. Mothers and sisters hide their anguish and bid sons and brothers go forth,—the maiden kisses her lover and tells him, his country first,—fathers cheer up their sons by telling them of the immortal deeds of those who first fought for independence. Amid such scenes as this it has been hard for me to bring my mind to the task of writing history. I too have had labor to perform—the harvest of men taken out of the State has weakened the force left at home, and those here must work harder to make up the deficiency, so if our brave soldier-boys should return they would find full garners to welcome—for, though the loving words of friends would be dear, we can imagine how the imagination would wander to the pantry after a long campaign, deprived of the luxuries of home.

Early in the spring I passed over town, looking up the few old people yet living who participated in its first settlement, but they were mostly gone. The few that remained were getting old. They remembered a few things, but they were disconnected. I searched the town records and verified their statements. I obtained hints of other things, and by refreshing their minds a little their memory came back—the cobwebs of years were brushed off, and they were as bright as ever. So have I worked. At last, having it nearly completed, I have read it to several, and asked them to point out errors, if any should strike their minds. With the corrections, I have re-written from my notes, and the manuscript, as I send it, I judge to be correct. Use it as you see fit.

I have looked around for a canvasser, but have not obtained one. The men are all too busy in these busy times, and the girls are afraid to undertake the work. I would recommend you to write to Miss Pamelia A. Alfred, Fairfax, giving her your terms and requesting her to act as agent. I think this should be the ladies' work, and I believe she would do it well. If you wish one in different parts of the town, I would recommend Ellen Story, North Fairfax, and Frances Buck, Buck Hollow.

Wishing you all the success your noble enterprise demands, I subscribe myself your friend, JOHN UFFORD.

JOHN UFFORD.

FROM MRS. G. H. SAFFORD.

John Ufford, our town historian was a son of Albert Ufford, born in Fairfax, July 18, 1834. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in acquiring what education a district school could afford. At the opening of the N. H. Institution in Fairfax, he entered as a student, where he remained, with the exception of an occasional term, spent in teaching, until he graduated. He was possessed of more than ordinary intellectual ability, which being connected with a strong will, enabled him to overcome all obstacles to a thorough education. On entering the institution, he connected himself with the Social Fraternity, one of its literary societies, where he soon became a very efficient member, doing much to strengthen the society, and benefit his fellow students.

As a speaker, his ideas were original, and

* We seldom give a letter, but this young man died so soon after, and the letter shows so noble a heart, we cannot refrain from giving it *et literatim*. It is an unconscious auto-biography, dearer than any biography. —*Ed.*

his arguments clear and to the point, always giving him an attentive audience. He was sincerely in earnest in whatever he attempted, and soon became an example of thoroughness to those by whom he was surrounded.—Prof. Upham in speaking of Mr. Ufford as a student, said, that he always made circumstances conform to his will. He graduated with honor, and soon after removed to the West, purposing to enter the legal profession. He was offered a situation in the office of a well established lawyer, in Dubuque, Iowa, but was obliged to decline on account of poor health, much to his regret. The Western climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Fairfax, and in the fall of 1860 accepted a situation as principal of a government school in Canada, where he met with good success.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he came home with the intention of enlisting in the service of his country; but finding that a brother had already entered the service, he returned to Canada, and completed his engagement. He was an earnest patriot, and in the fall of '62 enlisted in the 11th Vermont, and did much to obtain recruits. On the mustering and inspection of the regiment, however, on account of a slight physical defect he was not accepted, which was a great disappointment to him.

Soon after returning to Fairfax he became interested in Miss Hemenway's efforts to give to Vermont a permanent History, and entered with energy on a preparation of the history of his native town. He spent much time and labor in collecting materials and preparing an authentic history.

In the spring of '63, he was attacked with typhoid fever, which caused his death, June 26, 1863, in his 29th year. Though his death occured at a time when mourning was general, his loss was deeply felt by his friends and townsmen.

JOSIAH BRUSH.

BY DR. A. G. BRUSH.

One of the oldest and first settlers of North Fairfax, was Josiah Brush, one of the volunteers at the battle of Bennington. He resided at the time near Bennington, but afterwards moved to Castleton, at the head of Castleton Pond, and kept a public-house for about 10 years, when he removed to Fairfax, and kept the first public-house in the north part of the town where he remained nearly 35 years, when he once more removed to Swanton, where he died in 1832, aged 91 years. He raised a family of 5 boys and 4 girls. When war was declared with England, in 1812, he ordered his 5 sons, Joshua, Smith, Josiah jr., Epenetus and Jonathan to at once enlist, whereupon they all obeyed, and served their country with honor.

Josiah was 1st Lieutenant, and when the militia was called, warned out the company and marched for Burlington, Oct. 5, 1813, and thence to Cumberland Head, and then to Shergrea, N. Y., where they served till winter, when Lieut. Brush was taken sick. He was brought home and was confined to his bed for 2 years. At the close of the war he received a discharge from ever being obliged to do military duty again. He and his wife are the oldest couple now residing in town. He was born in Castleton in 1784. His wife, Sarah Eldrey, was born at New Haven, Ct., in 1786; moved to New Haven, Vt., about 1794, and in 1804 came to Fairfax to teach school in a log school-house near Aaron Orton's place, riding horseback, 55 miles, through woods and fording streams, which journey she accomplished in a day. She taught the school and completed the above journey two more successive years, when in 1807, she was married to Josiah Brush and has ever lived in said town, and at the present day is able to do her own housework. She is mother to 8 living children, grandmother to 41, and great-grandmother to 6, making 55 in the Josiah Brush family at the present time (1862.) Since the battle of Bennington the number of descendants from Josiah Brush is 371.

I have also a history of about 400 names of revolutionary soldiers; of about 4000 of the soldiers of 1812, and of 1000 who were engaged in the Canadian frontier disturbance, April 4th—19th, 1839.

THOMAS STICKNEY,

one of the old soldiers, who was born in Haverhill, N. H., in 1755, and who served in New Hampshire 3 years, lives here and can read and write without "specks." He is aged 96 years, and is the only revolutionary soldier now living in the county (1862). He married Eunice Willson. The following is a schedule of his property in 1820:

One cow, - - -	$15.00
Six sheep, - - -	6.00
One shote, - - -	2.70
One calf, - - - -	1.50
One yearling steer, -	6.00
Six old chairs, - - -	.75
One pair old fire-dogs, -	.50
One cast-iron nail hammer,	.25
One old plough, - -	1.50
One old desk, - -	2.00
One ax, - - - -	.75
One hoe, - - -	.50
	$37.45

Appraised by us this 11th of July, 1820.

JOSEPH BEEMAN,
ASA WILKINS.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN FAIRFAX.

BY REV. L. A. DUNN.

The settlement commenced in 1783 at first progressed very slowly, and it does not appear that any professedly pious persons came into town until the spring of 1790, when Mr. John Cressey, member of the Baptist Church in Bath, N. H., joined the settlement; and about the same time also Mr. Josiah Safford and Mr. Stephen Churchill and their wives came into the town. These were professedly pious persons, and in a little log-house about one mile north of the village, near the present residence of Mr. Albert Ufford, they commenced public worship. On a beautiful sunny Sabbath in June, 1790, the silence of the primeval forest was broken in upon by the voice of prayer and praise. Mr. Cressey conducted the services, and his son James constituted the choir. In 1793 Mr. Elisha Andrews, a licentiate of a Baptist church, came to reside in town, and during the summer preached on the Sabbath. On Oct. 3d, 1793, he was ordained. The services were held in the open air—he kneeling on a little flat rock near the late residence of Dea. Silas Safford.

In September, 1793, the church, consisting then of 25 members, was organized about one month prior to the ordination of Mr. Andrews, whose salary was provided for in the following manner: Dea. Thurstin engaged to board Mr. Andrews and wife; other members of the church agreed to furnish their clothing and $5 in money to purchase books. The year was a very prosperous one; 45 were added by baptism. At the close of the year Mr. Andrews left, for what reason does not now appear. The records of the church from this period to March 21, 1806, are lost. It is however quite probable that during this time, by deaths, removals and other causes, the church had well nigh become extinct.

In the autumn of 1801, Ephraim Butler, a young man and a young convert, came into the place and commenced visiting from house to house. In 1806 an interesting revival was enjoyed, and 65 added by baptism, and Mr. Butler was licensed, and has been permitted to preach the gospel for more than half a century. He is still living, (March 1861.) July 29th, 1806, the church voted to give Rev. Amos Tuttle a call to become their pastor. This call was accepted, and Aug. 7th, 1806, he was installed, Isaac Sawyer, Samuel Churchill, Samuel Holmes, Joseph Call and A. Crossman taking part in the services.

We find nothing specific in relation to the salary, until Nov. 16th, 1809, this report of a committee:

"The committee report that the church pay Elder Tuttle two hundred dollars in the following articles, viz: $20.00 worth of pork, 15.00 worth of beef, 5.00 worth of tallow, 15.00 worth of rye, 10.00 worth of wool, 25.00 worth of wheat, 10.00 worth of flax. The remainder to be paid in articles convenient for the church. E. Safford, Samuel Cressey, committee. Voted to accept the report."

On the 13th of Sept., 1806, Stephen Holmes and Asa Wilkins were chosen deacons. Here is one of the brightest days in the history of this church. During the year, 70 had been added by baptism; the labors of a young and talented minister had been secured; two able and efficient deacons had been chosen; but, bright as was the day, a long dreary night followed. For the next 6 years the church book presents but little else than the record of church labors, church trials and church exclusion. Only one baptism is reported during these years. Their young pastor, it would seem, had great faith in church discipline, and they seemed disposed to make a pretty thorough trial to ascertain what virtue there might be in pruning. In addition to a great number of offences of a personal character, for which persons were labored with and finally excluded, there were several points of more general interest that came under the cognizance of the church during this period. First, the question whether a minister should receive a stated salary was fully discussed in church meeting, and result-

ed in the exclusion of one of the deacons and the dismission of the other from the duties of his office. And then a political society known as the Washingtonian Society—its merits had to be discussed, and resulted in the exclusion of 10 members. The question whether a minister had a right to vote was also proposed and fully discussed. The pruning process, in a word, was carried to that extent that they found it difficult to obtain their pork, beef, tallow, rye, wool, wheat and flax, according to the stipulation of the committee, and therefore their minister was dismissed in 1812.

For the next 5 years, from 1812 to 1817, the church was destitute of a pastor, and for about four years they continued the work of disciplining their members.

In the summer of 1816 an interesting revival of religion commenced in a district school taught by Miss Sophia Stone, now Mrs. Safford, and in the course of a few months 24 were baptized into the church. In April, 1817, while the revival was still in progress, Rev. Mr. Tuttle returned on a visit to the people of his former charge. Arrangements were soon made for him again to settle as the pastor of the church, and he at once entered upon the duties of his office, and for the next three years the work of church discipline was prosecuted with all due earnestness, nearly every church-meeting was occupied with a church trial.

Under date of June 10, 1820, we find the first record of the famous controversy on baptism that for a time threatened to destroy the Baptist church of Fairfax. The pastor, Rev. A. Tuttle, and a large number of the church, it seems, contended that no baptism was valid unless administered by a regular Baptist minister. From this view others dissented, and contended that if a believer was baptized or immersed by a regularly ordained minister, on profession of his faith, his baptism was valid baptism, though the minister might be a member of a denomination other than Baptist. After many months discussion the question was brought to a test vote June 10, 1820, and by a small majority the church voted to sustain the views of the pastor and his associates. A vote was then passed directing the moderator to admonish those who in opinion dissented from the majority. And at a meeting held July 14, 1820, a motion was made to withdraw the hand of fellowship from those who had been admonished. The church however voted not to withdraw the hand of fellowship, a few that first voted with the majority not being prepared for such extreme measures. At this stage of matters 33 members, including the pastor, the deacons and the clerk, left the church and established a meeting by themselves; and at a meeting held by the church August 11, 1821, these 33 members were excluded, and this day was undoubtedly the darkest day the Baptist church in Fairfax ever witnessed. A bare majority of names remained on the old platform; but 33 of their number, including all the officers of the church, stood as excluded members. The church however sustained their meetings, Rev. Ephraim Butler preaching for them about one half of the time for some four years. Feb. 22, 1825, of the number excluded 22 returned to the church, and made a satisfactory confession, and were restored to the fellowship of the church, and an interesting revival of religion followed. But though most of the seceding members had been restored to the fellowship of the church, yet it soon became apparent that the cause of the difficulty had not been removed, and the baptismal question continued to be much agitated both in public and private. A remonstrance bearing the names of 25 of the persons who had before seceded and had been restored in February, 1829, was presented to the church, and this opened the whole subject anew, and after much discussion, June 6th, 1829, the church withdrew the hand of fellowship from the 25 who had signed this remonstrance. Nov. 19, 1831, three of these members returned and made a most humble confession, and were restored to the fellowship of the church. Others soon followed, and before the close of 1832 nearly all of the seceding members had been restored, all in turn giving a solemn pledge that they would never again agitate this question to the grief of the brethren.

In 1830 Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D. D., then residing in Westford, but now president of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, commenced preaching with this church one half of the time, and was instrumental, to a considerable extent, of effecting the reconciliation as above.

Thus ended one of the most serious difficulties that ever disturbed the peace of this

church. This was on "spurious baptism" as the seceding party termed all baptisms not performed by regular Baptist ministers, and commenced in private circles as early as 1819. In 1820 it was brought into the church, and before the close of the year the church divided, the seceding party established a separate meeting, and the church remained in a divided state for some 13 years. During this distracted state of the church other denominations gained ground, and prejudice against the sentiments of the Baptists took deep root, and the denomination lost ground, which after the labor of years they have not been able fully to regain. At this point in our history we take leave of Rev. Amos Tuttle. His record as now given will fail to do justice to his memory without a few additional facts. It is true he was not very successful in building up this church, but it must not be inferred that he was not a sound theologian and an able preacher. His views of baptism were evidently a little in advance of the denomination, but on all other points of Scripture doctrine as believed by Baptists, his views were regarded not only sound but remarkably clear. He was regarded by those who knew him best as a true, warm-hearted friend, an affectionate and faithful pastor, and as a most powerful preacher. He was open and frank and conscientious almost to a fault. The clearness of his conception, the soundness of his logic and the readiness of his utterance made him popular with the masses, while the integrity of his heart, the purity of his life, and the sincerity of his friendship bound him very firmly to the heart of his friends. He was ever a warm advocate of *correct* church discipline, to this subject he gave much time and thought, and perhaps in his day there was no man in the denomination that had clearer or more correct views of this subject than he possessed. Blending with this superior knowledge, quick perception, sound reason and ready utterance, he was qualified in an eminent degree to manage difficult cases of church discipline. And the great error of his life was undoubtedly in using this special talent a little too freely. He did not make sufficient allowance for the weakness of human nature, but seemed to think that by proper discipline or pruning a church could be reared not having "spot or wrinkle or any such thing."

In July, 1832, Mr. J. C. Bryant, then a licentiate, commenced his labors with the church, and labored with much acceptance for several months. Near the close of 1833 Rev. Isaiah Huntley engaged to supply the pulpit one half the time. His labors were quite successful,—peace and harmony were restored, an interesting revival enjoyed, and the church strengthened. May, 1837, Rev. Simeon Fletcher commenced his labors with this people and remained some two years. During this time nothing of special interest appears on the record. The work of church dicipline was still carried forward with considerable earnestness, though not quite equal to former years. The church had also suffered severely in numbers owing to the spirit of emigration, till by deaths, removals, and exclusions, the church had become very much reduced.

Oct. 2., 1839, Rev. C. W. Hodges commenced a series of religious meetings, which continued about two weeks and resulted in much good. In the course of about ten months 31 were baptized.

In May, 1840, Rev. H. D. Hodge accepted a call from the church to become their pastor, and entered at once on the duties of his office. Nov. 4, 1840, Rev. C. W. Hodges commenced another series of meetings, and in a few weeks 16 were baptized. In August, 1842, Rev. H. D. Hodge resigned his pastorate charge. During the period he served the church their numbers were greatly diminished by removals, but yet his labors evidently, under God, accomplished much good. The meetings of the church assumed more of a devotional character, and less time was occupied in church discipline. In fact the period of his pastorate seems a transition period in the history of this church. Up to this time the discipline of the church was strict and severe even to a fault, and probably took the lead in this respect of all the churches in this region. For 30 years there was one or more cases of discipline before the church during almost the entire time. The meetings of the church, instead of being devoted to social worship and religious exercises, were devoted to the examining of witnesses and listening to church trials. Since 1840 there has been a very great change on this point, the members seemingly have become tired of church trials and church exclusions, and for a few years past discipline has been greatly if not criminally neglected.



Engd by J. C. Buttre

J. B. Richardson

MAJ GEN J. B. RICHARDSON

In the spring of 1843 L. A. Dunn, the present pastor of the church, but then a licentiate, commenced his labors with this people. On the 4th of October he was ordained.

The history of the church since 1843 the writer will not attempt to give, he must leave this work to be performed by those who shall come after him. He will only give a brief summary of statistics. During his pastorate 376 have been added to the church— 67 by letter and 309 by baptism; 75 have been dismissed, 11 have been excluded; present number 326.

This church at an early day was most thoroughly indoctrinated in the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible as taught by our denomination. It has ever been thoroughly Calvinistic, though not Antinomian; and there have never been but a very few cases of apostacy. On all the doctrines and ordinances of our denomination, there has ever been a great unanimity of feeling except on the single point of baptism when administered by pedo-baptist ministers. Millerism, Universalism, Perfectionism, Spiritualism, and the legion of other "isms" that have made such terrible work with so many Baptist churches in this region, have had but little or no effect upon this church. This church for more than half a century has seemed rooted and grounded in its faith. At times some have complained of its Antinomian tendencies, and others have complained of its Armenian proclivities, but without being moved by the one or disturbed by the other, it has held on the even tenor of its way. This church has had 18 pastors, whose names have already been mentioned. In addition to those names, Rev. Joseph Call, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, Rev. Roswell Mears, and others of sacred memory, have often preached with this people and rendered valuable service. This church has licensed some 18 young men to preach the gospel, and has ordained two— its first and present pastor.

In 1824 this church, in connection with the Congregational church, erected a meeting-house—a plain wooden structure 40 by 50 ft., which was the first meeting-house erected in town. In 1848 the Baptist church built a neat, substantial brick house of the same size. It was dedicated Sept. 18, 1848, the pastor preaching the sermon, and Rev. Alva Sabin and others taking part in the exercise. In 1851 the house was enlarged by dividing the building a little back of the center, and then removing the rear part of the house back 16 feet—thus giving room for 16 new pews. It was repainted and frescoed, and Sept. 21, 1851 reopened for public worship. It was furnished with a good bell and organ.

Such is a brief review of the history of this church. It had its commencement among the log-cabins of the new settlement, and has grown and increased with the population of the town. It has had its perils, and hitherto the Lord hath helped us, and this church is now permitted to have its place beside churches of other denominations in our town and county.

Fairfax, April, 1869.

MAJ. GEN. ISRAEL BUSH RICHARDSON.

FROM THE FAMILY.

Gen. Richardson, son of Israel Putnam Richardson, and Susan Holmes Richardson, was born in Fairfax, Vt., Dec. 26, 1815; made a cadet, 1836; brevet 2nd. Lieut. Third Infantry, July 1, 1841; First Lieut., Sept. 1846; commanded his company and was distinguished in battle of Cerro Gordo; brevet Captain for gallant conduct in battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, August 1847; brevet Major for gallant conduct in battle of Chapultepec; Captain, March, 1851; brevet Major Third Infantry; resigned September 30, 1855; Colonel Second Michigan Volunteers, April 25, 1861; Brig.-Gen., May 17, 1861; Maj.-General, July, 1862; died at Sharpsburgh, Nov. 3rd, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, while commanding a division in the corps of Gen. Sumner. He was wounded while directing the fire of one of his batteries. He was dismounted and in an exposed position when he was hit in the shoulder by a piece of shrapnel. The painful wound deprived him of the pleasure of commanding his men during the remainder of the action.

He was one of the first men in Michigan to volunteer for three years, and was made a Col. of the Second Regiment, which became the first three years regiment. Gen. Richardson commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run and was soon after made a Brig. Gen. It was his brigade that covered the Federal retreat and held the pursuing enemy at bay at Centreville. He was the hero of the first day's fight at Blackburn's Ford. Shortly after this and during all the Penin-

sula campaign he was in command of a Division. He was in all the principal battles in the Peninsula, Williamsburgh, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Mills and others, and always served with distinguished skill and bravery.

So conspicuous and undoubted was his bravery that his soldiers familiarly dubbed him as "Fighting Dick"—a soubriquet with which the nation has delighted to honor him." —*Detroit Advertiser & Tribune, Nov.* 5, 1862.

Gen. Richardson was buried with proper military ceremony at Pontiac, Michigan, Nov. 11, 1862, under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Terry. The funeral services of the Episcopal church were read by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Pontiac, and the sermon was pronounced by the Rev. A. Eldridge, D. D., of Detroit, of the Presbyterian church, of which Gen. R. was a constant attendant. He had been twice married. He was first married to Dona Senorita Stevenson, of El Paso, Texas, Aug. 3, 1850, who died at El Passe New Mexico, Aug. 8, 1851. He was again married, May 29, 1861, in Detroit, Mich., to Miss Frances A. Traver, only daughter of the late Simon A. Traver, Esq., of Kalamazoo, Mich., who, with a young child, survives him.

From the Chicago Times.

Col. I. B. Richardson, of the Second Michigan Infantry, who has distinguished himself by the plain, short and business-like report of his operations, quite as much as by his bravery in the field, is a man of massive frame, with the true iron-like expression of the men of the Green Mountains, of usually quiet manners and unpretentious address. He was educated at West Point, and served nearly 20 years in the army of the United States, which he left a short time since with the rank of Major. His experience as a fighter has been very great. During the Mexican war he distinguished himself in nearly every important battle, and perhaps received more brevets than any other officer of his rank. He was known in the army by the soubriquet of "Fighting Dick," and it was said of him by an officer—himself greatly distinguished for bravery—under whom he served, that "Richardson never appeared well out of battle, but that in one he was magnificent."

In every-day life Col. Richardson is the slowest and most deliberate of mortals. He has none of the martinet in his discipline. Perhaps he should be styled careless in this regard. Neither does he display the particularity as to dress which usually characterizes regular officers. But he can live as his men do and, if there is any fight in them, he will be sure to bring it out. He probably never knew what fear was in his life, and goes under fire with as much *nonchalance* as ordinary people go to breakfast. None of the commanders sent to Washington by the States were greeted with a heartier welcome by the Commander-in-chief than he was. "I'm glad," said the old General upon meeting him, "to have my fighting Dick with me again, and have plenty of work for him to do;" and in a few days afterwards he placed him at the head of the brigade with which he covered the retreat of the army at Bull Run —a fact which is now proved by the official account, but which the New York papers, most unaccountably, have kept from the public, probably because he was not appointed from New York city. Yet every description which has been given of the engagement reveals that he was in the right place at the right time, and that whatever he had to do was well done. This, too, without any special design to give him prominence, but because the battle without Richardson would be a funeral without the corpse. He will undoubtedly be one of the principal figures of the war.

Colonel Richardson is about 6 feet in height, broad-chested, compact and powerful in form. He is bronzed by the constant exposure of many years of military life, has a loud sonorous voice, which it would take many cannon to drown, and a piercing fiery eye, which few men can meet in anger. His intonation and pronunciation are that of a New Englander. No one who hears him speak can doubt where he comes from. He is no holiday soldier, and has no doubt that war is earnest business, in which man must shoot and be shot, and not a mere opportunity to wear fine clothes, and disport in the bravery of evening parades.

From the New York Times.

THE LATE GEN. RICHARDSON.

A brief message comes by telegraph, announcing that Maj-Gen. Israel B. Richardson died at Sharpsburgh on Monday night, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. So great a loss was seldom told in so few words. The nation is called to mourn one of its staunchest supporters, the army one of its most gallant leaders. His comrades in battle

—and in few battles has our flag been borne where "Fighting Dick" did not lead the van —will learn their loss with heavy hearts, and for his death alone the future historian will write the victory of Antietam dearly bought.

Gen. Richardson entered West Point early in life, and graduated with honor. In the Mexican war, where the making of splendid names was less sudden than in the present contest, there were three names that were seldom absent from the Commander-in-chief's dispatches—Richardson, Ringgold and Roberts. At Cerro Gordo, a First Lieutenant commanding his company, the young hero's brow was sprinkled with fire, and he received the baptism of "Fighting Dick," for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, he was breveted Captain, and at Chapultepec—one of the little storming party that swept like a steel-crested wave over the heights—he won his majority. Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec—a prouder record no man need ask. Promotion in those days, when it was thought a soldier did only his duty when he stood like a wall and fought like a lion at bay, was slow and must needs be well merited, but seldom were a Major's spurs speedier won or better earned.

When his country had no further use for him, seemingly, Major Richardson left the army for a farm in Michigan. But he did not beat his sword into a plow-share—it hung ever bright and ready to his hand against the time when his country should need it. He forestalled the President's call for men, and had a regiment well-nigh organized in his State by the time the Proclamation came rolling over the prairies. With "Fighting Dick" to lead them, men enough were found to follow. But he was not suffered to remain a Colonel long. He needed no introduction to his old commander at Washington, and a few days found him in command of a brigade with a General's star on his shoulder. On the disastrous day which hurled back our army in broken fragments upon Washington, he was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery, and if individual heroism could have turned the tide of battle, it would not have gone against us. When news of the rout and shameful retreat were brought to Gen. Scott's ears, almost his first question was, "Where was my Fighting Dick?" The record of the day told. When the Army of the Potomac made its memorable advance upon Manassas, in March last, the writer of this stood with Gen. Richardson around the deserted fortifications at Centreville. "These are formidable works and a strong position, General," we remarked. "Yes, but a much smaller army of us took Chapultepec," he replied.

When the route to Richmond was changed, and the Peninsula was made the *point d'appui*, Gen. Richardson was made a division commander, and subsequently promoted to a Major-Generalship for his behavior at Harrison's Landing. His connection with the battle of Fair Oaks will not soon be forgotten. In the retreat from the Peninsula, Gen. Richardson achieved distinction for the prudent and skillful handling of his division not inferior to that he had previously won for valor in the field. In the battle of Antietam he received the wounds that caused his death. He was leading a regiment that had shown signs of wavering under a fierce artillery fire, when a shell, bursting, struck him in the left breast, and his aids bore him from the field. "Tell Gen. McClellan," said he, "that I have been doing a Colonel's work all day, and am now too badly hurt to do a General's." He was never called on to do duty again. To the only command that could call him from his country's he yielded.

In person, Gen. Richardson was tall and commanding; 6 feet in height, broad-chested, powerful in sinew, with an eye like an eagle's and a voice that rang out above the shrilling of trumpets. He was scarcely the man that even a chivalrous Southerner would select for a personal antagonist on the field. His New England birth betrayed itself in his accents, but none ever joked him for being a Yankee In manners and dress he was eminently unpretending, and seen sitting in the door of his tent in slouched hat and only semi-uniform, would be selected by the curious observer rather as the type of a farmer than the ideal of a General. But seen on the field of battle, his character and rank could not easily be mistaken.

In our brief sketch we have been able to give but a very imperfect idea of the man or of his life. But the biography of a man with whom deeds took the place of words, who acted while others talked, who was in the field before the President called him out, and left it only when the summons of death came, who never had a private quarrel in his life,

but was never out of one of his country's battles when it was possible to be in it—the biography of such a man is not to be written in newspaper limits. As soldier and as citizen Gen. Richardson served his country all his life. He never drew his sword without crowning her with honor, and only caused her grief when he died.

The following obituary notice of the late Gen. I. B. Richardson, was written by his intimate personal friend, Dr. J. H. Taylor (brother of Bayard Taylor), Surgeon in Gen. R.'s division:

For the Philadelphia Press.

Among the many eulogies to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. Richardson, few, if any, have paid tribute to his sterling qualities as a man. The world acknowledges the hero and history will do honor to his fame; but only those who knew him as a man, and had learned to love him, can appreciate his noble character.

He possessed the kindest heart and the most unselfish nature; ever careful and considerate where others were concerned, yet as guileless as a child. His intellect was clear, vigorous and comprehensive, and his perceptions so intuitive as almost to appear prophetic.

Possessing a singleness of purpose in the conscientious discharge of every duty, he despised sophistry and duplicity in all their forms, and went straight to his work with a firm and honest heart. He was earnest in all he undertook, and integrity was so strongly marked in every act, that faith in the man was irresistible. Impartial and just in his conclusions, lenient in his judgments, firm in the right, and unswerving in his duty, he impressed his manhood upon you. The most humble could approach him, sure of an attentive hearing and a sincere interest in their wants; and the affectionate respect with which he was regarded by every soldier in his division is an evidence of his considerate care for their welfare.

They all felt and appreciated the true nobility and grandeur of his character. Despising all vain pretensions, pomp and show, he recognized greatness only by its worth. With manly independence of thought and action, he was urbane and deferential to honest difference of opinion, but fearless in the expression of his own.

The innate kindness of his heart made him tolerant and charitable. He looked at the world through his own unselfish nature, trusted to that integrity in others, which was but a counterpart of himself.

Life to him was earnest, and he felt as though it must be so to all; thus his trust and confidence in human nature. The qualities that made up the man adorned the soldier, they were one and inseparable; in that his greatness consisted. He carried his manhood ever with him, and lived out the honest promptings of his heart. No one could be in daily intercourse with him and not *feel* his worth. Frank, cordial and genial, and unpretending, where he trusted, he confided.

A close observer of men and events, a concise reasoner, possessed of a wonderful memory, and an analytical mind, his conclusions were carefully and accurately drawn. In council, as in the field, he was ever the same fearless, independent man, conscious of the right, and steadfast in its maintenance. His character was marked by strong contrasts, but the same generous impulses prompted every act, whether by the family hearth or on the tented field. It is in accordance with perfect manhood that it should be so.

Forgetfulness of self pervaded his life. At home, the dutiful son, the devoted husband, the affectionate brother, and kind friend; thoughtful and ever mindful of those he loved, guarding them with jealous care and tender solicitude.

But as he was kind and gentle in retirement, so was he stern and invincible in war; and, as he had lived for others, so did he die.

J. H. T.

FAIRFIELD.

BY COL. SAMUEL PERLEY.*

Aug. 18, 1763, Samuel Hungerford of New Fairfield, Ct., obtained for himself and associates, Wm. Libbey, James Nevin, Ezekiel Hull, Benjamin Elliot, Benjamin Osborne, Jonathan Cutter, Samuel Bennett, Joseph Newmart, James Stewart, Abel Jennings, Ebenezer Ogden, Thomas Northrop, Peter Blackman, Samuel Waldow, Jabez Hubbell, Moses Wakeman, Ebenezer Bartram, Stephen Hull, Benjamin Di-

[* Col. Perley had not completed his papers at the time of his death. He removed from Fairfield to Reading, Mass., in July 1865, and died at his new home in March, 1866.-

mon, Thomas Staples, Peter Burr, Nathan Price, Ebenezer Burr, Elnathan Williams, Samuel Baldwin, Sleepe Hull, Abel Platt, George Burr, Joshua Jennings, Benjamin Elliot, jr., Andrew Sturges, John Ogden, jr., Albert Stone, Hezekiah De Forrest, Job Bartram, Samuel Sterling, Eleaser Osborn, Abraham Gould, Benjamin Banks, Haines Handford, Joseph Lyon, Peter Betts, Ephraim Nichols, Thaddeus Banks, Samuel Smith, Moses Bulkeley, Noah Rockwell, Samuel Waters, Samuel Ogden, John Banks, Gideon Wells, Abraham Hays, James Bradley, Daniel Beldin, Egor Williams, Benjamin Wynkoop, Davis Barlow, Daniel Warner, Daniel Smith, Andrew Jennings, Ebenezer Sillimon, James Hungerford, Richard Wiborg, Ephraim Hawley, Daniel Jackson, obtained of Gov. Wentworth, grants of 3 townships on the N. E. of Lake Champlain, chartered by the names of Fairfield, Smithfield and Hungerford.

The first meeting of the grantees was held at Fairfield, Ct., Feb. 16, 1774, at the house of Gershom Bradley, L. C. Osborn, moderator, meeting adjourned 'till the 17th, at the house of John Hubbel, same town—Stephen Hull, moderator; John Banks voted proprietors' clerk; "Samuel Hungerford, Capt. Abraham Gould and Daniel Smith, committee to manage the prudence affairs of the township, and warn meetings from time to time. Voted, John Camps, Hezekiah Bradley, John Hubbell, Gershom Bradley to set up notifications. Voted, to proceed to survey and lay out the township." At a proprietors' meeting, April, 1774, "voted every proprietor pay Azariel Ward of Wellstown, and David Ives of Goshen, ——— lawful money, on each single right, or give a quit-claim deed of one-eighth part of said right, to said Ward and Ives, for their trouble for laying out said township." "Voted that the committee for said township shall have power to agree with some suitable person to go and see said township, in order to see what sort of land it is; and to be paid by proprietors, and to return in a reasonable time." Aug. 22, 1774, "voted to lay out the township into 78 equal shares—Arah Ward, David Ives and Stephen Hull a committee for that purpose." "Voted, that the town should be surveyed by the first day of January, 1775; each lot bounded and numbered, and a plan of the same returned to the proprietors." March 14 1775, George Burr, John Banks and Stephen Hull, were chosen selectmen, and Benjamin Wynkoop as an additional selectman for the new township. Dec. 22, 1780, "voted to send an agent to the State of Vermont, to apply to his Excellency and his Council, or to the General Assembly of said State, for liberty to sell so much of delinquents' lands in the above township, as would raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of said township; Stephen Hull chosen agent for that purpose. The first meeting of the proprietors in the State of Vermont was held at Pawlet, Sept. 5, 1783. The meeting adjourned to Pownal, Sept. 8th, when it was voted to lay out one division of land, containing 160 acres, to each proprietor, James Stewart, Stephen Hull, Ebenezer Wakeman, Beach Tomlinson and Wakeman Hull, a committee for that purpose; and May 17th to lay out a 2nd division of 100 acres to each proprietor, to be drawn according to the statute laws of the State of Vermont—Beach Tomlinson, Isaiah Hungerford and Hubbard Barlow, chosen for the above purpose.

Pownal, Sept. 6, 1786—voted "to accept the plan or plot of the 1st and 2nd division exhibited by Capt. Beach Tomlinson and Hubbard Barlow, with a survey-bill of the same for recording." Voted "to draw for the 1st and 2nd division lots, and that one draught should answer for both, and that the number any proprietor shall draw shall be the number of both his lots."

Pawlet, Feb. 13, 1787—"Hubbard Barlow, Ralph Gregory and Isaac Luce, chosen a committee to lay out roads."

At a meeting in Georgia, Oct. 2, 1788, Joseph Wheeler, moderator: "voted to accept the doings of the committee for laying out roads." "Voted to raise a penny half-penny per acre for cutting roads. John Leech, Hubbard Barlow and Andrew Bradley, chosen committee. Voted to adjourn the meeting to the dwelling-house of Hubbard Barlow, in the town of Fairfield, County of Chittenden, State of Vermont, April 3, 1789. April 21, 1789, Joseph Wheeler, moderator; Hubbard Barlow, proprietors' clerk; John Leech, collector; David Hoit, Hubbard Barlow, Bradley Barlow, committee for laying out roads. Sept. 21, 1789, Beach Tomlinson, moderator; "voted to lay out a 3d division of 50 acres, Andrew Bradley, committee, a 4th division of 140 acres—Hubbard Barlow, committee; and a 5th division of 4-acre lots in the cedar-swamp.

The object of this division that each proprietor might have his share of cedar and pine for fencing, immense quantities of which have been taken from it annually in the time of sledding,

the swamp being impassable at any other time. This tract lies in the westerly part of the town, on a stream called Dead Creek, and many an exciting scene has been enacted among the rail-splitters in this dismal-swamp, in the olden time. Hooking rails seemed to be a business of frequent occurrence. Hundreds of miles of fence have been made from the rails of this bog. The stage-road now from St. Albans to Bakersfield passes directly through the marsh, and its annual calls for repairs severely tries the patience of the Fairfield tax-payers.

Besides the 5th division, there was also "a town-plot" set off intended for city-lots: the site is a rocky hill about 2 miles S. W. from the present centre of the town, and the first building has not yet been erected in the innascent city, though three-fourths of a century have elapsed since its survey.

Proprietors' meeting, June, 1790. "voted to draw for 3d and 4th division lots."

In 1792, Smithfield was, by act of Legislature, annexed, and Fairfield by this acquisition became the largest township of the county. It is situated nearly in the centre, and bounded N. by Sheldon, E. by Bakersfield, S. by Fletcher and Fairfax, and W. by St. Albans and Swanton, with an area of about 60 square miles now.

The surface of the township is generally very uneven, but mostly susceptible to cultivation. The principal stream is Black Creek, which rises in Fletcher, and entering the town at the S. E. corner, after a course of several miles in a N. W. direction, enters the Missisquoi in the town of Sheldon. Fairfield river is a small stream which also has its source in the town of Fletcher, and running north through the centre of Fairfield, unites with the Black Creek. Dead Creek is a dark, sluggish stream which rises in the cedar-swamp before described, and running several miles empties into the outlet of Smithfield pond—a beautiful sheet of water in the N. W. part of the town, whose outlet runs east into Black Creek.

The first deed of any portion of the new town was given Jan. 29, 1765, by Abraham Davenport of Fairfield, Ct., to Samuel Hungerford of New Fairfield, Ct. There does not appear to have been any permanent settler here before Joseph Wheeler, in 1787. John Sunderland and John Mitchell appear to have settled in 1788, also Gabriel Sherwood, Wm. Beaden and James Hawley from Huntington, Ct.; Ebenezer Lobdell and David and Nathan Hoyt, from Bridgefield, Ct., Samuel Roberts and John Leach, from New Fairfield, Ct.; Lucius Hall from New Mifford, Levi Wakeman from Norwalk, and Edmund Town and Joel Barber from Simsbury. 1789, Andrew Bradley, Hubbard Barlow, Clark Burlingame, from New Fairfield, settled, and Jabez Burr from Reading, Ct. 1790, Samuel Hollister, Samuel Gilbert, Dimon Barlow and Jehiel Smith settled. 1791, Joseph Soule, from Dover, N. Y., settled. The sons of Joseph Soule were Isaac Newton, Timothy, Salmon, Joseph, Hiram and Harry. 1792: Francis Story, Reuben Crow and Isaac Luce settled in this year; in which year also Smithfield was annexed to the town.

Among the names of other early settlers were Jos. D. Farnsworth, Bates Turner, Solomon Bingham, John Chandler, Benjamin Wooster, —— Sturtevant, Dyer Sherwood, Morse Warner, Ezra Sherman, Eli Sherman, Ezekiel Bradley, Nathan Lobdell, Sherwood Whitney, Amos Thompson, Abraham Northrop, Bradley Davis, Dimon, Samuel and Ebenezer Barlow, Joab Smith, Job Hurlburt, Samuel Payne, Isaac Wakeman, Noah Dimond, Solomon Nelson, Ezra Sturges, Ezra, Samuel and Nathan Gilbert, Abner Wright, Whittemore and Nathaniel Beardsley, Wm. Morse, Benj. and Andrew Kendrick, —— Story, Martin Prince, Orange Hall, Westover Barber, Norman Barber, Benjamin Fairbanks, John Abotts, Joseph Bowditch, and Jehiel Hull.

Smithfield Beaden was the first child born here, in the part called Smithfield. The proprietors made him a present of 100 acres of land.

March, 1790, the town was organized and first town-meeting held—Edmund Town, town clerk.*

There were several other Proprietors' meetings up to 1804, when the proprietory government seems to be about ended.

[We have a few more statistics.—*Ed.*] An academy building was erected and the Institution incorporated in 1808.† Upon Black Creek, Fairfield river and Smithfield pond, 3 miles long

* Deming gives the first representative as Clark Burlingame, in 1791.—*Ed.*

† [The old Academy, which was among the early academic institutions of the State, we have been informed, was at one time quite popular, especially under the administration of Ira Hill, precepter; during which time the students numbered, some terms, from 100 to 150. It was a school for both young men and young ladies. Mr Hill, we understand, was principal for a number of years. After the departure of Mr. Hill, its history is similar to that of most, if not all similar institutions in the State. It was not founded on a rock of gold, and its glory waned. It is at present, and has been for

and 1 and a half wide—already mentioned—are many excellent mill-sites.—The surface of the town is uneven, yet the most part good for cultivation. The town is divided into 26 school-districts with school-houses in each. The public buildings are a town-house, Congregational, Baptist,* Episcopal and Catholic churches, and an academy: there are 3 stores, 4 grist-mills, 9 saw-mills and 2 tanneries.

ANDREW BRADLEY, ESQ.,

came with his family through the unbroken wilderness to the place in the south part of the town which he had selected for their home. The first season he planted corn for their bread in the coming winter, but the early frost so injured the crop it was hardly fit for food, and but a scanty supply. Knowing that his family could not survive the long winter without some increase of provision, he was driven to the painful necessity of leaving his young and tender family, a wife and three young children, for an indefinite space of time. Their only sustenance during his abscence was the frost-bitten corn which they had to cut from the cob. The husband having been gone some time, his anxious family were beginning to feel the intensity of their privations. They watched in vain for many days, for the desired relief. No human being came. At length, as the family, one day, were peering into the wilderness for the long desired appearance of their protector, they saw a number of men approaching with knapsacks upon their shoulders. They were panic-stricken at first, with fear that they were going to be assaulted by Indians; but soon, to their indescribable joy, the husband and father was with them.

The following spring the family was prostrated with sickness. Mrs. Bradley and one or two of the children died of the canker-rash.

On the day preceding the last anniversary of our once "glorious Union,"† (July 3, 1863,) the writer called to see an aged lady, widow of John B. Mitchell, whom she had survived for about 30 years, and who had arrived at the extreme old age of 106 years. She retains her mental and physical faculties to an astonishing degree.

I learned from her that her father, John Sunderland came with his family in 1788, and that at one time, they had to subsist on the buds of the bass-tree, for a number of days. She told me she knew all about it, and that if I would call in a day or two she would tell me many things about the first settlers. But the third day from my visit I met one of her grandsons, and, inquiring for the health of the old lady, was told that she was dead, and that he was then making arrangements for the funeral. So the facts which might have been gained from her were forever buried. The writer was three days too late.

REV. BENJAMIN WOOSTER

was born in Waterbury, Ct., October 29, 1762, and died at his residence in Fairfield, Vermont, Dec. 18, 1840, in the 78th year of his age. When but 14 years of age he enlisted into the army for 4 months, under the command of his great-uncle, Gen. Wooster. In his 15th year he offered himself a substitute for a neighbor who had been drafted for the defence of the sea-coast, and having served out the time for which he volunteered, went down to New Haven—then in his 16th year—and enlisted as a regular soldier for 3 years. The regiment to which young Wooster was attached, joined the army in the Jerseys under Washington, and shared dreadfully in the hard-fought battles and extreme sufferings, from sickness, and want of food and shelter, which that army heroically sustained.

Having completed his time of service he returned home to his mother in 1780, with no other reward for his perils and hardships, but the consciousness of having discharged a high duty to his country. All his wages were paid in the currency of the government, "which sunk in my hand and came to nothing. The pay which I received for 9 months' service I carried home, and with it bought a shirt worth one dollar! So fared it with those who achieved the revolution. Nor did we murmur: we felt that the country was doing as well as it could by us."

Having spent 3 or 4 years after he left the army, in assisting his mother, he went to the academy at Lebanon, with the view to supply the deficiency of his early instruction. While here he had an interview with the minister of the town, Mr. Brockway, who advised him to seek a collegiate education; and having made the necessary preparation, he entered freshman at Yale College, in 1788.

After leaving college he studied theology with the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., of New Haven, and in due time received license

the last 23 years, unoccupied as an academy. Mr. Hill was the first teacher, and John K. Kendrick the last. —*Ed.*]

* There is no Baptist Church or society now in Fairfield.

† Written in time of the war of the rebellion.—*Ed*

to preach from the New Haven Association, and was persuaded by the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Torringford, who was bound on a mission to the northern part of Vermont, to accompany him as an assistant. In 9 months they traveled 800 miles, preaching only once in a place; and then hastening forward to meet another appointment. This mode of life he pursued for 4 years, preaching in seven states. In the year 1797, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Cornwall, Vt; but after a pleasant and successful ministry of 5 years, was, at his own request, dismissed, and 3 years were spent in supplying various destitute congregations. He was installed in Fairfield July 24, 1805. His labors were most abundant, and to an uncommon degree successful. During the 29 years of his active ministry in this county, from 1804 to 1833, he preached not less than 4100 sermons—attended a vast number of other religious and church-meetings, and assisted in more councils, probably, than any other man in the State, with the exception of the venerable Dr. Swift, and received into the church not much less than 500 persons. The whole number of sermons he preached during his ministry, it is believed, will not fall short of 6000. Revivals were enjoyed under his preaching in St. Albans, Bakersfield, Enosburgh, Montgomery, Berkshire, Sheldon, Franklin, Highgate, Swanton and Georgia.

As a preacher, he was instructive and impressive, his sermons were uniformly well studied, abounding in thought, and full of apt and striking illustration.

The heroic conduct of Mr. Wooster, in the celebrated battle of Plattsburgh, is widely known, and enthusiastically applauded. A meeting of the people was called in Fairfield, as in other towns near the lake, to persuade the militia to fly to the aid of the army. Mr. Wooster, perceiving the men irresolute, or disinclined to go, promptly presented himself as a volunteer, and called on his people to follow their minister to the rescue of the country. That company was soon filled, and the hero of the revolution chosen captain. His church were assembled at the time to a preparatory lecture. Some expressed their doubts of its being proper for the minister to go. It is said he referred them to the scripture denunciation of the doubting. He met his flock—commended them to God, and, with tears, bade them farewell. Before sunset he and his company were far on their way. They arrived in Plattsburgh to witness the awful encounter between the fleets, and to share whatever of danger and glory awaited the troops on the land.

Gen. Tomkins, duly appreciating the patriotism of Mr. Wooster, presented him an elegant folio gilt bible, containing the following letter written on one of its blank pages:

"Albany, April 21, 1815.

"Reverend Sir:

"General Strong, who commanded the intrepid volunteers of Vermont, on the memorable 11th of September, 1814, has made me acquainted with the distinguished part you bore in the achievements of the day. A portion of your parishioners, roused by the danger which hung over our invaded country, generously volunteered in her defence, and chose you, their pastor, for their leader. You promptly obeyed the summons, and placing yourself at the head of your little band, repaired with alacrity to the tented field. There you endured with patient fortitude the vicissitudes of the camp, spurning the proffered indulgencies which were justly due to the sanctity of your character. In the hour of battle you were found with your command, in the ranks of the regiment to which you were attached, bravely contending for the imperishable honors of victory. The invaders being expelled, you quietly returned with your small but patriotic troops to your duties of sacred calling, and there inculcated by precept those principles of morality, patriotism and piety of which you had just given a practical demonstration.

"At a period, Sir, when principles inconsistent with what we owe to ourselves, our country, and our God, had gone abroad, your example on the occasion alluded to, could not fail to carry with it an irrisistible influence. It illustrated the perfect compatibility of the injunctions of patriotism with the duties of religion, and was a striking and affecting instance of that attachment and self-devotedness to the cause of a beloved country, which ought always to distinguish the conduct of the virtuous and pious, in times of peril and of war.

"As a memorial of my veneration for your distinguished, noble and patriotic conduct on the 11th of September, 1814, and of my grateful sense of the eminent benefits which the State and Union have derived from your example and exploits, I request your acceptance of this sacred Volume; and, by you, to convey to your brave associates the assurance of my high estimation of their patriotism and signal services.

"DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

"To the Rev. Benjamin Wooster, Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont."

REPLY.

"*To His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York.*

"Sir: Last evening my sensibility was awakened by the reception of BROWN'S GILT FAMILY BIBLE, which your Excellency was pleased to forward by the politeness of Colonel Anthony Lamb, Aid-de-camp to your Excellency

"If the stores of heaven had been unlocked, your Excellency could not have found a more precious gift than the Word of God, except you could have bestowed the very God of the Word. And as if it were possible to enhance the value of the present, your Excellency is pleased, in a letter dated Albany, April 21, 1815, to bestow many encomiums on me and my intrepid band, for our conduct at Plattsburgh, on the memorable 11th of September, 1814.

"You are pleased to observe that 'General Strong, who commanded the intrepid volunteers of Vermont, had made you acquainted with the part I bore in the achievements of the day.' I did not, sir, expect to be particularly noticed by Gen. Strong, nor by the Governor of the first State of the Union; but, by this, I have another assurance that our patriotic fathers delight to search out and reward the honest attempt to deserve well of our country. Should a candid public consider your very handsome encomiums too freely bestowed, I hope they will also believe, that nothing but the speedy flight of the invaders could have prevented our deserving all which your Excellency has been pleased to say.

"The calls of a sister State for help in a common cause, wafted to our ears by the western breeze, were powerful. The Governor of Vermont called for volunteers. Fourteen thousand British pressed upon Plattsburgh; the shock was like electricity, and the language of the brave was, 'I will go.' The act looked like temerity in the eyes of the over-prudent; *the event was dubious and hung in awful suspense;* but life had no value when our country was in disgrace.

My aged brethren and sisters, whom I loved as my life, then collected to hear a sermon, preparatory to the sacrament, from my lips, expressed their fears that I was depriving them of a Pastor forever. They said 'Will you not preach with us this once? We expect to see you no more; come, go with us into the house where the church are collected.' Fearing what effect so tender a meeting might have upon my mind, I bade them a tender adieu, embraced my family in tears, kissed my clinging babes, and set out immediately for Plattsburgh. The conduct of my men on that hazardous expedition will endear them to me while my heart beats for my country, or the blood remains warm in my veins.

"Your Excellency is pleased to observe, 'that I obeyed the summons—repaired to the tented field, and there endured the vicissitudes of the camp—spurning the proffered indulgencies which were due to the sanctity of my character.' The sanctity of my station, sir, I would sedulously preserve. But I have yet to learn, that sanctity of character will make bondage sweet, dangers unbecoming, or justify idleness, when it is the duty of every man to act. Law and custom rendered me exempt; but my conscience and my country forbade such an appeal. Hard, indeed, had been my lot, to be chained by custom to a bed of down, when General Strong and his men were braving the dangers of the field of honor. How could my heart endure, when my people were in danger, and yet could not find me dividing their danger by their side. I grew up with the principle, sir, that danger lessens by being divided—that states are strengthened by union, and that regular armies and fleets are invigorated by seeing citizens contend by their side for the honors of victory. Hard is the lot of the soldier, when they who should be his friends, whose battles he fights, whose property he defends, are idle and regardless of his fate.

"The sacred Volume alluded to above, your Excellency is pleased to present, as a memorial of your veneration 'for my distinguished conduct on the 11th of Sept., 1814.' Gratefully I receive it as such, and beg leave to remind your Excellency, that this same Holy Book taught me to march for Plattsburgh, and told me how to behave when I was there.

"You were pleased to request me to convey to my brave associates the assurance of your high estimation of their patriotism, and signal services. It shall be done; and your Excellency may be assured, that should such a day as the 11th of September, 1814, ever return while we have life, the same men—nay, more, will appear in the field as volunteers from Fairfield. BENJAMIN WOOSTER.

"Fairfield, June 15, 1815."

Mr. Wooster represented the town of Fairfield 1 year in General Assembly, and twice in the Septenniel convention, convened by the Council of Censors. He married, first, Miss Sarah Harris, daughter of Captain Israel Harris, of East Rutland, in 1796; they had 11 children. She survived seven of them, and died in 1824, universally esteemed as a discreet and pious woman. In 1825 he married, second, Miss Sally Cooper, of Sheldon, who now survives him

In person he was of a tall, erect and commanding figure, of blue eyes, light and florid complexion. His mental powers were of a superior order; his many sallies of wit are fresh in the minds of many of his survivors.

Some few instances are here given:

On an occasion of the annual March meeting*

* As some excuse for the "waggish fellow" and the citizens, it should be stated, that this nomination and appointment was in accordance with an old-time rule among the settlers, to put in at town-meeting for hogwards, such of the men as had been married during the year; and though the ministers were, probably, from the great respect of their people, generally exempt, it was a joke the first citizens accepted and submitted to with grace. Mr. Wooster's appointment was received the March Meeting after his second marriage.

We have also from the Rev. Bennet Eaton another anecdote. The minister was one time driving calves—very perverse calves, which went all ways but the right—perhaps he was at the corners of 4 roads—but the calves would take any but the right road, and seemed obstinately bent on so doing; 'till at length, the patience of the good man giving way, he was heard to exclaim: "I don't see why the devil never set Job to driving calves."—*Ed.*

in the election of town officers, some waggish fellow nominated Mr. Wooster for hog-ward, and he was voted the office; whereupon he very coolly and calmly arose and said, "Gentlemen, when you were sheep I was your shepherd; and now as you choose to be hogs, I will be your hog-ward—I accept the appointment."

On another occasion some one saying that a class-leader of rather doubtful piety, had expressed to his class that he feared he had lost his religion, Mr. Wooster replied that he hoped no one had found it.

In the eastern part of Fairfield lived an old revolutionary pensioner by the name of Capt. Bobwood. He occasionally came to the Centre, to the store kept by Joseph Soule, for the sake of conversation, and frequently came in contact with his brother pensioner, Mr. Wooster. On one occasion, while sitting in the store, he saw Mr. Wooster come over the green from his house, towards the store, when he says to Mr. Soule, "I will give Mr. Wooster a poser, when he comes along." Mr. Soule told him that if he knew when he was well off, he would let Mr. Wooster alone; but the caution unheeded, as Mr. Wooster comes along, says Mr. Bobwood, "How shall we cheat the devil?" "Humph," was the reply, "I know of no better way than to give you to him."

But three children of Mr. Wooster survive him: Sarah, wife of Hon. Harmon Northrop, Benjamin Horn Wooster, the only son, residing in Swanton, and Charlotte, wife of Mr. Comstock, of Shelburn.

He died, as before stated, in 1840, leaving a name which is cherished with the highest veneration and respect; and which, like the names of all who have been prominent in deeds of virtue, and for heroism, increase in lustre with increasing years.

HON. J. D. FARNSWORTH,

was born at Middletown, Ct., Dec. 22, 1771. When he was 6 years of age his parents removed to Bennington, Vt. From 6 to 8 years after this, he spent a considerable portion of his time in Connecticut attending school; at 14 completed his classical course at "Clio Hall," Bennington, under Amos Marsh, Rev. Wm. Haskley and Rev. John Swift, D. D. Clio Hall was the first literary institution ever incorporated in Vermont, and was then the most distinguished nstitution in the State. On leaving this institution, he went to Weathersfield, Ct., and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Olcott, with whom he remained one year; then spent about 18 months with Dr. Osborn of Middletown and Dr. Hopkins of Hartford. In the fall of 1789—having received a diploma though not quite 18 years of age—commenced practice at Addison, Vt.; in 1790, removed to Plattsburgh, N. Y.; for a time was the only physician in Clinton County; after a very successful practice of 2 years returned to Vermont; engaged in business in Pownal; April, 1793, was united in marraige with Miss Catharine Wheeler, and during the same year united with the Baptist, church at Pownal; in 1795 removed to Fairfield, and nearly 30 years was one of the principal physicians of Franklin County; in 1801, was elected a member of the legislature, an appointment he often received during the time he resided in Fairfield; in 1807, was appointed one of the judges of the court for the county of Franklin, and the year following appointed chief judge, which appointment he held with one year's interruption, till 1824, when he removed from Fairfield to Charlotte in Chittenden Co. During the time that he resided in Fairfield the most important events of his life occurred. Here he buried 3 wives, and here the most of his children were born. During his residence in Fairfield he was very successful in his profession, and shared largely in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and here the larger part of the labor of his life was performed. In 1836 he left Charlotte and removed to St. Albans, and in 1839 came to Fairfax, where, Sept. 9, 1857, he died, and on the 11th, his remains were carried to Fairfield and placed by the side of his wives and children, that had gone before him.

Judge Farnsworth has had a long and eventful life—his history stretches almost the entire history of Vermont.—He was 22 years old, and had been in active professional life 2 years when Vermont was admitted into the Union. He was a student at the first literary institution incorporated in Vermont. He was a member of the legislature 8 years before the capital was established at Montpelier, and a member of the first Baptist church organized in the State. He has been too long and too favorably known to require a single word of eulogy. His parents and last wife survived him about a year, and were buried at Montpelier.

CAPT. JOAB SMITH,

the so called "Father of the town," was born in Oakham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1774. In his 20th year he came to Fairfield, and was married May 5, 1808, to Sarah Merrit, who survives him, with

three daughters who are married and live near the old homestead. During his long life he was a constant attendant upon divine worship, toward the support of which and to other benevolent objects he gave liberally. He was a kind and obliging neighbor, a social peace-maker and a strenuous upholder of law and order, under all circumstances a just and upright man. His word was always to be relied upon, and his integrity never suspected. He held several important civil and military offices for an unprecedented length of time. He was elected chief selectman of the town of Fairfield, for 9 successive terms, and was town treasurer for many years, holding that office at the time of his decease. He was chosen justice of the peace for 49 successive years, and was 11 times elected to represent the town in the General Assembly. He was endowed with great intellectual power and activity, and if he had been favored with early educational advantages might have attained an elevated professional position. In his opinions he was particularly conservative and high-toned, and in all the relations of life exemplary. In the discharge of the many trusts which devolved upon him by reason of his intelligence and probity, he was eminently prudent and faithful, always guarding the interests and welfare of the town with more jealousy, if possible, than his own.

So lived and so died Capt. Joab Smith, leaving to his children and to society the rare legacy of a spotless name and a bright example; and these few flowers are thrown upon his grave by one who long since was taught to respect, and even venerate a man who was enabled to live more than four-score years without reproach, and to die without an enemy.

He died June 25, 1858, in his 84th year.

PHYSICIANS OF FAIRFIELD.

Jos. D. Farnsworth,	*died in*	Fairfax.
John L. Chandler,	"	St Albans.
Norman Barber,	"	Fairfield.*
Chester Abell,	"	Fairfield.
Chester W. Keyes,	"	Fairfield.
Thomas Chamberlain,	"	Burlington.
Frederick W. Adams,	"	Montpelier.
David H. Bard,	"	South Troy, Vt.
Seneca Park,	"	Swanton.
Renselaer Soule,	*living in*	North Fairfax.
Myron N. Babcock,	"	Saratoga Spr'gs
I. O. Cramton,	"	Fairfield.
L. L. Cushman,	"	Highgate.
R. R. Sherman,	"	St. Albans.
Dana R. Morrill,	"	Swanton.
William White,	"	Waterbury.
Ralph Sherwood,	"	Fairfield.

* Accidentally killed at a hunting party.

ATTORNEYS.

Bates Turner, David Read, Luther B. Hunt, John Mattocks, Charles Adams, Anson Soule, John R. Skinner, Pallas Phelps, I. Allen Barber, Mr. Law, Mr. Boardman, Frank M. McEntyre.

CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE OFFICIATED IN FAIRFIELD.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Revs. Benj. Wooster, Tertius Reynolds, A. J. Samson, C. C. Adams, Jas. Buckham, E. I. Cummings, Daniel Wilde.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Revs. Mr. Sabine, Brainerd, Baldwin, Sabine, Hard, Spooner, Dr. Clapp, S. B. Bostwick, Edward F. Putnam, Sylvester Nash, Moore Bingham, E. H. Sayles, F. W. Smith, Richard Cadle, Dr. Josiah Swett.

METHODIST.—Revs. Isaac Hill, Mr. Baldwin, Kimpton, Corey, Todd, Crane, John Kearton.

BAPTIST.—Revs. Butler, Sawyer, Arthur, Flint, Baldwin.

CATHOLIC.—Father O'Callaghan, McGowan, Waters, Reardon, Caissey, McAuley.

UNIVERSALISTS.—Revs. Lester Warren, John C. Baldwin, H. P. Cutting, Mr. Payne, Joseph Baker, S. W. Wakefield.

[Thus, with an unfinished paper upon the murder of Mrs. Clifford, by her husband, Eugene Clifford, which may be found in the history of the Courts in St. Albans, ends the papers left by Col. Samuel Perley.—*Ed.*]

JOSEPH SOULE.

BY HON. A. G. SOULE.

Joseph Soule was born Oct., 1779, in Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was the 4th son of Joseph and Eunice (Hungerford) Soule, and with his parents and 5 brothers and 2 sisters removed to this town in 1791. In his early years he endured all the privations and hardships incident to life in a new country, and although at that time the means of obtaining an education were limited, yet, being possessed of a good share of natural ability, he managed by dint of perseverance and application, to gain a large stock of useful information. He was an insatiable reader, and a deep thinker—was in short a self-made man. He was engaged for many years in mercantile business, and that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen is evident from his having filled almost all the various offices of importance and trust in town. He was elected several years representative, and connected with all its local and business interests; was town clerk 39 consecutive years—elected for the 40th itime n 1863, the year of his death.

He was among the number of those who

volunteered to go to Plattsburgh at the time of the invasion of that place by the British, in 1814. He married in January, 1809, Esther Whitney, (daughter of Sherwood and Abigail Whitney) who still survives him.

[The change in the times and in market prices since the settlement of Joseph Soule, and for years after, is not poorly illustrated in a little incident narrated by Harmon Soule, nephew of Joseph Soule. When a boy, says Mr. S., I recollect my mother making more butter at one time than was required for family use, sending me with a portion of it to St. Albans for sale. The butter I carried in pails attached to the sap-yoke, as I used to carry sap, and I remember I was rather tired before I reached the village where I was to sell my butter, and anxious to dispose of my burden. But although I tried at every house in the village of St. Albans, I could find no sale for it. My mother had told me that I must not dispose of it for less than eight cents a pound, and to "bring it home first." I did not like to carry my butter all the way home; I had quite enough of it bringing it, and after I had tried at all the private houses, tried the stores. They would not buy at any price and pay in money, and I was about turning home discouraged, when, at the very last, one store-keeper—in this to-day great butter market—took pity on me and bought my butter, paying me in groceries at the rate of eight cents a pound.—*Ed.*]

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY HON. HARMON NORTHROP,

The Congregational Church was organized in Fairfield, Vermont, September 22d, A. D. 1800, by Rev. Nathaniel Turner, a missionary from Massachusetts. Rev. Benjamin Wooster, the first and only settled minister in town, was installed pastor July 24, 1805,—the church at that time consisting of 34 members: between this time and 1813, there were added at different times, 70 members; 36 in 1812, and 55 from 1813 to 1840, and it was at the commencement of 1840 reduced to less than 30 resident members. Rev. B. Wooster remained pastor of the church until his death, Feb. 18, 1840, aged 77 years. Rev. T. Reynolds preached from Dec., 1837, half of the time, to March, 1842, when Rev. A. J. Samson came to this town, and was installed pastor, Feb. 15, 1843; he was dismissed Feb. 1, 1849, and the same year Rev. Calvin C. Adams came to this place, and was installed pastor Sept. 5, 1850; dismissed Sept., 1856. Nov. following, Rev. James Buckham was hired from year to year to labor with the people until June, 1863, and the church was without stated preaching till April, 1864, when Rev. C. J. Comings was employed to April, 1867.—In June following, Rev. Daniel Wild came to this place and is still remaining here. This church was without a meeting-house until 1840. Since which time there have been additions to the church at different times—21 in 1842, 17 in 1864. The church is now reduced by deaths and removals, to 25 members. The first sabbath-school was organized in 1818.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

FROM TRINITY CHURCH RECORDS.

Among the first settlers (1788) were several families belonging to the Prot. Epis. Church. The Rev. Bethuel Chittenden was probably the first clergyman who visited them. The first lay reader was Mr. Nathan Lobdell.

In June, 1803, the church was organized by the Rev. Russell Catlin, of Connecticut. Nathan Lobdell and Hubbard Barlow were elected wardens, and Major Bradley Barlow, clerk. The Rev. Barzillai Buckley was the first minister who officiated regularly in the parish.—He remained a part of the year 1806. In 1808–9 the Rev. Charles Stewart of St. Armaud, C. E. (afterwards Bishop of Quebec), and the Rev. Abraham Bronson, of Arlington, officiated occasionally. In 1811–12, J. P. K. Henshaw (afterwards Bishop of Rhode Island), who was then a candidate for orders, spent 6 months here, to the great edification of the church.

In 1813 the Rev. Parker Adams was invited to the charge of the parish. He came, but owing to a previous engagement, remained but a few Sundays.

June, 22d, 1814, the State Convention of the Church met in Fairfield; the Rev. Mr. Henshaw presided. In the year 1814, Bishop Griswold visited the parish and confirmed 30 persons. In the fall of 1814, it was resolved to build a church. The frame of the church was raised Sept. 5th, 1815. The Rev. Stephen Beach commenced his labors in this parish Dec. 24, 1815, preaching in this parish and in Sheldon. In 1818, Sept. 20th, the church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, and the Rev. Stephen Beach instituted rector. The number of persons confirmed on the same day was 47. In 1822, the Rev. Stephen Beach left the parish, and in December of the same year the Rev. Elijah Brainard commenced officiating occasionally until July 1823. In Nov., 1823, the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess commenced to preach—remained here only a few months; after this until 1826, there were no regular services: a few visits were received in the meantime from the clergymen of the adjoining towns. March 27th, 1826, the Rev. Moore Bingham was engaged to take charge

of the parish in connection with that of Sheldon who remained until 1828. In July, 1829, the Rev. Anson B. Hard took charge of the parish, and April, 1831, resigned the same.

January 23, 1833, the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, made his first visitation to this parish and confirmed 5 persons. In June 1833, the Rev. John T. Sabine began to officiate here and in St. Albans, and continued to do so about 1 year. In Nov. 1838, the Rev, John A. Spooner was chosen rector and continued his labors until 1840 . In the fall of 1840, the Rev. E. H. Sayles took charge of the parish in connection with that of "Buck Hollow," in Fairfax, and remained here until 1843. in 1844 the Rev. Edward F. Putnam commenced his labors in Fairfield and "Buck Hollow," and remained in charge of those parishes until 1847. In 1851 (Jan. 1) the Rev. Richard T. Cadle took charge of the parish and remained 1 year. The Rev. John A. Fitch officiated in the parish half of the time from August 1853, until the following Easter. In 1856, the Rev. E. H. Sayles renewed his connection with the parish and remained until 1860. In 1860, services were suspended in the church, and were held at the north part of the town, in a school-house—the Rev. E. H. Sayles officiating. July 7, 1861, the Rev. Francis W. Smith began to preach in the church, at first once in 4 weeks, and afterwards on alternate Sundays, and continued in charge of the parish until December, 1866. In 1864 the old church was taken down and a new one erected in its place. Jan. 1, 1865, the new church was first opened for public worship—and consecrated by Bishop Bissell, Aug. 31, 1868.

The church society, which was formerly a large one, has decreased by reason of the death and removal from town of many of its members; but there is reason to hope that it may survive all opposing influences, and its condition be improved. In 1868 there were 20 confirmations, and the present rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Swett, hopes there may be others who, at the next visitation of the Bishop, will go forward for that purpose.

METHODISM IN EAST FAIRFIELD.

BY J. N. POMEROY.

Mrs. Laura Leach, aged 73, who lives now in Bakersfield, and is a sister of Rev. Isaac Hill, who left Sheldon several years ago for the West, that Father Mitchell, about 1804, was the first preacher in Fairfield. He preached in school-houses in different parts of the town, and quarterly meetings were held in barns. After Father Mitchell, came Elder Bromley, J. B. Stratton, Samuel Draper, Daniel Brayton, Isaac Hill, one Harris Lyon, Phineas Doane, Elijah Crane, Orville Kimpton, William Todd, Solomon Stebbins, Chas. Leonard and John Clark.

In the earliest days mentioned, the circuit comprised all Northern Vermont west of the Mountains and into Canada. Nicholas Wanger was the first class-leader that Mrs. Leach remembers, James Todd the second. Preaching meetings were held in the town-house after one was built; prayer and class-meetings at the house of James Todd. She does not remember the names of all the members of the first class, but a few I can give you besides the above, viz., Zimri Hoyt, Eli Sherman and wife, Raggles Sherman and wife, Marshall Sherman, Medora Todd, William Simpson, Thompson Simpson, Benjamin, Eliza, Mary Ann and Laura Nye, Laura Sherman, Eliza Sherman, Caroline Sherman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hops, Miss E. Hops, the wife of Nicholas Wanger, Betsey Wanger, Joseph Croft and wife and Elizabeth Croft, now Coburn, living near this place aged 54 years, and from whom I gained a part of this information, and the only person of all who formerly belonged to the M. E. Church in this town, now living in town.

There were several very powerful revivals during the ministrations of these old pioneers, especially one in 1816; after which time there was a very strong and powerful church for several years, but they never built a meeting-house, and the consequence was that when a few of the strongest ones came to emigrate west and to other places, they all seemed to scatter and vanish away like dew before the morning sun.

In the winter of 1854, Rev. S. W. Clemens, then preaching in Bakersfield, came to this place and held a series of meetings, which resulted in the formation of a class; but for some reason, in two or three years most of them were missing. There is now a small class belonging with Bakersfield, and we are supplied with preaching from that place, in a union meeting-house, built in 1867.

The first sabbath-school under the auspices of the M. E. Church was formed about the year 1859. It is now, since our union church

was built, a sort of union school, with books mostly from the M. E. Book-room, N. Y., some 250 to 300 volumes; about 6 or 8 teachers; some 75 different scholars; average attendance from 35 to 45 in different years. The different classes of the M. E. Church were so broken up, I have not been able to get the aggregate membership, but I should think it may have been 50 or more since the first class was formed.

ITEMS.

Town Clerks,—Edmund Town, first town clerk of Fairfield, elected in 1791; James D. Farnsworth, 2d, elected in 1801; Benjamin Wooster, 3d, elected in 1813; James D. Farnsworth, 4th, elected in 1814; Joseph Soule, 5th, elected in 1824; A. G. Soule, 6th, elected in 1864.

Names of First Settlers.—Joseph Wheeler, in 1788 and '89; Nathan Hoit, Andrew Bradley, Hubbard Barlow, Ebenezer Lobdell.

Name of first child born in town (at that time called Smithfield) was Smithfield Beeden,—and the proprietors of the town granted him 100 acres of land, thereupon.

Polly Barlow was the name of the first child born in town, in 1789, daughter of Hubbard Barlow, Esq., and his only child, who survived but a short period.

First Justices,—Hubbard Barlow, Clark Burlingame, Andrew Bradley, Edmund Town, Elisha Barber.

First Lawyer,—Bates Turner.

First district school taught in Fairfield was by Joshua Miller, in 1797.

First Postmaster, Bradley Barlow; 2d, Julius Carlisle; 3d, Bradley Barlow, jr.; 4th, A. G. Soule; 5th, R. K. Barlow; 6th, Ormond Bradley; 7th, Joseph Northrop.

FLETCHER.

BY BEN A. KINSLEY, ESQ.

If the readers of the Gazetteer will look on the map of Vermont, in the S. E. corner of Franklin Co., they will behold this ill-shapen town. It was chartered Aug. 20, 1781, by Thomas Chittenden, the then governor of Vermont, to Nathaniel Brush, David Avery, Rufus Montague and others; none of whom, with the exception of Rufus Montague, ever had a residence in town. It is bounded W. by Fairfax, N. by Fairfield and Bakersfield, E. by Waterville and Cambridge, and S. by the Lamoille River—the south end being very narrow.

Its area is estimated to be 24,040 acres. The river farms contain some excellent intervale; but in going back from the river, it becomes hilly and even mountainous, affording nearly every variety of soil; and, in some instances, several varieties are found on one farm.

The first division of lots was surveyed by Benjamin Fassett, in 1786, and the second division by John Safford, in 1789.

There is no record by which to determine by whom, or at what date, the first permanent settlement was made in town; but enough is known to warrant the belief, that the family of John Fullington were the first white inhabitants permanently settled within its limits, and probably in the autumn of 1788, or '89. Mr. Fullington came from Deerfield, N. H.—commenced clearing the farm now occupied by Loren C. Lee—worked one season—put up a shanty, and returned to Deerfield for his family—and the next fall, which was probably in the year 1788, with his wife and 4 children, began a wearisome journey through the wilderness to find their new home in Fletcher. They had one horse to ride and one cow to drive, and marked trees to guide them on their lonely way.—Two men who had land in the S. E. part of Fairfax accompanied them. Whatever befel them on their way, until within the limits of Johnson, on the Lamoille, is now unknown to the living. Here they encamped for the night, and Fullington, finding a yard of turnips near by, had the imprudence to eat one in a raw state. which induced a violent bilious cholic—and there being no medical assistance to be had, he died in a few hours. He was buried next day by his companions, near the bank of the river, a hollow log serving for his coffin.

His bereaved widow, with her four fatherless children, proceeded on their journey down the river, and found the home provided for them in the wilderness. Here the widow became the mother of the first child born in Fletcher. Being a daughter, it was named for the river upon the bank of which it was born—Lamoille. She is still living near where she was born, but in the adjoining town of Cambridge.

Mrs. Fullington subsequently married Elisha Woodworth, and lived to the age of 95 years, when she died of small-pox, in Fletcher.

Next in the order of time, is Lemuel Scott, who, about the year 1789, came from Bennington in the dead of winter, bringing his wife

and one child on a sled drawn by a yoke of steers. From Burlington there was no road; but he found his way by marked trees, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, George M. Scott. His children were Jonathan, Lemuel,* Seth, Levi, Abigail, Anna, Emily, Jefferson and Wait.

The next inhabitant was Dea. Peter Thurston; but where he was from is not known to this writer. He settled on the south side of Lamoille River, on the farm now owned by Ephraim Bishop.† About the same time Elijah Daily settled on the farm now owned by Sumner Carpenter. In March, 1795, Daniel Bailey moved from Weare, N., H. and settled with his family in the N. W. part of the town, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Ebenezer Bailey. His children were Haynes, Jonathan, Nathan, Achsah, Phillp, Betsey, Sally and Polly. The men were prominent business-men in town, and large land-owners. The said Daniel Baily was the first representative of the town—was born Jan., 1748; died Sept. 6, 1832.

About the year 1795, Elias Blair, Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, Samuel Church, Samuel Church, jr., Joseph and James Robinson and Dewey Nichols, all of Bennington, moved into Fletcher, and settled as follows: Elias Blair on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Noel Blair; Reuben Armstrong on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Ira and grandson Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, on the farm east of it, now owned by Munroe Blaisdell, the two Churches on the farms now owned by Abial Wetherbee, (a grandson by marriage) and N. W. Church, a great-grandson—Joseph Robinson; where his son Demas now resides; James Robinson, on the farm now owned by his son Norman; Dewey Nichols on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Hilkiah P. Nichols.

Another John Kinsley came into town about the same time, (1795, being also a native of Bennington) and settled on the farm formerly owned by Levi Comstock—now by Willis D. Leach. Other families coming in soon after, it was thought best to organize, which they did March 16, 1790. Lemuel Scott was appointed moderator, Elisha Woodworth, town clerk, Peter Thurston, Lemuel Scott and Eljah Dailey, selectmen—and Elijah Dailey first constable.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1797, by Daniel Bailey. He was succeeded in '98, '99, 1800 '01, '02, '03, '05, '08, '11, '13, by Lemuel Scott, in 1804, '06, '07, by John Wheeler; in 1810, '15, and '26, by Reuben Armstrong; in 1812 by Joseph Robinson; in 1814, by Nathan L. Holmes; in '16, by Daniel Bailey; in '18, '20, '22 and '23, by Zerah Willoughby; in '24 and '25, by Elias Blair, sen.; in '27, by Elias Bingham, sen.; in '28, 30, 33 and 34, by Ira Armstrong; in 1821 Ira Scott was elected; but refusing to serve, the town was not represented: but in 1831 he was again elected and served—in '32, '35, '36, '50, '50, '51, by Guy Kinsley; in '37, '38, '40, by John Kinsley, jr.; in 1839, by Howard Watkins; in '42 and '43, by Joseph Ellsworth, jr.; in '44 and '45, by Lucas Holmes; in '47 and 48, by Joseph King; in '53, by Horace Stearns; in '54 and '55, by Reuben Armstrong; in '56, '57 and '60, by Luther Wells; in '58 and '59, by R. T. Bingham; in '61 and '62, by E. O. Safford; in '63 and '64, by Amos E. Parker; in '65 and '66, by Lorenzo Blaisdell; in '67 by V. D. Rood, M. D.; in '68, by "honest" John Kinsley.

In 1833 Jonathan Bailey was elected; but refusing to serve, Ira Armstrong was elected, and served instead.

TOWN CLERKS.

Elisha Woodworth, the first clerk chosen in town, in 1790, was succeeded in 1791, by Lemuel Scott, who held the office until 1807, when he was succeeded by Joseph Holmes in 1809 Lemuel Scott was reinstated, and held the office 2 years. In 1811 Joseph Robinson was elected, and held the office 'till '21. He was succeeded by Zerah Willoughby, who was succeeded the following year by Elias Blair, who held the office until the year 1840, when John Kinsley, jr., was elected, and kept the books 2 years; then succeeded, in 1842, Dr. Cassander F. Ide; in '43, '44, Medad R. Parsons; in '45, '46, '47, Medad P. Blair; in '48, '49, '50. '51 to 57, Demas Robinson; in 58, Dr. C. F. Hawley; in 59, the present incumbent, E O Safford, Esq.

* Who was the first male child born in Fletcher.

† When the town was chartered, there was a small gore of land on the south side of the river, containing the farms of Peter Thurston, Peter Chadwick and Seth Willey. Now—in 1868—owned by Ephraim Bishop, Sanford Holmes and Harrison Cady—belonging to the town, but being very inconvenient to get to the centre of the town, to attend town-meetings, they petitioned to be set off to the town of Cambridge. In 1845, in compliance with this petition the town voted to set off all the territory south of the Lamoille River; and, by an act of the Legislature, it was annexed to the town of Cambridge.

CONSTABLES.

Elijah Dailey was appointed constable at the organization of the town in 1790, and Elias Palmer, in '91; Peter Thurston, in '92; Levi Comstock, in '93; Samuel Kinsley, in '94; Reuben Armstrong, in '95; William Thomas, in '96; Haynes Bailey, in '97 and '98; Reuben Armstrong, in 99; Nathan Bailey, in 1800; John Kinsley, in 1801; Jonathan Haynes, in 1802; James Robinson, in 1803; Ira Scott, in 1804; Joseph Holmes, in 1805 and '06; Elias Blair, in '07, '08 and '09; Samuel Church, in 1810; Daniel Read, in 1811, '12, '14, 15, '16 and '20; James Robinson, in 1813; Joseph H. Law, in 1817; Ira Armstrong, in 1818; Samuel Terrill, in '19; Levi Scott, in '21 and '22; Lewis Terrill, in '23. In 1824 John Kinsley, jr., was elected, and held the office for 9 years in succession, and N. R. Bingham for the 2 years following; and in 1836 Albert Kinsley was elected, and for the 9 succeeding years; then Reuben Armstrong for 4 years, and H. P. Nichols for 3 years; when, in 1854, Reuben Armstrong was re-instated to the office, and has retained it from that time until the present writing, (Nov., 1868.)

EARLY TIMES.

The early settlers experienced great inconvenience and severe hardships on account of bad roads. The town is quite hilly and much of it stony, and for many years the people were few and far between, so that good roads were among the things to be desired, but not enjoyed by the hardy pioneers. Yet by patient perseverance and much hard labor, most of the public roads are now good.

It will not harm the present generation of Fletcher (and should greatly increase their respect and veneration for the heroes dead and gone) to look back 60 years, and see their ancestors toiling through the winter in the woods, for the double purpose of clearing a patch of ground to sow or plant in spring, and, also, to make ashes, with which to buy corn to subsist on through the winter. And when they visited their friends, they would yoke the oxen, hitch to the old sled, put in a little straw, and perhaps a bed-quilt or two, and tumble in, men women and children, and go two, three or four miles to make an evening visit, or to meeting; and as their way was generally through the woods for some of the first years, if they happened to have an adventure with some wild animal on the way, it only made them relish the ride all the better, and afforded them something to talk about. For it should be borne in mind that books and newspapers, now everywhere abundant, were at that time exceedingly rare, and the people had little besides their adventures to divert their minds from the monotonous round of daily life.

Fast horses, dandy sleighs, buffalo-robes, and fancy wagons were things unknown to the early settlers of Fletcher; even horses, wagons, or carts of any kind were very scarce, many of the few inhabitants at that time possessing only a yoke of cattle, and an ox-sled. A great many bushels of corn have been "toted" upon a man's back to Fairfax or Cambridge to be ground, there being no grist-mill in town. There has been a change, indeed, since then. A great majority of the people are well off now, besides having "rich relations." There are none very rich, and none very poor. There are no large villages, and but two small ones. There are no manufacturing establishments in operation now, but 25 years ago there was a potatoe-starch factory doing good business at the Centre, and there is now a tannery about a mile east of the Centre, which has turned out good work and received fair patronage. There are also several blacksmith's shops now scattered through the town. Charles Marks does the blacksmithing at the Centre, and Sylvanus Chase, has a shop for doing various kinds of wood-work, while Joseph Lounette & Co. have a boot and shoe-shop.

At the lower village, called BINGHAMVILLE, Wm. K. Lamb runs a carriage-shop, and does some good cabinet-work. Horace Woods does the blacksmithing, while H. W. Scott makes boots and shoes. N. R. Bingham has a carpenter and joiner's shop, and R. T. Bingham runs a saw-mill which boasts a circular saw.

But tilling the soil, raising the various kinds of stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, is what gives employment to the community, and brings a comfortable wealth into the town. The town has never been wealthy enough, however, to make it an object for gentlemen of legal or clerical profession to settle within its limits; and men of eminence are to be looked for in some other locality. But for men of solid worth, men of stern integrity, men of unimpeachable character, Fletcher is by no means wanting. And although none of its inhabitants are collegians, there is a good degree of general intelligence among the people, a commendable zeal in the cause of education;

desire for general information; and, probably, there are few towns in the State, whose inhabitants are more nearly on a level, than in the town of Fletcher.

It is believed the first school in town was taught by James Robinson in the house of Lemuel Scott; but in what year this writer is not able to say. The town was early divided into school-districts, and new ones have been organized as the wants of the people demanded, until there are now ten in operation. The common schools are maintained by a tax on the grand-list, free for all, and several select schools have been supported in town by individual liberality, which have been a credit to the community; and although Fletcher has never been called on to furnish a governor or a member of Congress, it has furnished quite a number of excellent school-teachers, who have made their mark in the Southern, Western and Middle States, and there is no lack of material for the governor and congressmen, whenever they are called for.

SOIL, &C.

SOIL.—A portion of the soil is somewhat sterile, but when properly cultivated yields the laborer a fair remuneration. Excellent crops of wheat were frequently raised while the land was new, but it is not so well adapted to the growth of wheat, as to corn and oats; still there are some of the more elevated farms that produce good crops of wheat and of excellent quality; but take the town together, it is best adapted to grazing. Large quantities of really excellent butter and cheese are made yearly. Some good oxen, horses, cows, sheep and hogs are raised for market, and since rail-roads have been introduced, although they do not come within our lines, they afford such facilities for transportation that our surplus produce finds a ready market at our doors, at remunerative figures.

WATER.—The town is well watered, having the Lamoille river for its southern boundary, and Metcalf pond in the northern part. The pond is about 1 mile in length, and half as wide, and some portions of it very deep. It discharges its waters at the south end, and after running about one mile, crosses the town line into Cambridge, and continues about a mile further in a southerly direction, when it turns north and runs into and through its native town into Fairfield, where it becomes Black Creek,* affording some excellent mill-privileges in Cambridge, Fairfield and Sheldon, where it falls into Missisquoi river, and finally into Lake Champlain. About a mile west of the Centre is another pond of similar growth, called Half-moon pond, probably from its having some resemblance in its shape to that planet when but half its disk is revealed to our vision. It is, perhaps, half a mile in length and half as wide, discharging its waters easterly, and uniting with Stone's brook on the farm of Abial Wetherbee. Some effort has been made to stock it with fish, but none have ever done anything except pickerel, and they are generally caught before half-grown. Stone's brook has its rise in the northern part of the town, on the farm of G. G. Taylor, and running S. and S. W. receives several smaller streams as tributaries, affording some good mill-privileges, and empties its waters into the Lamoille, half a mile below Fairfax Falls, on the farm of A. Wilcox; and there are other smaller streams in the western part of the town, capable of propelling machinery.

* Or Fairfield River.

PHYSICIANS.

The people were dependent on adjoining towns for medical assistance until 1827, when Dr. Sanford Emery located at the Centre, and announced himself ready to undertake the cure of any and every ill that flesh is heir to. He was a man of great energy, and some shrewdness, but he did not succeed, and abandoned the undertaking and went to Rochester, N. Y. His successor was Dr. Swain, who also staid but 1 month, and was then succeeded by Dr. Ira Hatch, who 3 years later (1837) was succeeded by an old school steam Dr. named Johnson whose successor was Dr. Cassander Ide, who staid long enough to gain the confidence and good will of the people, and the office of town clerk, and left the field to be occupied by Dr. Drew, who became so disgusted with the people because they chose not to be doctored while in good health, that he left them to their own destruction, which they escaped by the timely arrival of Dr. Benedict from Underhill; who, though not as popular as some, was very successful in his treatment of croup, canker-rash and many other diseases. But his stay was short, and after his departure came Dr. Andrew Parsons, a young man of skill and energy, but who remained but 3 years. He began his practice of medicine here, and having become established as a physician and gained considerable popularity, sought a larger field in Fairfax, where he married, and then went West.

Dr. C. F. Hawley came next, and commenced his first practice. He married and settled here, took an interest in society, and was one of the

people by whom he was so well liked as a man, that we flattered ourselves we had at last obtained a physician who would be a permanent resident. But he must needs deem Fairfax better adapted to his capacity, or as offering greater inducements for his practice, and in 9 years from his coming, sold out and moved there, where he still remains, enjoying the confidence and respect of his patrons and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. Hawley was succeeded by a young man from Massachusetts named Andrews. His stay was brief, and his practice limited; the more, however, he was known, the better he was liked.

Our next resident physician was Dr. Sylvester Wilson, whose practice terminated with his death, April 6, 1866. His successor was a young man from Panton. Enoch W. Kent, who remained but 18 months.

Then came a young man from Underhill,—Darwin H. Roberts, of the Homeopathy School. He has made a fair beginning, and seems likely to do well, secure a permanent residence and be one of the people.

VERNON D. ROOD,

born in Fletcher, April 20, 1842, pursued his studies at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, with a view to the legal profession, but subsequently studied medicine, and graduated at Burlington Medical University, receiving his diploma in June, 1867, and is now located at North Hydepark, having an extensive patronage.

NORMAN F. WOOD,

born in Fletcher Nov. 4, 1833, an earnest and ambitious scholar; taught one or two seasons in town; attended school at Johnson; married Miss Sarah Jane Leach, of Fletcher, August, 1853, and went to the State of Georgia as teacher; returned in 4 years; pursued his studies at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax; studied law and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1859, and located at Bakersfield. He was elected state's attorney in '63, and county senator in '64, and died of consumption, April, 1865, aged 31 years and 5 months.

CLINTON S. KINSLEY,

born in Fletcher, September, 1840; attended school at Johnson, and studied law, and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 186–, but has never practiced his profession.

MARCELLUS A. BINGHAM,

born in Fletcher Feb. 21, 1846; attended school at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax; studied law; admitted to the Lamoille County bar June, 1868; is now located at Cambridge Borough, Vt., in the practice of his profession.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Two men named Jefferson Fulton and Abial Chase, living on the east side of Metcalf pond, on adjoining farms, had a difficulty about their lot line, which finally grew into an open quarrel, and on the 5th day of Sept., 1855, Fulton procured a pint of rum and a butcher-knife, and proceeded to the premises of Chase, who with his son (a lad of perhaps 10 years) was making fence but a short distance from the house.

When within a few yards of Chase, he thus accosted him, "Well, old Jeff. has come!" Chase answered, "And what does old Jeff. please to want?" By the time Chase had asked the question, Fulton had approached within reach, and, drawing his butcher-knife from his bosom, plunged it into Chase's breast; whereupon Chase turned and run; but as he turned to run, Fulton again plunged the bloody knife into his back so as to pierce the aorta, and then pursued his victim about ten rods, and the boy some three or four rods further, and would undoubtedly have killed him, if he could have overtaken him, so that he should not testify against him. He then turned back to his bleeding victim, who was already dead, gave the lifeless body two or three malicious kicks, and left the premises. The alarm was immediately given, and a search instituted for the perpetrator of the bloody deed. The highways were carefully watched, railway stations were guarded and telegraphic dispatches were sent in every direction. An army of men were searching the hills and ravines, at that time covered with timber and brush, and finally it was determined to search the cave,* which was accordingly explored, but all to no purpose, and the search which commenced Wednesday afternoon was continued until the next Monday at sunset, when he was discovered in a little swamp near the highway just north of Michael McGetrick's, and about one mile and a quarter from where he had committed the terrible deed. Seeing himself fairly surrounded, with no hope of escape, he deliberately cut his own throat with his old and dull jacknife; which is proof positive that he was determined not to be taken alive. With regard to his whereabouts during all this time, there are various conjectures.

* Some account of which will be given in another paper.

Some are of the opinion that he went just as far away as he could and get back at the time he was found. Others think he kept himself hid in some of the many hiding places found among the mountains and ravines in the vicinity. Still another class are firm in the belief that he was hid in the cave. But wherever he was is of little consequence now that he is dead.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

June 16, 1860, Elias Blair, jr. left his home in Fletcher for Burlington, with a light express wagon loaded with two bales of hops, upon the top of which he was seated. In passing over a rough place in the road near Essex Centre, the fore-wheel became detached from the wagon, and he was thrown violently forward, striking his head upon the axle-tree. He was conveyed to a hotel where he expired about 3 o'clock P. M., some 5 hours after the accident.

He was 58 years of age, and the oldest son of Elias Blair, sen., one of the first settlers in town.

CASES OF DROWNING.

One Sunday, July 1858, two boys, residents of Fletcher, went to meeting as usual, and after Sunday school endeavored to persuade some of their comrades to go with them to bathe in Lamoille river, but failing in this they two went alone together. Their parents felt no anxiety about them, each supposing the other had gone home with his friend for the night, as they were quite intimate. Monday morning their clothes were found upon the bank of the river, on the farm of Lewis Terrill, sen., just in the edge of Cambridge. Alarm was instantly given, and scores of men were soon searching the river. A few hours later their bodies were obtained. They were found lying several rods from each other. Their names were Henry Crosier, aged 17 years, and John St. Johns, aged 16 years. Neither of them could swim. Tuesday P. M. their funeral sermons were both preached at the same hour and place, at Fletcher meeting-house.

SERIOUS BUT NOT FATAL ACCIDENT.

In the winter of 1852, *Honest** John Kinsley slid from the top of a hay-mow upon a pitch-fork-stail, which entered the body at the lower part of the abdomen and extending upward 14 inches came nearly through at the pit of the stomach, impaling him alive. He was alone, but succeeded in withdrawing the fork, and his physician with the aid of time and a good constitution, succeeded in restoring him to health, and he has worthily represented the town in the Legislature the present year.

CASUALTIES.

In 1827, James Chase, living on the farm now owned by Van Ness Chase, was clearing a piece of land and drawing poles with an ox-team, when a pole got cramped among the stumps and flew around in such a way as to hit Mr. Chase on the head, inflicting a severe wound, and fracturing the skull in a shocking manner, so that it was found necessary to trepan. After a long time he recovered and lived till the 7th day of Nov., 1833, when he, with his son Lyman and another young man, went into the woods to chop timber for rails, and felling a tree, or in attempting to fell it, it lodged against other trees in such a way that a piece of a large pole over 13 feet in length was hurled back several rods to where Mr. Chase was standing and hit him upon the head, rendering him senseless. He lived an hour or two, but never recovered his consciousness. He was an industrious, hard-working man and worthy citizen.

In the summer or autumn of 1840, a young man of Irish descent, named Nicholas Owen was found, on the farm now owned by Charles Robinson, dead and half consumed by fire. He had been engaged burning off a piece of ground on which some dry trees were standing, and it being dry and windy the fire was blown into them; and it is supposed that one of them burned off at the ground and fell upon him, knocking him down and falling upon him, where it was on fire, burned him as above stated. He had no relatives in town, but a brother living in an adjacent town being sent for, came and took charge of his remains. He was carried to Fairfield, and buried by the Catholics.

In the month of April, 1850, four young men had been to a raising and were returning home through the woods. One of them named Thadeus Chase, had a gun in his hand, and as one of the party named Thomas Risdon was passing over a tree fence, the gun in the hands of Chase (who was several feet behind) was accidentally discharged, lodging its contents in the body of young Risdon, who survived but a little more than 24 hours.

In December, 1850, two men named Julius D. Scott and John H. Bailey, living in the same neighborhood, had a quarrel which

* An appellation given to him by his neighbors for proverbial honesty.

resulted fatally to Bailey. The origin of the difficulty is not known, and is of little consequence; it had been festering a long time, and came to a head on this wise: It was a matter of convenience for Bailey to go through Scott's sugar-bush with an ox-team after poles for fence; so he went and got a load, and Scott forbade his crossing his premises again. Bailey swore he would, and defied Scott to hinder him. Accordingly he took his team and started for the woods, probably with a determination to go through or die in the attempt. Scott was aware of his movement and prepared to meet him, and undoubtedly determined to prevent it or die in the attempt. Thus it was the belligerents met; but as no eye, except that which never slumbers, witnessed the sanguinary conflict, no description can be given. Suffice it to say, Bailey was repulsed and driven from the field without materially injuring his antagonist, and survived only about four weeks. But the principal injury being in the head, he soon became delirious, so that little could be gathered from him in relation to what had taken place, exeept what his appearance indicated. After his decease, a post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that the skull was fractured, and a coagulum had formed upon the brain which was sufficient to produce death; but whether the contusion was caused by a blow received in mortal combat, or by a fall upon a rock, or upon the sled-beams upon which he might have been riding, we may never know for certainty. Scott was arrested by the civil authority on a charge of murder; but at the preliminary examination holden in Fletcher, that charge was abandoned and he was bound over for trial on a charge of manslaughter, and the testimony not being sufficient to convict for manslaughter, he was convicted of assault and battery, and fined $30.00. He has lived in town ever since, and has the reputation of being a quiet, law-abiding citizen.

In 1850, Elias Chase, living near Metcalf Pond, had occasion to cross in an old canoe in the night and was drowned.

SUICIDES.

The first case known to this writer is that of Francis Wetherbee, by hanging himself with a small skein of shoe-thread, on the old Thurston place, on the south side of Lamoille river, in October, 1817. In 1849, Mrs. Freeman, the 2d wife of Erastus Freeman, hung herself in the wood-shed on the farm now owned by Loren C. Lee. In 1854, a French boy, called Charlie Potter, hung himself in Mr. Potter's barn, on the farm now owned by Ira Rickard In 1858, Isaac Flood cut his own throat on the farm of John Thomas. Sept. 13, 1863, Capt. Oren Hook ended his mortal existence by tying one end of a rope around the bed-post and placing a slip-noose knot around his neck. He was found soon after, with his head barely raised from the floor—his neck resting on the rope. Cause, insanity—induced no doubt by an inordinate love of money, and want of energy and skill to accumulate it.

CRIME.

On the 3d of Dec. 1868, a party assembled at the house of Hiram Boomhour for a dance, and being *old folks*, they stayed all night, and some of them nearly all the next day to play cards, and of course such business could not be done to advantage without rum; and as the company was an amalgamation of Dutch, Irish and "Yankee," a spirit that was not ardent sprung up among them—even a spirit of jealousy—and in the afternoon of the 4th, which was Friday, a drunken row was indulged in, which resulted fatally to the man of the house, who, instead of being knocked down and dragged out, was knocked down and stamped out, and so effectually was it done that he died in less than 36 hours. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that he died of congestion of the brain, which might have been caused by the tramping to which he had been subjected, or it might have been induced by some other cause. At any rate somebody had been killed, and somebody had killed him, and thereby the peace and dignity of the State had been disturbed, and the case must be investigated and the majesty of the law vindicated. So three men were arrested, viz. Thomas Ryan as principal, and Patrick Ryan and Truman Ellis as accessories. At the examination before R. T. Bingham, Esq., conducted by Ira S. Blaisdell and M. A. Bingham of Cambridge for the State, and George Ballard of Fairfax for the respondents, so much proof of guilt was shown that they were all held for trial at the county court, in the sum of $100.00 each.

BEAR STORIES.

We too have our bear stories, which if not thrilling with the jeopardy and bravery of

old John Strong's bear traditions in Addison, yet have been very enjoyable and laughable to us.

Oct. 6th, 1816, there being a fall of snow on the hills a foot deep, Mark Flood, Samuel Montague, Seth and Levi Scott, four fine young men, started out for a bear-hunt on the hills surrounding Metcalf pond. They soon started one and gave chase, but it was snowing fast, and their guns became wet and useless, and their dog could not be made to believe that bear meat was good raw; neither could they persuade the bear to climb a tree and wait for them to go and get another gun, so they followed him all day, and much of the time so near him that they could almost reach him with their guns; but bruin, though hard pushed, remained master of the field, and the boys had their labor for their pains.

In the summer or fall of 1818, another bear having committed some depredations on the Montague farm (now owned by Zina Chase), a dead-fall trap was prepared, into which he carelessly entered, was held for trial and executed. It weighed over 400 pounds.

The next spring a bear was one day seen quietly eating sugar from a sap-bucket in the sugar-place of Samuel and Rufus Montague, a little west of where John Montague's house now stands. He was seen from the house of Samuel Montague, now Zina G. Chase's. There being several young men present with guns and ammunition it was decided to have a fight, and the order of battle was arranged and charge made upon bruin. The bear reluctantly retreated under a heavy (if not well directed) fire, to a less exposed position; and the assailants retired to devise a more effectual plan of attack, when remembering the success of the previous year with the dead-fall trap, they decided to make a rude floor of boards near the boiling place where the battle had been so valiantly fought. So they made a figure four (4) trap, using the potash kettle for the fall, and what was left of the tub of sugar for bait. Thus far all things had worked together. The trap was set, and the expectant host retired for the night and to contemplate the victory that awaited them in the morning, when a new and unlooked for difficulty presented itself. There was no doubt but what the bear would be caught, but how was he to be got out from under the kettle? Who would volunteer to raise one side of the kettle and let the others fire under and kill the bear? The idea was preposterous! especially when it was recollected how ineffectual the firing of the afternoon had been, when they were within a very few feet of him. No one. Well, at length the long looked for morning came, bringing with it no solution of the question. However the time had arrived when something must be done. The host was marshaled and proceeded to the hunting ground, where they found the trap sprung and the kettle all right. And then followed an elaborate display of generalship in placing the men so that the bear must surrender, or die if he attempted to escape! When at this juncture the whole affair assumed a new complexion, by some reckless creature going to the trap, who made the important discovery that the bear had gone, after eating up the sugar. The kettle instead of falling over him had just rested on him while he took his fill of sugar, then backed out and evacuated the field, scraping off a handful of his hair upon the edge of the kettle, as proof of his having been there and gone.

WOLF STORY.

In the winter of 1829 and '30, a huge wolf came into Fletcher and began operations as inspector of muttons. And the people determined to hunt him down. They accordingly assembled at the house of James Tinker, where he had killed his last sheep, formed a line, and swept the mountain from west to east without success. Two men took his track and followed him for a week, when he killed another sheep—I think for John Strait, and the people turned out again with dogs and guns, and after thoroughly scouring a large tract of territory, succeeded in capturing him upon the grounds now occupied by D. B. Rood. Hiram Church brought him down with a rifle ball at short range, and had the skin. The State bounty ($20.00) was divided among the captors. The wolf was minus one foot, but made good use of the three he had left, judging by the business he accomplished and the manner in which he had eluded the vigilance of his pursuers.

SWINE STORY.

The following remarkable swine story will undoubtedly tax the credulity of those who may be ignorant of the fact that the hog and bear closely resemble each other in their ability to exist without food. The writer is urgently requested to give it, by several persons who can testify to its truthfulness:

In January, 1838, a hog belonging to D. B. Rood, of Fletcher, suddenly disappeared. Search was made and no trace being found, it was given up for lost property. But one morning, the next March, a very slim, sleek and smooth-looking hog was observed in the yard with the swine of Thomas Tabor, of Fairfax. The lost hog had been taken to Mr. Tabor's, the day previous to its having been missed.

On looking about, it was discovered that the animal had been imprisoned in the hatchway, which was off at an unfrequented part of the house. It was then remembered that the plank had been removed from the hatchway the morning before, and replaced on the hatchway the evening after the hog was missed. The family had heard strange noises in the cellar during the winter, which were now easily explained.

The straw, with which the hatchway had been packed weeks previous to the last plank being put on, was completely munched, being all the food the hog had tasted for forty-nine days. A long time to exist with neither food, drink nor light. It appeared well, but took very little food for a long time—from 10 to 15 kernels of corn being all it would eat at first! It was driven to its owner's house the same day found, and raised 5 pigs the following summer, and dressed 250 lbs. the next fall!

LONGEVITY.

Mrs. Sarah Woodworth, who has been mentioned as being the first resident in town, died in the spring of 1848, aged 95 years. Elizabeth Fleming was born in Blanford, Mass., 1757; moved to Fletcher 1828, and died Sept. 14, 1852, aged 95 years. Richard Thomas died April 30, 1858, aged 94 years. Sukey, his wife, died April 8, 1858, aged 92 years. Samuel Kinsley died in June, 1854, aged 85 years. His widow, Belinda, still lives at the age of 91 years, and is as smart in body and mind as many people at 70. Lucy Kinsley died Feb. 11, 1850, aged 85 years, less one day. ——— Gregory died in 1865, aged 88 years. Daniel Read died January, 1863, aged 87 years. Jonathan Bailey died June 4, 1864, aged 87 years. Thomas Munsell commenced the first clearing on the farm now owned and occupied by Amasa Walker, and also on the farm adjoining Walker's now owned by Dudley B. Rood. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and died in October, 1855, supposed to be over 100 years. Abner Bates, a colored man, and Mr. Samuel Peirre (French), were citizens of Fletcher, and supposed to be over 100 years old. The former died October, 1864, the latter a few years previous to that. Briggs Rood was born in Lebanon, Ct.; moved to Shoreham, Vt., in 1797, and to Fletcher in 1806; was a Revolutionary soldier, and died Dec. 30, 1849, aged 87 years, 2 months, 8 days. Cena Caswell died Sept. 22, 1856, aged 85 years. Lota, widow of John Strait, died Dec. 20, 1863, aged 87 years. Sally Chase died July 5, 1857, aged 82 years. Philura Woodworth died April; 1867, aged 80 years. Asenath, born in Thetford, Vt., widow of Ira Scott, lives in Fletcher, aged 86 years. George King, still living, is aged 81 years. John Risdon died in 1862, aged 82 years. Sarah Hunkins died May 29, 1866, aged 80 years. Polly Parsons died Oct. 31, 1866, aged 87 years. Joseph Smedley died June 24, 1866, aged 87 years. Elias Bingham was born in Windham Ct., July 23, 1780; moved into Fletcher in 1809 and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Benjamin F., where he resided until his death, June 28, 1860, aged 80 years. Dexter Wood, died April, 1853, aged 82 years; Cyntha, his widow, died May 28, 1867, aged 83 years. Phebe Sibley, born in Sutton, Mass.; came to Fletcher in 1812; died October, 1845, aged 93 years. Daniel Bailey, died Sept. 6, 1832, aged 84 years. Thadeus Elliot died June 22, 1844, aged 81 years, 4 months. Nancy Woodworth, now living, is aged 80 years. Sarah Flanders, now living, is supposed to be 87 years. Elias Blair died October 15, 1861, aged 85 years. Samuel Church, died June, 1831, aged 83 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical chapter in the history of this town is a sad one, indeed, to contemplate, and I enter upon it with feelings of sorrow. There was probably no particular demonstration of a religious character until the winter of 1817, when there was considerable interest manifested; and in the spring a man named Joseph Wilcox, living in the S. E. part of Fairfax, established religious meetings, and preached in the school-house at the Center once in 2 weeks for a year. July 5, 1817, a

BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed, by advice of council, comprising the following persons: Joseph Wilcox, James

Robinson, Tisdale Spafford, John Hall, Lemuel Scott, jr., Sarah Armstrong, Lucy Church, Polly Hall and Betsey Blaisdell. Aug. 6, 1817, brethren from Fairfax, Georgia and Cambridge, met with them and gave the hand of fellowship as a sister church, wishing them Godspeed,—and Lucy Brush, Dolly Remington and Apha Thomas were admitted, by baptism, into the little church thus duly organized. It was first represented in the Baptist Association, Sept. 1817. Mr. Wilcox was succeeded by Eld. David Boynton, from Johnson, who was with the church, alternate Sabbaths, for 2 years. And here I will state that the fact of its pecuniary inability to support more, and of its occupying a Union house, combined, has prevented the church from ever sustaining Baptist preaching more than half the time.

In 1822, Eld. Ephraim Butler, of Fairfax, began laboring here, and united with the church by letter Sept. 17, 1825; was dismissed Dec. 10, 1842.

A temperance society was organized in 1830: and while some members of the Baptist church espoused the cause heartily; others, with the minister at their head, opposed the movement with acrimony. Bitter feelings produced bitter words, and bitter words alienation of affection and Christian love; the adversary was not slow to take advantage of this state of affairs to sow discord; and it soon became apparent that the church was held together more by paper covenant, than love for each other.

Aug. 21, 1841, Eld. Chester Ingraham, of Essex, united with the church as its pastor. In the winter of 1845, Rev. C. W. Babcock, then residing in Westford, came, and finding the difficulties existing in the church could not be amicably settled, it was thought advisable to disband, which was done April 12, 1845. The number when organized was 9. From the time of the church organization in 1817, to its disorganization in 1845, the whole number included in its membership was 98. James Robinson served the church both as deacon and clerk, during its whole existence, and June 26, 1846,

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized, consisting of 9 of the original members of the old church. Rev. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, moderator, and Rev. C. W. Babcock, scribe; and subsequently, at different periods, 9 others of the original members, united with the new organization. Alvah Chase was chosen church clerk, which office he held until his death in 1851. In 1852, Willis D. Leach was chosen church clerk, and in 1858, was appointed to fill the office of deacon.

In the year 1847, Rev. J. C. Bryant, then settled with the Baptist church at Cambridge Center (now Judge Bryant of Enosburgh), began laboring here, also, and remained until the spring of 1851, when Rev. P. C. Himes, from Wells, Me., came and settled at East Swanton, ministering to the Baptist church there and in this place, alternate Sabbaths. From Sept. 1852, until the spring of 1856, the Baptist pulpit was supplied by various theological students, together with Dr. Smith from New Hampton Institution, Fairfax. Then Rev. George W. Bixby was with the church a year. From that time until 1866,* the church was again dependent upon students, with the exception of a few months, when Prof. Charles Ayer, of New Hampton Institution was here. He gave much satisfaction, and would doubtless have accomplished great good, could he have remained. The last member admitted, was by baptism, May 14, 1865. From the time of its organization in 1846, the whole number included in its membership is 55. The members have always been scattered and unable to support a settled minister. Removals and deaths have reduced the church to a very limited number, and having no suitable house for public worship, there has been no Baptist preaching in the place since the summer of 1867, when Rev. J. C. Small, teacher at N. H. Institution, Fairfax (now Professor of the same), closed a year's labor with this people.

Sept. 25, 1852, the church granted J. W. Buzzell license to preach. He studied theology at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, and was ordained minister of the Baptist church at East Sheldon in the year 1856.

July 7, 1855, Corwin Blaisdell received license from the church to preach. He studied theology and graduated at N. H. Institution, Fairfax, and was ordained minister of the Baptist church at Colton, N. Y., in 1862.

The church has not been represented in the Baptist Association for 2 years, and is

*A mistake. Prof. Comings, of N. H. Institution, Fairfax, was also connected with this church as its pastor, I think in 1858 or '59.

therefore no longer recognized by that body as a church—but as extinct.

UNION CHURCH, OR TRUAIRISM.

In the year 1833, a Mr. Truair, formerly Congregational minister of Cambridge, came among us promulgating a new doctrine; viz: that all covenants and creeds were an abomination in the sight of God, and should at once be discarded, and all church organizations be blown away, and all Christians "see eye to eye," belong to one church, and that must be called the *Union Church.* Well, the thing was new and attractive, and many wondered they had never seen it before; and nothing was easier than to organize a new church which should be free for all, and what was better it would be free from sectarianism! So said, so done; the Union Church of Fletcher was organized, and went into operation; but, *was as short lived as Jonah's gourd.*

FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

There are some persons of this order living in town, and in the summer of 1851, a small church was organized in the school-house at Binghamville. Eld. Fay, of Jericho, and other ministers, whose names are unknown to this writer, were present. John Smith of Fletcher, was appointed deacon, and Robert Darling, of Georgia, ordained a Freewill Baptist minister, at the same time and place. The members were very few and scattered, and its existence brief.

METHODISM

has never been very popular in Fletcher, though it dates back to its first settlement. Dea. Peter Thurston, one of the first settlers, was a Methodist, and others came in later; but they were so few in number, so remote from each other, and the state of the roads was so bad, that no class was organized until the year 1850.

In the winter and spring of that year there was quite a revival and several conversions. A Methodist minister, named Ford, laboring here at the time, formed a small class, which was increased, in 1858, to quite a respectable size, so far as numbers were concerned; but for some reasons of which the principal, and perhaps the only one, was want of love for God and each other,—a predominating love for self and a strong sectarian spirit,—the class in one, or less than 2 years, got into an inexplicable tangle, which seems likely never to be unraveled. It is now almost extinct, a faithful few being all that remain of a class at one time numbering 36.

The names of those who have labored here in the ministry, as far as can be recollected, are in order as follows: Revs. Ford, Loveland, Mott, Gregg, Osborne, Puffer, Truax, Hyde, Lyon, Lamphear, Fisher, Brown, Bragg and Scribner. The last named, living at Waterville, preaches here also, once in 4 weeks. "Hoping against hope."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in Fletcher, Jan. 8, 1826, by Rev. James Johnson, but of what place is not known to me. The original members were Rufus and Joseph Montague, Daniel Farrar, Daniel Kinsley, Chapin Taft, Albert Kinsley, Lucy, Sarah, Elmyra, Betsey and Nancy Kinsley, Harriet Taft, Nancy Nichols and Jannette Boynton, all from Cambridge; Hiram and Hannah Hitchcock and Polly Lamb from Fairfax; Lois Boynton from West Boylston; also Patty and Emily W. Read from Townsend; Cynthia Wetherbee from Templeton, and Sally Fleming from Brookline, all from the Congregational church in their respective towns.

Some few additions were made subsequently, and the church enjoyed the labors of Rev. Mr. Reynolds of Fairfax, one-fourth of the time for a season. Also, Rev. Chauncey Taylor and Rev. Septemeus Robinson (since settled in Stowe, and more recently a missionary from Massachusetts), has labored here. Several of the members were aged persons when the church was organized, and were soon called to their rest. Some of them moved away, by which the number of the members was diminished still more, until at this present writing, Nov. 10, 1868, there is but one member living within the limits of the town.

MEETING-HOUSE.

In 1829, there being two organized churches and a number of professors of the Methodist persuasion and no church-edifice, it was deemed advisable to unite in building a meeting-house. Accordingly, the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist people united and formed a constitution, providing that the "house shall be the property of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Societies of Fletcher, to be owned and occupied by said denominations, in proportion to what each hall own in it." There was also provisions made in the constitution for any one who

desired to own property in it, subject, however, to the control and occupancy of said denominations, except on funeral occasions, when it should be open and free for all.

On this constitution a commodious house was erected the following year, and dedicated July 7, 1831.

There was a good degree of liberality manifested in building the house, and the proprietors enjoyed it much, for perhaps 3 years, when there began to be a declension in the churches, and some of those who had property in the house, not belonging to either of the above named denominations, at once declared themselves Universalists, and demanded the occupancy of the house by ministers of their own order, and finally succeeded in making their way into the house, and keeping possession of it until this day; but for that, or some other reason the house was struck by lightning and considerably shattered. It was repaired at the time, but the foundation has entirely failed, and the body of the building being of brick, it has cracked and the walls have bent and crumbled until it has become so dilapidated as to be now condemned as unsafe and unfit for use.

And, what makes the matter still worse, the proprietors and people have become so divided and so irreligious, that it is very questionable if there will ever be anything done with the old house, or a new one built; at least by the present generation.

Daniel Kinsley and his wife Lucy moved from Cambridge, Vt., to Fletcher, in 1816. Their children were Clarissa, Hannah, Lucretia, Ben Alvah, Elvira, Guy, Earl, Nancy, Samuel, Chellis and Calista.

Said Daniel died in 1828; his widow, Lucy, survived him until Feb. 11, 1850, being 85 years of age, less one day.

BEN ALVAH KINSLEY*

was born in Cambridge, Jan. 11, 1796; in 1812, he served 6 months in the N. Y. State militia; and April 27, 1813, enlisted in the 2nd Co. 30th Vt. Vols., and served one year in the army commanded by Wade Hampton, Sen. Here, in common with other soldiers of that time, he endured such terrible privations and hardships, as would have appalled the soldiers of our late war, brave men though they were. In the battle at Lacole Mill, Odelltown, Ca., his hat band was cut off and a hole made in his hat (which was thick felt) 3 inches long, by a bullet which left its track of fiery red upon his head for the same length, without breaking the skin.

In private life, also, he has had many hair-breadth escapes from instant death. Some thrilling incidents we briefly record.

In the early part of December 1823, Mr. Kinsley was at North Hero, where his brother Guy was dangerously ill at their brother-in-law's;† from whence he came to Fletcher to get Samuel Montague to go and take care of him.

On his way back, arriving in the evening at St. Albans' Point, and failing to obtain a boat, Mr. Kinsley undertook the hazardous task of wading over to Johnson's Island—a distance of 60 rods—on a ridge of gravel formed by the motion of the waves.

His companion, having just recovered from small pox, not deeming it prudent to wet his feet got upon Mr. Kinsley's back, until the water became so deep, that he was obliged to climb upon his shoulders to keep his feet dry, and with this heavy burden, Mr. K. succeeded in reaching the shore, following the ridge by the white caps or breakers, when he fell prostrate to the earth, his lower limbs perfectly paralyzed with cold and fatigue.

Mr. Montague set himself to the work of vigorously rubbing his legs, until action was restored. For a time he was in an agony of pain, but finally was able to get upon his feet, and by leaning on his companion succeeded in getting through the woods to a house some 80 rods distant, and the next day they crossed over to North Hero in a boat.

A few days later, he was called to St. Albans on business, which being done, he returned as far as Butler's Island, where, being headed by the wind, his boat was detained.

During the night the wind ceased and the Lake froze over. The urgency of his business was such that he deemed it expedient the next evening to attempt crossing on foot;

* Some remarkable incidents and circumstances connected with their eldest son and his family, seem to call for record in the historic papers of this town, which he is writing for the State Gazetteer. If the like could have been written of any other family, he would certainly have recorded it; but is now reluctant that it should appear among them, lest it should be credited to himself. And we, therefore, state that this, and the paper concerning his sister Elvira, were furnished by an acquaintance and friend of both. Ben is not an abreviation of Benjamin, as some may suppose; but the name is *Ben*, and the surname is spelled without a *g*, as will be seen, wherever it is mentioned in these papers.—*Amanuensis.*

† Dr. Buck's.

taking a stake in hand, to try the ice, which bent beneath his weight at every step.

Being dark, he could not determine how far he had proceeded, but judged himself to be nearly half way across, when he found it was impossible to go further, and turned back; keeping at a little distance from the weakened track he had just passed over.

Getting perhaps half way back to Butler's Island, he instantly dropped through and went down, but fortunately in coming up, his head and shoulders popped through the cavity just made in the ice, and throwing out his arms he drew himself from his unwelcome bath. In attempting to get upon his feet, the ice gave way again, and he went down a second time, and this was repeated thrice, but profiting by his experience, on coming up the fourth time, he spread himself out, and crawled off several feet from the spot, when he succeeded in getting on his feet and safe back to the Island.

Here he waited a day, for the ice to strengthen, and the following morning started again on foot, accompanied by Lovina Knowlton, a young lady of 18, and a boy of 14 years, who were also ice-bound and as anxious as himself to go to North Hero. The ice was still very thin, but as far as they could see, there was a zigzag crack, extending into the lake through which the water had oozed and mingled with a light snow which had fallen the night previous, thereby strengthening the ice for a foot and a half on either side of the crack.

They left the house and going down the lake shore, perhaps the distance of half a mile, ventured upon this narrow bridge: Mr. Kinsley going in advance with a stake to try the ice, Lovina, following at a distance of 10 feet, and the boy bringing up the rear at an equal distance from her. Thus they started on their perilous journey and proceeded about a mile when they came to the end of the bridge.

Here they counseled together as to what should be done. It seemed impossible to proceed as the ice could easily be broken by a blow with the stake, and equally impossible to go back, as their weight in coming had greatly weakened the bridge in many places. But the fearful peril to which they were exposed was made more imminent by an approaching storm of wind and snow, and something must be done at once. The danger of returning seeming greater of the two, Mr. Kinsley started forward; but on taking the first step dropped through and out of sight, but rose immediately, where he went down, and the first thing he saw was Lovina coming to his rescue. With great vehemence he warned her back, as any attempt of that kind, would, as he imagined, bring greater peril to both. But doubtless forgetful of her own danger, having naught before her vision but his struggling form, she heeded not a word he said, but stepped forward and plunging her hand in his hair, and clutching it in her fingers, she drew him out upon the end of the ice-bridge, which sank so far beneath their weight, that the water came over the tops of her bootees.

Without a word being spoken by either of the party, they returned as they came, and when once more they set their feet on *terra firma*, but not until then, the brave girl was completely overcome, and yielded to a paroxysm of tears.

While out upon the lake they discovered an open glade at the north of the Island, extending apparently to Long Point, North Hero. In the evening, Mr. Kinsley and Miss Knowlton (the boy, unwilling to risk his life again, remaining behind), attempted to gain the other shore by passing through this glade in a boat. Breaking away the thin ice at the shore, he got his boat in open water and started, although surrounded by continual danger from floating ice which was driven about by a strong wind. Getting within perhaps a 100 rods of Long Point, they found the glade extended no farther, and an attempt was then made to draw the boat upon the ice, as they could not leave it in the water, lest it should be drifted away, and they be left to find another opening, where they should need it.

After long and tedious efforts, in which they exerted all their strength without success, they hallooed loudly for help, but failing to raise it, again seated themselves in the boat, and rowed back to the Island. This was Friday night, and on Sunday morning the ice had become so firm that the whole party ventured to start again on foot, and this time succeeded in reaching their destination in safety.

Mr. Kinsley was married to Miss Catherine Montague of Fletcher, Feb. 24, 1824. Their children were Guy, Lucretia, Daniel, Rufus, Jason, Alonzo, Edgar and William L.

For the last 14 years of her life, Mrs. Kinsley was a great sufferer, being perfectly crippled in her lower limbs and obliged to use a wheel-chair. She endured this trying dispensation with much patience and fortitude. For many years the only daughter and sister took (in a great measure) her mother's place in the family. Mrs. Kinsley's sufferings terminated Feb. 15, 1849, when her Heavenly Father said, "it is enough, come up higher."

Sept. 26, 1854, Mr. Kinsley married Lucy, widow of M. P. Blair of Fletcher. The first year of the rebellion, four of his sons, viz. Alonzo, Jason, Rufus and William L. went forth to defend the Flag, and, the third year, a fifth, Edgar, enlisted under the same glorious banner. During the war it was suggested by one of the soldier-brothers that if they all lived to see its close they should have a family-gathering at the house of their father.

This proposition was heartily acceded to by the other members of the family. At the time it was made Guy and Lucretia were in Iowa, Daniel in Worcester, Mass., Rufus in New Orleans, La., Jason in Texas, Alonzo in Annapolis, Md., Edgar and William L. in Virginia. This meeting took place, a brief account of which, published at the time, we here copy *verbatim:*

Fletcher, Vt., April 4, 1866.

To the Worcester Palladium:—Perhaps a more remarkable family gathering never occurred than one assembled in this town today. Remarkable, not on account of numbers, but because there were present five soldiers, all brothers who enlisted early in the war, from different parts of the country, and have served, in the aggregate, 17 years. All returned, one after another, war-worn, weary and wounded; but every one with body unmaimed and constitution unbroken. And here we have this day assembled around the fireside of our aged father (himself an old soldier), an unbroken family of seven sons and one daughter, with a large number of relatives, to make glad our hearts and to praise God for his preserving care over us.

After spending a good portion of the day in social conversation, war-stories, addresses from Rev. Edwin Wheelock, our father, and several of the soldier-boys, and doing justice to the bountiful collation prepared for us, we were invited to meet the people of this our native town, in the sugar-woods near by, where we feasted ourselves around a sugar-pan of hot sugar prepared for the occasion. After which we returned, and were treated to a few patriotic songs in the evening by a company of five sisters,* and the following poem by one of the soldier-boys:†

* Daughters of Chellis. † Jason.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

The cruel, bloody war at last, thank God! is done;
Slavery is vanquished now; Justice and Right have won.
Father 'round thee to-night, behold each wandering son
Returned; once more to claim a blessing from thy hand:
To-night we're gathered here, a happy, joyous band,—
A band of brothers dear, war-worn, and scarred, and tanned.
Yet each still bears aloft a strong and true right hand,
Ready to fight
For Truth and Right,
Justice and Liberty, God, and "Our Native Land."

We stood forth for the Right in danger's early hour,
When first the clouds and storms round us began to lower,
When men, controlled alone by selfish pride of power,
Would have Slavery's dark stain o'er all our land entailed;
And when the traitor-horde the dear Old Flag assailed;
And men with craven souls grew sick at heart and quailed;
We sought the field of strife, in truth and justice mailed,
Each sworn to fight
For Truth and Right,
'Till Wrong was crushed to earth, and Truth and Right prevailed.

We can thank God to-night it hath not been in vain,
These years of bloody strife, of weary toil and pain;
The war, so fiercely waged, hath rent the Bondman's chain,
And Freedom sits enthroned upon our victory;
From Slavery's blighting curse our land at last is free;
And as it is to-night, so shall it always be,
The land of "Equal Rights" the Home of Liberty!
Here, God, to Thee
We bow the knee
And swear we will maintain our land forever free!

Then let us all rejoice, as we are gathered here,
Amid the scenes of youth to every heart so dear,
Surrounded by old friends, so faithful and sincere,
While every heart is warmed with friendship and with love;
Let no sad thought, to-night, of one, whose smiles we miss,
Cast one dark shade of gloom o'er this bright hour of bliss,—
A Mother's fond caress, a Mother's loving kiss
Awaits each one,
When we have done
With this dark, weary world, and soar to worlds above.
. . . . . .
Oh! how each heart
Doth thrill and start,
As so fondly we gaze round this circle so bright,
And return the glad welcomes that greet us to-night:
We're Home to-night!
All Home again,
Safe from the fight
And free from stain:
No tongue can tell,
Nor voice reveal
The heart's deep swell,—
What joy we feel.

All Home at last,
Safe Home once more;
Our dangers past,
Our trials o'er;
Each heart to-night with joyful music rings,
A glad thanksgiving hymn to God the King of kings!

Mr. Kinsley is a man of good judgment, deep feeling and religious principle. Is noted for his eccentricities, originality and stern independence of thought and action, and has a vein of good humor underlying his whole character, which shows itself in everything he says and does. He still has a young heart. and has ever taken an active interest in all religious meetings, in common, select and singing schools, and in whatever pertains to the improvement and advancement of society in general. His house has always been open and free to entertain ministers of all religious denominations; and for many years he was superintendent of the sabbath-school.

To say that he had no enemies would be to make him more than a god, or less than a man. Such a character as his always gains warm friends and bitter enemies; but the friends usually come from the more intelligent, and the enemies from the more ignorant portion of the community.

It seems that the heart must greatly desire to pass the declining days of life amid the associations and friends of former years, and that after "life's fitful dream" is over, the form should be laid to rest among its kindred dust, but Mr. Kinsley and his excellent wife are about to leave the town where they have spent the greater portion of their lives, and form new associations among strangers. They go amid the good wishes, but deep regrets, of those who knew them best.

MISS ELVIRA KINSLEY

was born in Cambridge, Vt., Jan. 5, 1798, and died in Fletcher July 3, 1859, at the residence of her brother, Guy Kinsley. Her education at home was strict and reverent, at school, firm and obedient; and so diligently did she improve her opportunities. that she became a teacher at the early age of 16; pursuing this work with christian devotion, for 35 years; keeping pace with the advancing knowledge of the times, by studying later books during vacations between the terms of school; not at academies or institutions of learning, as commonly practised in these days, but by taking private lessons, being her own expounder and instructor.

She taught her first school in a barn in Fletcher, and her parents moving here 2 years later, her home was here ever after, thongh she spent some time with her invalid sister, at North Hero, and with relatives in North Brookfield, Mass. The following extracts are taken (with his permission) from an eulogy delivered by Rev. Edwin Wheelock, of Cambridge, on the day of her funeral: Referring to her life-work as teacher, he says:

"Her religion enabled her to bring to this most useful and honorable work a rare combination of intellect and of heart, and to leave behind her a noble result, worth ten thousand worlds." . . . "But what I desire to note in her is what I would have as an example to all women. She had a love so great for her peculiar work, that her heart and mind were entirely absorbed into it. To instruct children was no mercenary employment with her. She thought the same thoughts, and loved the same likes with them. She breathed in their souls, and lived in their presence as one who had an interest in them, and all she was or did, was for their good." . . . "They found her prudent and fit to govern, because she governed herself, and yet open-handed and apt to reward—a just exacter of their duty and a great rewarder of their diligence." . . . .

Referring to her whole life and character, he says: "She was a most charitable soul, extremely fond of obliging others—so free in all acts of favor, that she would not stay to hear herself thanked." . . . She was an excellent friend and sister." . . . "In her brothers house a pattern to the household." "She always lived a life of much bodily suffering, and of great inconvenience, but endeavored by patience in suffering, to have her life convey nothing but health, and a good example, and a blessing." . . . "She had not very much of the forms and outsides of godliness, but was extremely careful for the purity of it." . . . "She was tender of reputation. Of the pleasures of this world, she took small share—as not loving to take her portion of good things here below." . . . "In prayers. she was fervent and constant. They were not *improvised* for a Sunday, but the sweet, every-day atmosphere of all the week." "She loved the Bible; she was a great reader of it" . . . "not for the purpose of vanity and impertinent curiosity, not to seem knowing and become talking, not to expound and rule; but to teach her all her duty." "The glory of her religion was a rare modesty and humility of spirit—an undervaluing of herself. For though she had the greatest experience of things and persons, for one of her sex and circumstances; yet, as if she knew nothing of it, she had the humblest opinion of herself; and, like a fair altar-lamp, when she shined to all in the room, yet round about her own station she had cast a shadow, and she

shined to everybody but herself. But the perfectness of her prudence and excellency could not be hid; and all her humility and arts of concealment made her virtues more amiable and illustrious. When death drew near, she was ready to die as if she were glad of the opportunity. . . . Amid the sufferings and solemnities of her late sickness, she was as calm as though angels conversed with her, and her Saviour was guiding her by his friendly hand; her head leaned upon His breast, and these things were not illusions with her." . . . "She lived as we all should live, and she died as I fain would die." . . . "Such was her death that she did not die too soon; and her life was so useful, that she could not have lived too long." . . "Death consecrates that person, whose excellency was such that though we mourn their loss sadly, yet think we can never commend them sufficiently."

MERCANTILE.

Nothing was attempted in the mercantile line until the year 1820; when Hon. Zerah Willoughby opened a store in his dwelling-house, on the farm now owned by Sumner Carpenter, where he sold rum, tea and tobacco to some—tobacco, tea and gin to others—for about 3 years; but was not dependent on the profits of his store for a living, as he owned and cultivated a good farm. In 1825 Lucus Lathrop & Levi Carlton opened a small store at the Centre, and sold goods for a brief period, and were succeeded by Hiram Hopkins, who was followed by Horton & Armington; and they were succeeded by Martin Armstrong. In 1837, M. P. Blair built the store now owned and occupied by E. O. Safford and H. P. Seegar, filled it with goods, and looked for customers. Ira S. Scott & D. Bailey kept a *slobber*-shop in the store opposite. H. M. Vilas succeeded Seegar; but no man could be found to succeed Scott & Bailey: so that institution failed. In 1848 Oel, and his son E. O. Safford, began trade here, and did a lucrative business, until 1861, when Oel died, and E. O. has since conducted the store alone; and by energy, industry and economy has accumulated a good property, and is an honored citizen. In 1852 Elias Blair, jr., built a store on the corner at Binghamville; and it was occupied by different ones until 1861, when it was converted into a dwelling-house; since which time Safford has had no competition in trade.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built by Elisha Woodworth—but in what year, is not known to the present generation; but it is known to be of ancient origin, and occupied the same ground as that now owned by Hon. R. T. Bingham, of Binghamville. An accident, or incident, connected with this mill, while in its youthful days, may be worth recording: A Mr. Fullington, who run the mill, left his home, where L. C. Lee now resides, in the morning, and came through the woods to the mill; and while engaged in cutting the ice from the wheel, so that he might start the saw, the wheel started unexpectedly and drew him under and held him there, while the water poured upon him its pitiless flood of cold, for several hours, when he was providentially found and rescued alive, and lived many years to tell the story of the saw-mill.

No attempt was made to start a grist-mill until 1831, when John and Jesse Carpenter erected one on Stone's Brook, on the farm now owned by J. B. Leach: but the stream was quite too small at that point to run a grist-mill, and the enterprize was abandoned as unprofitable.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

A little north of Metcalf's pond is a cave, which would be a great thing in some towns; but in Fletcher is scarcely known. It is situated in the side of a hill, a little west of the road leading from Fletcher to East Fairfield.—The entrance is upon the south side of the hill, and near the base. The passage is narrow, but high, and is quite smooth and level for 75 or a 100 feet, when an opening at the right leads you down about 12 feet into an apartment of perhaps 12 or 15 feet square, with level bottom.

From this apartment there are openings into other apartments on a level with this, and others still lower down—some larger and some smaller. And though parties from Montreal, Boston, Troy, New York and other places, have visited this cave, it has never been any thing like thoroughly explored—a sufficient reason why no perfect history can be given of it.

Report has it that Fulton, whose bloody deeds are recorded elsewhere, once kept a man who was a fugitive from justice concealed in this cave 3 weeks, furnishing him with food daily; and this circumstance has led many to believe, that he went directly there from the bloody field, and that he remained there through all the search, until just before he was found, and that he had then started for Canada—though others think differently.

The store built by Elias Blair, jr., was occupied successively by Dorman Smith, Dr. Johnson, formerly practising physician in town, Elias Blair, jr. and Charles R. Blair.

SOLDIER GUY.

BY VERNON D. ROOD.

The sun has sought his nightly rest,
Behind the curtains of the West,
The farmer has returned from toil,
And softly murmurs the Lamoille.
The woodland wears a deeper shade,
The tinted clouds begin to fade,
The wild birds rest among the trees,
Rocked by the gentle evening breeze.
. . . . . .
Within a farm-house low and red,
The evening meal is deftly spread;
The linen plain, but snowy white,
The glass and silver sparkling bright;
Two little girls are turning o'er
A picture book upon the floor;
Just at their feet in playful glee,
Two pet Maltese roll joyously;
Within his chair beside the hearth
The grandpa views his young pets' mirth;
The house-dog stretched beside the door;
The father looks the "daily" o'er;
The mother busied with her care,
Can yet find time a smile to spare—
A "smile, that is not all a smile,"
But speaks a heart-ache all the while.
. . . . . .
And now arranged around the board,
To Heaven a fervent prayer is poured,
As grandpa bows his hoary head
To thank their God for daily bread.
A name is blended with that prayer,
The name of one who is not there.
. . . . . .
Each bowed head still lower falls,
As on God's name he trembling calls.
. . . . . .
Each bosom heaves, each eye grows dim
Invoking God's good care of him,
Who tarries still they know not where,—
They offer up a hopeless prayer.
. . . . . .
'God's ways are just,' the mother said,
'But could I know that Guy had bread
Like this to-night, or could I see
Him smile, as oft he's smiled on me,
Or could I know that he had rest
E'en though in death, 'twould ease my breast.'
'Wife,' said the husband, and his eye
Grew dim as he made her reply,
'A score of years have passed away,
A score of years this very day,
Since you with blush like maiden shy,
Begged me to bless our baby Guy.
Mother, he grew to man's estate
With love for right, for wrong a hate.
His int llect, his manly grace,
The beauty of his form and face
Were our just pride, but prouder far
Were we when at the cry of war,
He with a heart so leal and true,
Donned honor's garb—the loyal blue;
And whether he has gone to rest,
Or whether still by foes oppressed,
We'll not complain, submit we must;
Our Country's saved, and God is just!'

'For in the past,' the grandsire said,'
'Ere gray the locks upon my head,
When you were young as Effie here,
I left you and your mother dear,
And joined the others of our town
To fight the hirelings of a crown;
On the west shore of Lake Champlain
A battle put their pride to shame;
The English crew were glad to flee
And leave our Country proud and free.
But now alas!'—he said no more
For a faint knocking at the door
The sad words checked, the father rose
And quickly did the door unclose,
And as the faint light glimmered through
It brought a wasted form to view.

'Good evening friend,' the farmer said.
The stranger raised his bowed head,
'Good evening sir; I'm on my way
To yonder town, but now the day
Has yielded to the shades of night,
Weak with my walk, I saw your light
And thought I'd call; and will you pray
Permit me for one night to stay?'

'Come in, come in,' the farmer said,
And through the door the stranger led.
'I have a son, if not in Heaven,
To whom a shelter one night given,
Would make me grateful all my life,
And more than grateful, my dear wife.
He is our Country's, so are you;—
I see you wear the loyal blue.'

'Yes sir, three years 'tis now and more,
Since last I crossed my father's door,
Enlisted in our Country's cause,
To save her flag, maintain her laws.
One year with our brave men, I stood
In open field, or in dense wood;
But on a day, 'mid cannon's roar,
They left me weltering in my gore.
Since then, within a prison cell
I've suffered what no tongue can tell.
Those Southern cells like vampires take
Their victim's life, or sprits break.'

The soldier ceased, the farmer broke
The silence, as he gently spoke,
'But now at last the war is o,er,
You will return to fight no more.
I thank my God! that it is done,
And victory at last is won.
Be seated at our table here;
Enjoy with us our evening cheer.'

The stranger came with feeble pace
And sat in Guy's accustomed place;
His cheek so wan, his eye so wild,
His mother had not known her child.
He simply took whate'er they gave,
Nor food, nor drink did seem to crave.
The farmer, courteous and free,
Still urged his hospitality.
'Kind sir, I pray, think me not rude
That I decline this drink and food;
They bring so plainly to my mind
The quiet home I left behind
When I went forth to meet my fate
In war, from this Green Mountain State,

Were hunger mine, I could not eat—
As 'tis I'll no excuse repeat."

The eve wore on, the hour of rest
Had come, and still the stranger guest
And farmer talked, with greatest zest.
The wife, her evening labor done,
Sat dreaming of her absent son.
The little girls had hushed their mirth,
And sat by grandpa near the hearth.
And grandpa, with his kindling eye,
List'd to the talk nor made reply.
'It grieves me much,' the stranger said,
While on his breast he bowed his head,
'To think perchance, I'll not be known
By those most dear, when I get home.'
The sorrowing mother made reply,
Still thinking of her absent Guy,—
And soft she spoke, and sweet she smiled,—
'Your mother sure would know her child.
A mother's heart can not forget;
Nor time nor space has power yet,
From her fond bosom to erase
The magic of the form and face.
Eternity might pass, and I
Should ne'er forget my poor lost Guy.'
'No, not forget, but camp and field
And prison cells make youth to yield
Its freshness up, and we grow old
Ere our appointed time is told.
Disease, despair, combined, will break
The stoutest heart,—hunger will make
The cheek grow wan, and fade the eye;
But if you still would know your Guy,'—
He rose and went to her, 'bless me!
For Guy is I, and I am he!'

Autumn of 1865.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN EXTRACT.

Better have been some pebble small,
Beneath Niag'ras mighty fall,—
Better have been some forest bird
Whose lonely song men never heard,—
Better some flower man never knew
Nor ever blest with rain or dew,—
Better have been the smallest drop,
Within old Neptune's briny cup,—
Better have been some unearthed ore
Or forest tree, where none explore,—
Than thus to thwart kind Heaven's plan
And to the *monster,* change the man!

VERNON D. ROOD.

FOREVER WITH THE LORD.

BY MISS MARTHA A. ROOD.

Forever with the Lord!
So sang the poet olden,
And thus to-day, the choir above,
Striking their harp-chords, golden.

Forever with the Lord!
So sings the ransomed sinner,
Both in the life that is without,
And in the spirit inner.

Forever with the Lord!
When at His table meeting,
He at the solemn feast presides,
And gives us gracious greeting.

Forever with the Lord!
In all life's joys and trials,
In all the blessings which He gives,
In all His firm denials.

Forever with the Lord!
As ope' the gates of glory,
Through them shall come the glorious round
Of that repeated story.

Forever with the Lord!
Join thou, my soul, the measure,
Forever with thy sovereign God;—
How great, how sweet the pleasure.

Forever with the Lord!
The soul's most ardent lover,
The sound rolls on, but still aroun
The echoed echoes hover!

Forever with the Lord!
Both here and o'er the river,
And while eternity shall last,
Forever and forever

FRANKLIN.

BY EDWIN RUTHVEN TOWLE.

Franklin is situated in the northern part of Franklin Co., lat. 44° 58′ and long. 4° 2′; bounded N. by St. Armand, C. E., E. by Berkshire, S. by Sheldon, and W. by Highgate; contains 19,040 acres; in form somewhat irregular, as the surrounding towns were surveyed first, leaving this tract a little deficient in measure and outline.

The surface of the land is uneven, but not abrupt. There are only two hills worthy of mention, Bridgeman Hill lying west of the Center village, and Minister Hill about a mile north—the former, according to Prof. Hitchcock, being a peak or "uplift," of the Red Sand-rock Mountains, a distinct range, running through the N. W. part of the State.

The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, with an occasional mixture of clay and sand, and is well adapted to all purposes of agriculture. The timber consists of maple, beech, hemlock, pine, &c. There are several swamps, abounding in cedar and ash, furnishing excellent fencing material. There is also plenty of stone, but little of it is adapted to building purposes. Slate and limestone are occasionally found.—The only mineral yet discovered is hematite, a species of iron ore. There are no streams of importance. Rock River, a small stream that passes through the western part of the town,

and several brooks, furnish the available water-power, which is, however, quite meagre.—There are at present in operation on these streams, 1 grist-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 carding-mill and 6 or 8 saw-mills. A little east of the center of the town, is Franklin Pond, a pleasant body of water, pleasantly surrounded, about 2½ miles long from south to north, and 1 mile wide; connected with this by a brook, on the east line of the town, is another body of water, known as the Little Pond, surrounded on three sides by an extensive marsh, which is gradually extending into the water—the pond being only about one-half as large now, as at the time of the settlement of the town. In the north part of the town is also an extensive marsh, containing 224 acres. There are no natural curiosities worthy of mention.

This township was not inhabited by Indians, previous to its settlement by white men; but the St. Francis, a Canada tribe, employed it as a summer hunting ground, where, game being plenty, they procured their winter's stock of provisions. They used to drive the moose and deer from the hills adjoining the Little Pond, into the marshes, where they succeeded in killing them, and then prepared their flesh, with that of other animals, for transportation, by drying upon racks in the sun. There were plenty of deer, and even for a time after the first settlement of the town, they were so tame as not unfrequently to feed in the adjoining meadows. Bears and wolves also were plenty, and committed their usual depredations upon the corn-field and sheep-fold, and afforded many occasions for the rally and the spirited hunt, but these inhabitants of the forest have long since disappeared, and it is rarely now one is heard of. Otter have been taken in this town, and the remains of beaver-dams is conclusive evidence that that animal once inhabited these regions. The mink, musk-rat, fox, and raccoon are still occasionally found, but gradually disappearing, and perhaps, a generation hence, will be curiosities, preserved only in the museum of the naturalist.

SETTLEMENT.

Franklin was granted Oct. 24, 1787, and chartered by Governor Chittenden, to Jonathan Hunt and his associates, March 19, 1789, by the name of Huntsburg. The township was, according to charter, to be divided into 69 equal parts and shared by the proprietors as follows—with the reservations for public purposes: Hon. Jonathan Hunt, 31 shares, Samuel Hubbard, Esq., 18 shares, Joseph Fay, Esq., 7 shares, John Bridgeman, Jr., 4 shares, Hon. Ebenezer Waldbridge, 3 shares, Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, 1 share. Three equal shares were reserved for educational and two for religious purposes, making in the whole, 69. At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Huntsburg, held at the dwelling-house of Joseph Fay, Esq., in Bennington, March 18, 1789, all being present, the following business was transacted, viz.:

"1st, Made choice of Hon. Ebenezer Waldbridge, Moderator.

2nd, Made choice of Joseph Fay, Esq., Clerk.

3rd, Agreed to pitch the Public rights, or shares, according to charter.

4th, Agreed to allow Jonathan Hunt to pitch lot No. 2nd in the 8th range, and No. 2nd in the 7th range; and John Bridgeman, Jr., lots No. 2nd and 3rd, in the 6th range; to encourage them to make immediate settlement, erect mills, &c.

5th, Proceeded to make a division of the township, as the law directs, having sized the lots for the first division.

6th, Voted to adjourn without date.

EBENEZER WALDBRIDGE, *Moderator.*
JOSEPH FAY, *Clerk.*"

The first and second division of lots among the proprietors, was made at this time, according to charter. The first survey of the township, I think, was made by a Mr. Waldbridge, under the superintendence of Samuel Hubbard. Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon, Vt., the principal grantee, and from whom the town derived its name, was never a resident. That he was a prominent citizen of his native State may be readily inferred from the following statistics, derived from Deming's Vermont Officers. He was lieut.-governor in 1794 and '95, councillor from 1786 to 1792, town representative in 1783 and '84, and member of the constitutional convention in 1791 and '93. Ebenezer Waldbridge and Joseph Fay, proprietors, were never residents of this town. [For history of these distinguished men, see Bennington Co., p. 172.]

The first settlement in town was made by Samuel Hubbard, in 1789. He left Northfield, Mass., in March of that year, with 3 hired men, 1 yoke of oxen and 1 cow, and came by way of Skenesboro', down the lake to Missisquoi Bay, C. E., where he found a few settlers, and 10 miles to the eastward of here, in this town, selected the site now occupied by his son, Hon. J. H. Hubbard, where he commenced a clearing, sowed 10 acres to

wheat, and then returned to Northfield. The following spring he came again to Missiquoi bay; this time accompanied by his wife (having been married in the interim), and John Webster and wife. Here the women remained until suitable habitations could be constructed in the wilderness.

Mr. Hubbard built the first log-house, frame-barn, grist and saw-mills, took active part in all matters of private or public importance, and, being a large landed proprietor, must have had business transactions with most of the early settlers—yet have never heard aught against his name.

John Webster settled on lands at the center of the town, where his descendants still reside. For facts relating to Mr. Webster's life, see biographical sketch.

Samuel Peckham settled a little to the west of Mr. Hubbard, where he built and kept the first public house. He remained here a few years, and then with his son, Samuel Peckham, Jr., commenced a settlement at the Center, where he resided until his death.

John Bridgeman, Jr., proprietor, settled a little to the west of the Center, near the hill that bears his name—time unknown. Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, proprieter, was the first physician in town, and a very prominent man. He built the first frame-house, which is still standing—a relict of the past, about a mile north of Mr. Hubbard's, near the Province Line, now owned by Mr. Alvah Richard.

Uri Hill, of Tinmouth, and Stephen Royce, father of ex-governor Royce, first came to town in the fall of 1789, and settled near the Province Line, north of the center of the town. They did not remain here long, as I find that Stephen Royce was the first representative of the town of Berkshire, in 1796, and Uri Hill went either to Canada or Highgate.—They had quite an adventure upon first coming to town, in trying to find their "pitch,"—as related by Ebenezer Hill, Esq., of Highgate: They came up on the north-west corner of the town, and proceeding a short distance to the east, turned southward, passing through a low hemlock-timbered region, thence over Bridgeman's hill, into the low lands now occupied by the mill-ponds, in the vicinity of the Center village; taking a turn eastward, they came to a "stand-point" in "Cranberry Marsh." Not liking the "lay of the land,"—at least that portion through which they had passed,—Royce ascended a tree for the purpose of making any discovery that might lead them out of the seeming labyrinth of swamp and hill, in which they had become involved. After surveying the surrounding prospect awhile, Hill asked Royce "what he saw?" "I hardly know what I *see*," exclaimed Royce, "but I know what I *think*: I wish the first man that ever visited Huntsburg had had his tongue cut out before he had the opportunity of telling any others what *he* saw,—so vexed was he at the unfavorable country through which they had passed, and perhaps, supposing the rest might be of the same character. Taking a different course, they next passed over "Minister's Hill," and finally emerged upon a hard-wood tract of land, the most beautiful they ever saw, found their "pitch," and probably felt somewhat compensated, in the great change of the landscape, for the fatiguing tramp they had undergone.

Paul Gates, a native of Worcester, Mass., came into town from Orwell, this State, about the year 1790. He settled a mile south of the Center, where his descendants now reside.—He drove the first sleigh into town.

Samuel Hitchcock lived in town previous to June, 1792, as I find the first proprietary meeting was called by him, as justice of the peace, and runs as follows:

"Whereas, application has been made to me by more than one-sixteenth of the Proprietors of Huntsburg, in the County of Chittenden, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: This is therefore to warn them to meet in said Huntsburg, at the house of Samuel Hubbard, on the first Wednesday in October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st. To choose a Moderator and Clerk.

2d. To see if they will establish the boundaries of the late survey and draught of lots in said town.

3d. To see if they will vote an allowance to those proprietors, whose lots have been drawn or laid, partially, in the pond, or are otherwise deficient in quantity.

4th. To see if they will provide ways and means to finish the survey, and divide the commonage into severalty, and to do any other business proper to be done when met.

SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, *Justice of the Peace.*
Huntsburg, 12th of June, A. D., 1792."

At said meeting as warned,—Samuel Peckham, Moderator, and Samuel Hubbard, Clerk.

"Voted, to establish the boundaries of lots agreeable to the late survey.

"Voted, to establish the late draught of lots in said town.

"Voted, an allowance to those persons who drew lots in the pond, by taking a like quantity on the south and east sides of the Great Pond, so called, if there is a sufficiency; if not, out of the other commonage on an average.

"Voted, to complete the survey for the division of the commonage in said town.

"Voted, to raise Six Pounds for the purpose of scaling the two ponds in said town.

"Voted, to choose a committee of three, to procure a surveyor to scale the two ponds and pay him.

"Voted, to choose a Collector—and made choice of Samuel Peckham.

"Voted, to choose a Treasurer—and made choice of John Bridgeman, Jr.

"Voted, to adjourn this meeting to the last Wednesday in May next, to again meet at this place.

SAMUEL PECKHAM, *Moderator*."

The Proprietors met according to adjournment,—but there is no record of the proceedings of that meeting. As there is no record of any further meeting of the proprietors, of interest, until 1807, I will now proceed with the early settlement of the town.

The town was organized in 1793, Ebenezer Sanderson, first town clerk, and Paul Gates, first treasurer, Samuel Peckham first representative in 1794. There are no town records in existence previous to 1802, so that possibly some matters of interest are thus rendered unavailable. Clark Rogers settled early at the Center, and built the first tavern-stand at that place, near where the store of Alonzo Green now stands, where many of the proprietary meetings were held.

DR. ENOCH POMERY,

a native of Southampton, Mass., came to this town in 1794, taught school and practiced medicine for a year or two. After this he married Miss Mary Tinney, of Bennington, and became a permanent resident. He followed the occupation of a farmer, having made a "pitch" where his son, Jesse Pomery now resides, and also practiced medicine, until within 3 or 4 years of his death. In those days of "roads anywhere you might happen to find them," the doctor used to visit his patients on horseback, guided on his way by marked trees to the scattered settlements.—He died January, 1833, aged 62 years. His wife died August, 1863, aged 85 years.

HEZEKIAH WEED

settled early in the south part of the town, about where E. H. Cleaveland now lives. He was justice of the peace, and town representative in 1811.

CAPT. KENDALL.

I find that Capt. William Kendall settled on what is since known as the John Hammond farm, in the S. E. part of the town, as early as 1794, and that a man by the name of Robert Young lived on the same tract about that time. Capt. Kendall was killed by the falling of a building, used as an ashery, a little south of here in the edge of Sheldon, in 1798.

WILLIAM FELTON,

I should have mentioned previously, came into town in 1806, and settled at the Center, where his son Alonzo Felton now resides. He was a prominent and respected citizen, and was seven times elected to the state legislature, and twice to the constitutional convention.

The eastern part of the township was early settled by quite a number ef persons who only remained a few years and then removed to the West. The time of settlement of each is not known, but probably extended from 1794, the year when Capt. Kendall came into this part of the town, down until 1800, or perhaps later. The most prominent of these early settlers were

DANIEL DEAN,

or, as he was more familarly known, "Elder Dean," for the reason that he sometimes officiated on funeral occasions in the absence of a regular clergyman. He lived on the place now occupied by William Stanley.

SALMON WARNER,

or Squire Warner, as he was called, li ved on the place now owned by Ai Pearson. I think he was the first school-district-clerk in this part of the town, and was representative to the legislature in 1806.

CAPT. LEMUEL ROBERTS

lived on the place now owned by Dolphus Dewing. He was in the Revolutionary war, and while a resident of this town published an account of his life and adventures. It is to be regretted that a copy of this work has not been preserved, as doubtless some matters of interest would have been found therein.

The first permanent residents of this part of the town were Trustum C. Colcord, John Hammond, Reuben Currier, James Stevenson, William Sisco, Asa Fay, Eleazer Olmstead, &c.

T. C. Colcord died in 1800, and at so late a date no clergyman could be obtained to attend the funeral services, and Elder Dean,

previously mentioned, made a prayer on the occasion.

The soil in some sections of the eastern part of the town, seems to have undergone a considerable change for the better since its first settlement; for, where quite a number of individuals became discouragad at the uncertain prospect before them and disposed of their farms or clearings for a small sum and emigrated—some with ox-teams—to the West, are now our most prosperous farmers, who have, by their own exertions, transformed the barren wastes and wilderness into fruitful fields, and secured a goodly heritage.

Having thus sketched, although but imperfectly, the early settlement of the town, I will refer again to the records for such items of interest as may deserve a place in this chapter. At the first proprietors' meeting held in this town, Oct. 3, 1792, it was voted to choose a committee of three, to procure a surveyor to scale the two ponds, and pay him.

I find at a meeting of the proprietors, held at the house of Clark Rodgers, inn-holder, May 26, 1807, Samuel Hubbard of this town, Ebenezer Marvin, jr., of Sheldon, and Adolphus Waldbridge, of Burlington, were appointed a committee for the proprietors to scale the several ponds in town, to ascertain the number of acres covered by each; also the number of acres contained in the swamps and other lands unfit for cultivation, and to survey all the undivided land in town for a 3d division.

This committee were also instructed to prepare a correct chart or map of the town, with the allotments of the several surveys, divided into 69 rights or shares, with the different ponds, swamps, streams, &c. At this meeting Ebenezer Marvin, jr., was appointed agent for the proprietors, to prosecute any trespass on the common, or undivided lands of said proprietors; who was directed also to take suitable measures to ascertain if the proprietors were in danger of losing any of these common lands, by reason of the "statute of limitations," and to prevent any such loss by all means within his power.

Report of the Committee appointed to scale the ponds, &c., and prepare a chart of the town: Quantity of land covered by the great pond, 1684 acres and 80 rods; by the little pond, 140 acres water and marsh; Cranberry marsh, 224 acres and 80 rods. Amos Fay surveyed the town for the committee, 3d division of land, March 25, 1811. This closes the proprietary records.

We find that quite a number of men have and are now residing in town who served in the war of 1812, viz: John Webster, Jabez Keep, Erasmus Osborne, William Felton, William Wright, Benjamin Sisco, Horace Gates and Henry Bowman, the last two only of whom are now living.

The name of the town was altered from Huntsburgh to Franklin, Oct. 25, 1817. The legislative proceedings in relation to the change are as follows:

"In General Assembly, Oct. 14, 1817, Mr. Hubbard, on motion and leave, introduced a bill entitled 'an act altering the name of the town of Huntsburgh to that of Franklin,' which was referred to the members of Franklin County. (Journal, page 35.)

Oct. 18. The members aforesaid, made a report, that the bill ought to pass and become a law. (Journal, page 63.)

Oct. 20. The bill was read a second time, and referred to Dr. Farnsworth of Fairfield, for amendment. (Journal, page 72.)

Oct. 22. The bill was passed to be engrossed for a third reading, and Oct. 25, 1817, it became a law."

ITEMS.

Ebenezer Marvin, jr., first attorney in town. First birth, John, son of Samuel Hubbard, August 4, 1791. First marriage, Nov. 29, 1792, by Samuel Peckham, Esq.—Paul Gates to Zeruiah Spooner. First death, Susannah, wife of Samuel Peckham, Jan. 30, 1796. First cemetery laid out in town, the one adjoining the Center village. First person buried, Mrs. Susannah Peckham. First highway surveyed, the one leading south, through the town, from Samuel Hubbard's to some point on the Missisquoi river in Sheldon,—time unknown. John Webster kept the first articles of merchandise for sale, composed of groceries, iron ware, nails, &c., which he brought with him into town from New Hampshire. Thomas and Uri Foot kept store in a log building belonging to Samuel Hubbard; and Thomas erected the first building for this purpose about the year 1810. First military company formed in 1808—Samuel Hubbard, Capt.; Ephraim Joy, Lieut.; Thomas Foot, Ensign, and William Felton, Sergeant.

The inhabitants of Franklin are mostly farmers, and in general pretty intelligent and successful. Sheep and horses are raised to some extent, but dairying is the leading occupation, and in consequence, large quantities of butter and cheese are yearly manufactured.

Farms vary in size from 100 to 1000 acres, and are generally under a good state of improvement.

Franklin Center, a small and pretty village, is pleasantly located and contains a tavern, two stores, four blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a tannery, a saw-mill, a carding-machine, a furniture shop, two carriage shops, two churches, an academy, post-office and about 30 dwelling-houses.

East Franklin has a church, post-office, store, saw-mill, blacksmith shop and several dwelling-houses.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Peckham, 1794, '96, '97, 1801, '04. Samuel Hubbard, 1795, '98, '99, 1800, '02, '05, '07, '08, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '19, '20. Salmon Warner, 1806. Samuel Peckham, jr., 1809, '10. Hezekiah Weed, 1811. William Felton, 1818, '24, '25, '26, '29, '31, '34. Joshua Peckham, 1821. Reuben Towle, 1822 '23. Geri Cushman, 1827, '28. Philip S. Gates, 1830, '32, '33, '43. Elisha Bascom, 1835, '36 Henry Bowman, 1837, '38. Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1839, '40, '41, '46. Dolphus Dewing, 1842. Isaac Warner, 1844. Peter Chase, 1845. 1847, '48, '49, not represented. Lathrop Marsh, 1850, '51. John P. Olds, 1852. Solon Kinsman, 1853, '54. Charles Felton, 1855. Vincent Horskin 1856, '57. Alonzo Green, 1858. John E. Whitney, 1859, '60. Philo Horskin, 1861, '62. John Colcord, 1863, '64.

TOWN CLERKS.

Ebenezer Sanderson, 1794. 1794 to 1802 no record. Sam'l Peckham, 1802—'04. Samuel Peckham, jr., 1804—'12. Samuel Hubbard, 1812—'27. Philip S. Gates, 1827—'45. John Adams, 1845—'51. Alonzo Green, 1851—'53. Vincent Horskins, 1853—'59. Alonzo Green, 1859 (present incumbent 1864.)

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ebenezer Marvin, Chief Justice in 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, and '08. Jonathan H. Hubbard, Assistant Chief Justice in 1845, '46, and '47. Ebenezer Marvin jr., State's Attorney in 1807, '08, '12, and '15. Ebenzer Marvin, State's Attorney in 1813.

STATE SENATORS.

Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1843, '44, '48. Alonzo Green, 1859, '60.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Samuel Hubbard, 1814; William Felton, 1822; William Felton, 1828; Orville Kempton, 1836; John J. Deavitt, 1843; Charles Felton, 1850.

JUSTICES, WITH TERM OF OFFICE.

Jonathan H. Hubbard, 25 years; Philip S. Gates, 23 years; Nahum Temple, 22 years; Enos Pearson, 22 years; Peter Chase, 19 years; John K. Whitney, 15 years; Dolphus Dewing, 12 years.

CENSUS.

1791—46; 1800—280; 1810—714; 1820—631; 1830—1129; 1840—1410; 1850—1647· 1860—1781.

GRAND LIST.

Owing to imperfections in the record of the grand list I have been unable to obtain that of an early date.

ATTORNEYS

who have lived and practiced in town: Ebenezer Marvin, jr., J. J. Beardsley, —— Basford, John J. Deavitt, J. Eugene Tinney, Romeo H. Start.

PHYSICIANS.

Ebenezer Marvin, Enoch Pomery, Geri Cushman, George S. Gale, Enos Pearson, Sheldon S. Searles, C. N. Burleson, E. J. Powers, Geo. S. Briggs.

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE SMUGGLERS.

During the war of 1812, a pretty extensive business in the line of smuggling was carried on by some adventurous citizens of this and adjoining towns. Many droves of cattle were taken across the "lines," on which a good price was realized, and numerous loads of merchandise found their way "this side," notwithstanding soldiers were stationed along the border, to prevent the illegal traffic.—This being the case, there must have been numerous exciting adventures between the United States officials and the "contraband dealers," some of which are still remembered, as related by the participators. The "smuggler's road," as it was termed, extended from some point on the Missisquoi river, in Sheldon, through this town, on the east side of the pond, to the lines adjoining St. Armand, and the whole distance was then an entire wilderness.

William McKoy, a Scotchman, who came to this town with John Hammond, from Clarendon, about the year 1800, was a shrewd, wide-awake man, and one just suited to this line of business, in which he took an active part,—and as a consequence, participated in some novel adventures, one of which we will relate and style, *The Smuggler's Stratagem:*

At one time, preparations having been made to take a drove of cattle across the "lines," a certain night, and it being necessary to divert the attention of the Berkshire custom-house officer from the movement, McKoy undertook this part of the proceeding. During the day he persuaded the officer to accompany him to Franklin Center, for the ostensible purpose of intercepting the drove that was to pass, he said, on *that side* of the town. The officer was rather suspicious that all was not right; and, as night came on, and no cattle made their appearance, he became uneasy, and demurred at staying *there*, when the drove was probably passing on the *other side*. McKoy thought it would soon be along, when they would secure the prize,—but after remaining as long as he thought necessary for the safety of his companions, he concluded he might be mistaken in the course taken, and they had better correct the error at once. Proceeding with all haste to the north end of the pond,—when they reached the "smuggler's road," McKoy, being a little ahead, plunged into the path, and riding a swift horse was soon out of hearing, in pursuit of his companions, leaving the out-witted officer in the forest, three miles from home in the dead of night.

McKoy was once arrested for debt on the "other side" of the line, taken to a tavern, and placed under a guard for safe keeping. Pretending to be in no way alarmed or disconcerted, he removed his hat, coat and boots, and seated himself by the fire, as it was winter, and cold. Some men and boys getting up an excitement in the street, he asked permission to witness the scene. Not expecting any attempt to escape in his exposed condition, his request was granted. Watching his opportunity, when the guard was not very vigilant, he took advantage of their remissness, and *left*. Taking a bee-line across the fields, and being in a good condition "to run," he distanced all pursuers, and escaped to "this side," freezing both feet in the race. He effected numerous other escapes from officers and keepers, some of an amusing character,—being always in trouble with some one,—but their relation would fill a large space, and the above will suffice.

I notice a relation of Col. Clark's excursion to St. Armand, and attack upon the British at that place (see Burlington chapter, p. 502.) The colonel, with a number of men, visited the same township on another occasion, for the purpose of arresting a company of smugglers with a drove of cattle they had taken across the lines. The latter, supposing the former to be a British officer come to purchase their cattle, gathered around, eager for a *good bargain*, when, upon a given signal, part of the company were taken prisoners—the others succeeding in escaping. The confiscated cattle were now turned upon their back track, while their former owners were obliged to assist in driving. This they did so cleverly, that upon arriving in Sheldon, the Colonel having no further need of their services, generously allowed them to proceed to their homes. After the conclusion of the war, the smugglers were summoned to Rutland, to answer for their misdoings. The father of the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh was employed as their counsel.—Upon his raising a question of law, "that driving cattle on foot was not *transporting beef*,"—and the point being carried,—they were released.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY A. M. BUTLER.

The men of this town were men of discretion and intelligence — not ignorant adventurers, seeking their own personal aggrandizement merely, but men of sound practical knowledge —men of prudence and foresight in the establishment of schools, and the organization of churches.

Three grants of land were made for educational purposes, in the charter of the town: one for the University of Vermont, one for the first County Grammar School, and one for the schools in town.

In 1795 and '96 there was a school taught by Josiah Allen, in a log house 1¼ miles north of the Centre, near the orchard of Esq. Hubbard. This school was small. The only persons now living who attended this school are Ebenezer Hill, Esq., of Highgate, and Ex. Gov. Royce,* of Berkshire. In the summer of '96, Miss Easton taught school in the house of Esq. Hubbard.

In the winter of 1796 and '97, Dr. Enoch Pomery taught in a house in this vicinity. Scholars came from all parts of the town.

There appear to have been no other schools in town up to this period, and no regular school-houses—schools being taught in "back-kitchens" and sometimes in small log-buildings. The houses of Esq. Hubbard, Mr. Coburn and Dr. Marvin were each of them opened for this pur-

* Since deceased.

pose. These schools were supported by voluntary contributions—Esq. Hubbard paying one-half, and others the remainder.

I am not able to learn the amount of wages paid at this time, as there are but few living who attended either of these schools.

In 1798, the town was divided into 2 districts called the North and South Districts. The school in the South District was taught by Dr. Robinson in a log-house, north of the present house, near the garden of Dr. Enoch Pomery. This log-house was the first school house built in town.

In 1799, John Van Ormand taught school in the house of Samuel Peckham, Esq., near Hubbard's mills. This year two more districts were formed—Centre and North-west Districts. In 1800 a log school-house was built in the North District. An elm tree standing on the west side of the highway—south of Mrs. Letta Peckham's house—marks the spot. Judge Barnard taught school in this house. He is said to have been a "superior teacher—a man of liberal education." Scholars from St. Albans and Vergennes attended this school. In 1803 a log-house was built in the N. W. district, near where the *North* and *South* road meets the east and west road—by Hubbard's. This house was known as the "Democratic School House." Mr. Geo. Holbrook and sister were the first teachers—afterwards Dr. Stephen Cole and others.

In 1806, three more districts were formed—called the North, Middle and South districts, east of the "Great Pond." No school appears to have been taught in either of these districts until a much later period.

In 1809, a school was taught at Franklin Centre—in the house owned and occupied by Wm. Felton, sen.—by John Hubbard. A school is said to have been taught in this district as early as 1794, by Mrs. John Bridgeman—in a log-house near the residence of Mr. Charles Felton. If this be true, it was the first school taught in town, but I can find no persons living who attended this school. The first school-house in this district was built in 1800, and occupied the ground where the shop of Esq. Temple now stands.

In 1809, a school was taught in the South district—east of the "Great Pond," by Miss Almira Warner. No school house was built until 1815. Three families sent each 7 children to Miss Warner, who taught in a private house.

In 1810, there were 5 districts containing 250 scholars. Amount of public money for use of schools, $86,37.

In 1812, the districts were remodeled, but there appear to have been no schools taught except in these 5 districts until 1823.

In 1820, the number of scholars returned was 227. In 1823, the first school was taught in the North district, east of the pond by a Mr. Stevens, in a log-house north of thep resent house. In 1825, a school was taught in a log house west of the residence of Mr. Samuel Bliss, by a Miss Betsey Briggs.

In 1830, number of scholars returned 325. About this time a school was taught in the S. W. part of the town by Miss Angeline Beach. Some years later the districts were numbered.

In 1840, No. of scholars 400. In 1850 No. of scholars 500, No. of districts 12. In 1860, No. of scholars, 525, No. of districts, 14.

For the past few years the schools have been making a constant but steady progress. The public money for several years has been about $440. Annual expense of schools $1250.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY

was incorporated in 1849, and went into successful operation the following year. Mr. Smith was the first preceptor, since which time there have been several changes. The school is increasing in popularity.

Average No. of students per term during the year 1863, was 72.

The present principal, A. M. Butler, M. A. has had charge of the school four years.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The different religious denominations in town are the Methodist, Congregationalist and Baptist.

There was provision made in the charter for the support of the Gospel, and two grants of land were devoted to this purpose, the income of which is annually divided among the different Societies, according to membership.

Previous to any church organization, there were occasional services held in town by clergymen of different denominations, but at so late a date, it is difficult getting at either dates or names, with any degree of certainty.

Rev. Mr. Nichols, sent out by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, from Montreal, is either the first, or one of the first, who conducted religious services in town.

Rev. Mr. Stuart preached in town about 1807. He afterward became Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec. Others will be noticed in connection with this history.

METHODIST.

This church is the largest in town, and is composed of three different societies, so distinct in location as to require a separate history.

FIRST METHODIST SOCIETY.

This society is located on the west side of Franklin pond.

During the latter part of the year 1799, Lorenzo Dow was sent by the New York Conference, to labor in Northern Vermont and Canada, and preached several times in the south part of the town.

The next year Russell Bigalow emigrated from N. H. and was the first resident Methodist in town. About this time, also, a Mr. Wallace, an exhorter from Sheldon, came to Franklin—then Huntsburg—and held religious meetings with good success. Dr. Enoch Pomery and wife and three children of Mr. Bigalow were subjects of conversion.

In 1802, Rev. Henry Ryan formed the first Methodist class in town, of 12 members, with Mr. Bigalow as leader.

At this time there was only occasional preaching, by different clergymen, yet the little church in the wilderness, struggled manfully forward, with no place of worship other than a private house or barn, and each year witnessed addition of numbers, and increase of strength.

In 1812, the New York Conference extended into Canada, and Wm. Ross was appointed to the Dunham Circuit. Upon the breaking out of the war between England and the United States, the former government issued a proclamation requiring all American citizens, then in the province, to take the oath of allegiance, or leave the country within three months.

Mr. Ross was a young man of character, and being strongly imbued with republican principles, refused to take the required oath, and left his field of labor.

On hearing this, the patriotism of Esquire Peckham—although no Methodist—was so aroused, that he invited the young minister to make his house his home, and preach to the people at the Centre, during the remainder of the year. Mr. Ross gladly accepted this generous offer, and under these circumstances Methodist preaching was first established in this town, and has been maintained ever since.

In 1822 the first Sabbath-school was organized—Winsor Pratt, superintendent.

In 1828 the Methodist and Congregational societies united in building a house of worship, to be occupied alternately by each; and was so occupied until 1843, when the Methodist sold their interest to the other society, and erected an edifice of their own, which they occupy at the present time.

Says Mr. Cleaveland, who has kindly furnished the statistics contained in this sketch, "After the lapse of 58 years, our church has increased from 12 members to 200: it occupies a respectable position among other churches; but the best of all is, the unmistakable evidence, *that God is with us.*"

SECOND METHODIST SOCIETY.

Previous to 1809 I find that a Methodist class was formed on the east side of the pond, with Salmon Warner as leader. Capt. Roberts, Abram Hard—who was an exhorter, I think—and a few others, composed the society, or class.—There is but little to be learned concerning its operations, as all, or nearly all of the original members emigrated to the West, soon after the period stated above.

In 1822 or 3, another class was formed a little south of here, composed of 15 members, with Simeon Welch, of Sheldon, as leader. At this time there was no stated preaching; but the people assembled on the Sabbath for religious worship, and enjoyed great seasons of prosperity. Cyrus and Hiram Meeker, then of Sheldon, used occasionally to preach at this place—also some others.

In 1825 this society was embraced within the limits of Sheldon circuit, when, for the first time, it was favored with regular preaching, which has been maintained ever since. It now forms part of the West Berkshire circuit.

The greatest number of members at one time was about 80, when the society embraced a large extent of territory—present number 35.

THIRD METHODIST SOCIETY,

(*In East Franklin.*)

This society was formed in 1838, and at first consisted of only 5 members. Soon after its formation, there was an extensive revival, when this number was largely increased.

Circuit-preaching was established in 1838, and has been ever since maintained. It now forms a part of the West Berkshire circuit.—In 1860 the Methodist society united with the other denominations in building a union meeting-house, to be occupied alternately by each. The present number of members of this society is 35—making in the aggregate some 275 members of this denomination in town.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. L. S. FRENCH.

The Congregational Church in Franklin was organized Oct. 9, 1817, and consisted of 14 members. Like most of the pioneer churches in this part of the State, it had no pastor or stated preaching for years, and had to struggle with all the difficulties which attend a small Congregational church attempting to keep up meetings on the sabbath, and enjoy the ordinances of the gospel, according to the adopted rules of that denomination.

In 1824 the number of members was 27—Jan. 1, 1855, 44—May 1, 1861, 44.

For quite a number of years previous to 1845 the church and society were enabled to secure the labors of a Congregational minister one half of the time, and having united with other denominations in erecting a union meeting-house, they alternated with them in its occupancy.

In 1844 the church and society commenced arrangements to be more by themselves in public worship. Accordingly, for this purpose, they purchased that part of the meeting-house owned by other denominations—mostly Methodists—and, in the fall, called the Rev. L. S. French to preach to them, which he did through the winter season.

In the following spring he accepted a call from the church and society, and on the first day of May, 1845, was installed their first pastor.

During the 16 years' pastorate of Mr. French, the Church was aided by the V. D. M. Society, and during the whole of this period, every thing relating to the public worship of God, and the regulations of the society, were conducted strictly upon Congregational principles.

The church and society steadily increased in pecuniary ability to sustain their pastor: in consequence, however, of the removals by death and constant emigration, the increase in numbers was small.

At the time of the settlement of the pastor, there was a very undesirable state of feeling between them and their Methodist brethren, with whom they formerly united in the occupaney of a house of worship—but this troublesome sectarian spirit gradually subsided, and a better state of things came in its stead. By mutual consent the two congregations now unite, on special occasions—the ministers alternating in the exercises at these times.

Although the church, during this period, was classed among the feeble Congregational churches of Vermont, yet it was considered the most able and staid, of any in the county, according to numbers.

We have a good choir of singers, with a small church-organ, a good attendance at the house of public worship, and a large sabbath-school, in proportion to the number of the congregation.

During the last year of Mr. French's ministry, the meeting-house was reconstructed and finished in as good style as any other in the county.

Mr. French was dismissed in Jan., 1861, and in the following August the church and society hired the Rev. William Spaulding to preach to to them one year—since which they have secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Levering, and are at the present time (March, 1863) enjoying his ministrations.

BAPTIST.

BY REV. J. COFFRIN.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in West Franklin, Feb. 12, 1832, by Rev. Leland Huntly, and consisted of 12 members.

The church did not have any regular pastor previous to April 5, 1845, but was supplied by the following itinerant clergymen: Messrs. Huntly, Stickney, Austin, Davis, Kilburn, &c. At this date the church made choice of their present pastor, the Rev. J. Coffrin, who is assisted by Rev. J. M. Nelson.

The church has gone through various changes during the last 17 years; many of its members having removed to other places, and a few by death, leaving the present number but 42, and those somewhat scattered in locality, and low in religious enjoyment—yet we trust they are striving for Heaven.

The society erected a house of worship in 1859, and has also a convenient parsonage and grounds.

HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD.

BY THOMAS S. HUBBARD.

On the 16th of August, 1777, while a little boy, not quite 14 years of age, was cradling oats on one of the high flats in Northfield, Mass., followed by his father, Rev. John Hubbard, raking and binding, their ears were saluted with the booming of cannon apparently at a great distance, and they concluded there must be a battle progressing somewhere, and probably in Southern Vermont. Whereupon the old gentleman retired to an elm tree, fell upon his knees and continued in prayer most

of the remaindar of the day,—*but the boy continued cradling.* What might have been the patriotism of the father, we do not now know, we suppose an older son was in that battle, and doubtless his paternal heart was wrung with anguish and anxiety for his dear boy. He must have felt also at that dark day as if the last hope of his country was in the immediate favor of God on our arms, or Burgoyne would make good his threat and march from north to south through the whole land, completing entirely our subjugation. So having given his Roswell to the army and kept his youngest, Samuel, at home to labor for the support of the family, what should he do beside fall down on his knees in the field on the day of the battle of Bennington and continue all day in prayer?

This Samuel was quite a boy in his way. His forte was incessant and intense labor.—He literally fulfilled the Scripture: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." After he had fulfilled the duties of his minority, he went to work for his uncle, Jonathan Hunt, of Hinsdale (now Vernon), subsequently lieut.-governor of Vermont.—In 1787 he was associated with Jonathan and Arad Hunt, Lewis P. Morris, and one or two others, in procuring the charter for the town of Huntsburg. After spending one whole summer in surveying the township, he returned to Hinsdale, and the next summer with a hired man commenced clearing land on which he determined to settle. He sowed wheat in the spring on a piece early cleared, and having made all arrangements he could, returned again to Hinsdale in the winter. He then married Elizabeth Swan; and in March following, or in 1789, with an older brother, started with two teams, horses and oxen, provisions and some furniture,—his wife on the load drawn by horses—bent their course as best they could for Rutland and Whitehall, probably on the old military road leading from Charlestown, N. H. to Ticonderoga. From Whitehall they proceeded on the ice to Missisquoi Bay, Canada, where was a settlement, mostly of the Dutch refugees of the Revolution, from the vicinity of Albany; or of the Hessians from the British army who settled in that quarter. Within five or six miles of this settlement, Saxe of Highgate had a rude grist and saw-mill, and so they had some conveniences within reach. Mr. H. went east and south, ten miles through the woods to his chosen place of residence in Huntsburgh, in that spring of 1779—the first settler, though others followed very soon. Encountering all the hardships of settling a perfectly new and wooded country, his courage seemed adequate to the emergency, and he never acted for a moment as if his lot was hard; it only demanded of him patient endurance of penury, severe labor, inconveniences, and personal suffering.

He soon began to think of mills, and on a small stream near his house there was an opportunity which he determined to improve. After erecting the frame of the grist-mill, a granite boulder was discovered not far off which some one supposed would make the mill-stones. But to split this the right way, and work it for their purpose, was a task that taxed their ingenuity and resources to the utmost. They had few tools there, little material to make them of, and no blacksmith nearer than eight miles in direct line, on the nearest possible route, which was through woods by marked trees, the ground often very wet and in an uncomfortable state for a traveler. Yet Mr. H. carried the chisels, pecks, hammers, wedges, as occasion required, on his back, and went a-foot to that blacksmith's all that summer and until he finished the preparatory work and had the pleasure of seeing his grist-mill running.—Then settlers could come. They could have their grain ground. He also set about the erection of a saw-mill which was attended with very many of the trials he had gone through in the erection of the grist-mill, but it must be done. Providence favored him, however, with health and with an unswerving will. Before him the forest must become the cultivated field, and the cultivated field must be furnished with all the appliances of comfortable living. He would, for this end, labor early and late, wade swamps, cut out and build roads in every direction necessary, undergo any privation, incur any expense, that others might enjoy privileges. His first yoke of oxen on which he depended for life itself nearly, he was obliged to sell to pay his assessment of $30 of the $30,000 which Vermont paid to New York for her freedom from New York's pretended claims to the right of domain. Yet he survived, and having an excellent opportunity to devise, as well as physical strength to execute plans for obtaining subsistence, he continued rather to im-

prove in pecuniary means, and made his little settlement more and more attractive. The town of Huntsburg was organized in 1793 (name changed to Franklin in 1817), and he always bore a conspicuous part in its duties and responsibilities. He was first captain of the militia, 15 years town clerk, 17 years representative, and for 40 years was identified with every interest of the town.

Thus he lived along, his associations being mostly with the people of Canada. His market was at Montreal, as soon as he had much to sell, that was not needed for the incoming population. There he bought most of his necessaries, which in those days were few. In Canada he and his family attended worship, and most of his business was transacted there. So when the embargo was laid, it came near separating very friends. When the war of 1812 commenced, all market was stopped with Canada and the dwellers on the northern line of Vermont were deeply distressed. They really had no place of business. Troy, or Albany, N. Y., were too far away to be reached by teams, and little farm produce would pay to be carried so far in the winter, and in the summer they had neither the time to go, nor much produce that would pay transportation. But some British subjects, neighbors, and friends of those who dwelt in Vermont, sometimes appeared on the south side of the line, and left with their old friends sums of money, and soon after cattle, hogs, or horses were missing from their stalls and pens, and nothing more was ever heard from them south of 45°. Mr. H. had eight heavy hogs slaughtered in his corn-barn, and one night they disappeared. He was at home, but made no search for them. Col. Fifield who was then in command of a regiment at Burlington, arrested and marched him between two files of soldiers with fixed bayonets to Burlington. He was thrown into a guard-house, without fire, without a bed, with only a loose floor, and poor rations until some acquaintances told Col. F. he might expose himself to an action of civil law for abuse of a prisoner. Comforts were then supplied him, and he wearied out 20 days in confinement, when he was marched back to Swanton for trial. As the colonel could not there substantiate his charges, and feared the result of a civil suit for false imprisonment and abuse—he was glad to settle by paying $350. Further disturbances did not occur. The war soon closed, but attachments to Canada and Great Britain generally, were rather strengthened,—and though he would not have done one thing positively injurious to his country, he had those prejudices which always go with favors received in behalf of those who bestow them, and those which follow injuries done, against those who do them. But he was no tory. He could distinguish between right and wrong, between the accidental and the inherent, and was an unwavering friend of republicanism to the last.

Mr. H. was unfortunate in business transactions, having been bondsman for too many friends. He had the weakness of inability to say NO. Inclined to assist all who wanted a name to help, he probably paid nearly $10,000 as bondsman, for which he received little or nothing. Still he possessed a comfortable fortune and lived in the style of a well-to-do-farmer. At 72 years of age, or in the winter of 1836 and '37, he became interested in religion and hopefully pious. He had seen his wife and several of his children turning their attention to the subject, one after another, and at last his attention was deeply arrested, and for six years the old man walked with the church visible, giving comfortable evidence that his peace was made with God. At last, in April, 1844—being 80 years and 7 months old, he was gathered unto his fathers, and his weeping children buried him.

DR. EBENEZER MARVIN.

BY HON. STEPHEN ROYCE, OF BERKSHIRE

East Berkshire, June 21, 1864.

Mr. E. R. Towle:

Sir:—According to family tradition my grandfather, Ebenezer Marvin, was born in the south-west part of Connecticut, in April, 1741. His occupation until some years after he became settled with a family, was that of a farmer. But the extreme solicitude he felt for the preservation of his first-born, a very dear son, who long suffered and finally died of disease which baffled the skill of physicians, induced him to study medicine. His first professional location of any permanence was at Stillwater, N. Y., where he became widely known and patronized. And when the Revolutionary war broke out he soon became involved in it, first, as Captain of a volunteer company which went to the assistance of Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold at Ticonderoga, and afterwards as surgeon in the Continental army, till that was

moved South, after the capture of Burgoyne. The celebrity of Dr. Marvin then led to his settlement in Lansingburgh, N. Y., where his professional eminence and ability were duly appreciated and acknowledged.

But as a New Englander he sympathized strongly with the settlers upon the New Hampshire grants; and when they succeeded in erecting a local government, and practically establishing their independence, he determined to cast his future lot with the young *State of Vermont.* Accordingly, in 1781, he removed to Tinmouth in this State, then and for years afterwards a town of more than ordinary note. The supreme and county courts held their early sessions there, and it was long the residence and nursery of many able and distinguished men.

On becoming a citizen of western Vermont, where his reputation had preceded him, Dr. Marvin was at once assigned a place in the front rank of his profession. His practice soon became extensive and laborious, reaching at times as far south as Arlington and as far north as Burlington; there being then but few, if any, physicians or surgeons in that wide range, who, in difficult or dangerous cases, ventured to compete with him. Thus with no superior in his profession, and scarcely a rival, he long occupied as high an eminence in public estimation as his ambition had ever aspired to. But, as a matter of course, the demands upon his time and services were correspondingly large; and prompt compliance with these, when the country was new, and traveling for most of the year was only practicable on horse-back, operated as a heavy and wasting tax even upon his vigorous constitution. It is not strange, therefore, that we come to consider that the devotion of a whole life to such exhaustive labors would be a sacrifice not needed to establish his own reputation, nor justly to be required by the community. And beginning to feel the weight of years. Dr. Marvin virtually relinquished the medical field in 1794, and removed to Huntsburgh (now Franklin) in which, and the adjoining town of Berkshire, he had considerable real estate. To that property was soon added, by special grant from the State, the tract long known as Marvin's Gore, adjoining Huntsburgh on the west, and now forming part of the town of Highgate. He thus became a somewhat extensive and wealthy land-owner. In accordance with his expectation and wishes, his labors as a physician and surgeon now became greatly lessened; being mostly confined to his own neighbors, and the occasional treatment of patients having chronic diseases, and coming from a distance.

It was not, however, as a professional man simply that Dr. Marvin was recognized and honored by the State of his adoption. He soon became a public man, as well in a legislative as judicial capacity. For 20 years or more he was a member of the executive council, by annual election through the State; and the second State constitution, adopted in 1793, was said to have been due, in considerable measure, to his opinions and counsels.

Within some two or three years after he settled in Tinmouth he became a judge of the county court in Rutland Co., of which, for several years, he was chief judge. In 1786 there was a popular rising in a portion of that county, with a view to silence and stop the courts; it being a sort of off-shoot of the simultaneous Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. The insurgents having assembled in the vicinity of the court-house in Rutland, most of the leaders abruptly and defiantly appeared before the county court, *bludgeons in hand*, and Judge Marvin, in no flattering or submissive terms, addressed them from the bench. A few hundred of the neighboring militia were hastily collected, and the mob disappeared. In the autumn of 1794, after his removal from Tinmouth, he was elected chief judge of the county of Chittenden, which then and for a few years after included Huntsburgh, together with all the territory which was subsequently erected into the County of Franklin. Upon the organization of this last county, he was again elected chief judge, and remained such by successive elections until two or three years after the change of political parties in 1801. It is thus seen that he held the office of chief judge in the three counties in succession for a period of nearly 20 consecutive years. And when it is remembered that almost the entire litigation of the State necessarily passed through the county courts, and that much the greater portion of it ended there, the fact of his long continuance in that office evinces a very strong and uniform confidence of the communities over which he presided in the wisdom and probity of the judge, while it indicates on his part uncommon qualifications for his responsible position. He certainly possessed those qualifications, though destitute of any preliminary education in legal science. His habits of thought always led him to seek for

fundamental and controling principles. And when these were made thoroughly familiar, he could trust his powers of discrimination and judgment to determine when and how far they should be modified in their application to particular cases. By this process his comprehensive and distinguishing mind enabled him, with the aid of discussions at the bar, and a few years experience, to become what may justly be styled a great *common sense* lawyer. Though a man of strong and decided views upon all subjects which agitated the public, and by no means averse to their open avowal and vindication, yet a marked official impartiality always shielded him from the imputation of being in any sense a political or partisan judge. For the remainder of his life he was in retirement, except for a single year, (in 1808 and '09) during which he again presided in Franklin Co. court.

In person, Judge Marvin was august and impressive, being at least 6 feet in height, with broad shoulders, full chest and stout limbs, every way strong and muscular, and withal quite corpulent. A larger human head than his is rarely if ever seen. In politics he was a federalist of the Washington school, and in religious preference and profession an Episcopalian.

It was his fortune to have a wife (my revered grandmother,) who was a keen observer, a quick judge of character; and endowed with a ready and often pungent wit, which rendered her society interesting to appreciative persons, while it secured her, without an effort, the unquestioned and absolute control of her neat and well-ordered household. He was a liberal provider of all that was deemed essential to good but economical living; and she was an excellent cook, according to the customs and tastes of the age.

Being thus eligibly situated, he was always pleased to welcome to the hospitalities of his house well-bred and intelligent people from any quarter. And, through a long course of years, he enjoyed the not unfrequent visits of such persons, not only from the extended circuit of his personal acquaintance, but from points more remote where his name and standing had become known. With means amply sufficient for all wants, and with most of his children settled within easy visiting distance, his was a dignified and serene old age. But this with its comforts brought also its infirmities. And these at last terminated in paralysis, of which he died in November, 1820, when in the latter half of his eightieth year.

Respectfully yours, STEPHEN ROYCE.

EBENEZER SANDERSON

BY MISS SARAH E. FELTON.

Ebenezer Sanderson, the first town clerk of Franklin, was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1751. He resided in his native town until after the death of his first wife, a Miss Brog of Petersham, when he married Sarah Stone of Ashby, and moved to Westmoreland, N. H. From thence he removed to Chester, Vt., and finally, in the year 1790, settled on a tract of land a little to the south of the Centre village in this town, now known as the "Gallup farm." During the year he cleared land, sowed wheat and built a log-house, to which he moved his family in March of the succeeding year.

Upon the organization of the town in 1793, Mr. Sanderson was elected clerk, and discharged the duties of that office until his death, which occurred April 19, 1800, of hiccough, his being the first adult male death in town. His oldest child living, Mrs. Harriet Tinney, of Orwell, this State, the only person from whom any account of him has been obtained, was only 13 years of age at the time of his death.

She says that in the spring of 1791, the snow was so deep that they were obliged to remove their most necessary articles of house-keeping into town, upon a hand-sled, from Missisquoi Bay, Canada East. Their first home in the wilderness was constructed of the trees of the forest, roofed with bark, with floor of rifted logs —no saw-mills being at hand in those days— and chimney built of sticks of wood, the back being formed of a large rock, against which the house was built. A blanket served in place of a door, and she well remembers sitting upon the end of the floor to warm her feet at the fire.

This house, a fair specimen of a Vermont frontier's residence, has long since fallen to decay; the large rock alone remaining unchanged, to mark the spot where once it stood.

JOHN WEBSTER

was born in Franklin, N. H. in 1755, and was first cousin to the late Hon. Daniel Webster. He received a liberal education and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1778.

In the spring of 1789, in company with Samuel Hubbard, he came to this town, and settled on lands at the Centre still occupied by his descendants. The first house that he built was constructed of logs, and roofed with bark. The first season he cleared a considerable area of land of the original forest, and sowed a nursery of apple-seeds from which in the short space of 7 years, he had the pleasure of gathering fruit

According to reliable information, Dea. Webster kept the first articles of merchandise for sale in town, composed of groceries, iron ware, nails, &c., which he brought with him from New Hampshire.

He always followed the occupation of a farmer, and was very retired and unobtrusive in his habits, consequently he never took an active part in town affairs. He was the principal founder of the Congregational church in Franklin, of which he was a worthy member and officer until his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1838, in the 84th year of his age.

REUBEN TOWLE, ESQ.

was born in Chester, N. H., Oct. 24, 1762. He joined the army of the Revolution at the early age of 16, and was at West Point when the traitorous Arnold undertook to deliver that post to the British.

He was here visited and talked very kindly to by Washington, as he lay sick of the fever-and-ague. At the close of the campaign he returned home without pay, sick and on foot, reduced to the necessity of begging for food and lodging upon his way. Not discouraged, the following year he enlisted again, and served through another campaign.

At the close of the war he married Miss Sarah Clough, and removed to Enfield, N. H., where he experienced the grace of conversion, and united with the Congregational Church. In Feb, 1815, he, with his family, removed to Franklin, and settled in the eastern part of the town, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, and where many of his descendants now reside.

His wife, Sarah Towle, traveled from Enfield, N. H., to this town, a distance of 130 miles, and back again on horseback, part of the way being through the wilderness, with little or no roads; a feat that the ladies of the present time would hardly care to undertake.

Mr. Towle took an active part in town affairs, filled several important home offices, and was twice elected representative. He died after a long life of usefulness, Sept. 15, 1849, aged 87 years. From an obituary notice the writer begs leave to extract the following:

"Here—in Franklin—he continued to live, until the time of his death, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He lived to see his children converted to God, and pleasantly settled in the vicinity about him, with a large circle of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, most of whom

"Are traveling home to God,
In the way their fathers trod."

He was greatly afflicted in body for many weeks before his death, but he exhibited great patience and composure. As an instance of this, when he became sensible of the near approach of death, he called his son to his bedside, and said to him, 'I want you to be calm, I am going, but Jesus is here.' In his expiring moments he was even more than peaceful,—he was *triumphant.*"

SAMUEL PECKHAM, ESQ.

was a native of Petersham, Mass. He came to this town about the year 1790, and at first settled just across the stream to the west of Samuel Hubbard's. He kept the first house for the entertainment of travelers, married the first couple—Paul Gates and Zerviah Spooner, Nov. 29, 1792; was first representative upon the organization of the county in 1793, and alternately thereafter with Mr. Hubbard for 10 years.

He owned the tract of land occupied by the Centre village, where he resided during the greater part of his lifetime.

Mr. Peckham was a wheelwright by trade, an enterprising citizen, and a worthy man. He died April 3, 1826, aged 79 years.

JAMES STEVENSON,

a native of Ireland, came to this country with Burgoyne's army; was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga, and afterward joined the American forces, with whom he served during the remainder of the war. He was one of the first settlers in the eastern part of the town, and occupied the south part of the farm now owned by Reuben Towle, where he died about the year 1822.

Mr. Stevenson lived at a time when all articles of wearing apparel were made to serve to the utmost of their capacity. He said they considered their boots and shoes but half worn out when they were obliged to bind them together with withes to keep the uppers and soles from coming apart. It was in those days that the pioneer wore deer-skin breeches; and Mr. S. relates, that on a winter's morning they would be so stiff with the cold that he could stand them up on the floor and "jump right in"—an expeditious way, surely.

MAJOR LEONARD KEEP

was a native of Westmoreland, N. H., where he was born in 1741. He belonged, for years, to the celebrated "Green Mountain Rangers," and was with them at the taking of Ticonderoga and Skeensborough. His business was principally that of quartermaster and recruiting officer, to obtain men and supplies for our army. Upon the organization of the militia of New Hampshire he was chosen major. By trade he was a

Homer, and for several years previous to 1814 he resided in Sheldon, Vt., where he built the first forge for melting iron ore in town, for Major Sheldon, which was afterwards, with other buildings, consumed by fire, supposed to have been the work of Indians.

He came to Franklin in 1814, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1830, in the 90th year of his age.

ELIAS TRUAX

is supposed to be the oldest person now living in town, and was 90 years old July 4, 1862.—Jan. 1, 1863, he skated across Franklin-pond, and back again—a distance of 2 ½ miles, and is said to have done it as cleverly as a boy 15 years old.

At present (February, 1863,) he is busily engaged in manufacturing sap-tubs, and from present appearances bids fair to complete a century of years.

He came from Albany, N. Y., 71 years ago, and says there was not a frame-building in St. Albans at that time.

He has lived part of the time in Canada, and part in Franklin, where he now resides with his son, Elias Truax, jr. Truly time has wrought great changes in this part of the State, within this man's remembrance.

REV. THOMAS SWAN HUBBARD,

son of Hon. Samuel Hubbard, was born in Franklin, then Huntsburgh, Dec. 20, 1811, and was fitted at the Franklin County Grammar-school, in St. Albans, graduated at Middlebury College in 1834; was teacher in Bennington in 1834 and '35; studied at Andover Theological Seminary from 1835 to '38; was pastor of the Congregational Church in Stockbridge from 1838 to '46; since 1847 has been pastor of the Congregational Church in Chelsea for – years; was superintendent of common schools in Windsor county 1 year, and at present resides in Illinois.

JOHN SAWYER, JR.

was graduated at the Vermont University, in the class of 1858. At the commencement of the great rebellion Mr. Sawyer left the quiet scenes of home to aid in the defense of his country; and as a reward of merit has arisen from the position of private to that of first Lieutenant of company B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, by date April 1, 1863.

GOOD-BYE.

BY MISS SARAH E FELTON.

Sometimes 'tis but a common word,
Convenient for the friend of but a day—
A parting word—that claims no lingering thought,
But, soon as spoken, vanished quite away.

And sometimes 'tis a sad-toned word
Uttered by quiv'ring lips, and looked by tears,
And pressed by friendship's hand in fervid clasp—
And oft its tone remembered through long years.

But oh! the anguish of that word—
Who, who can tell?—when life from life is riven—
When snap the very life-strings round the heart,
As loved ones go, and the last sad look is given?

Thank God! the word 's unknown in Heaven!
No "good-byes" there; but glorified on high,
Angelic friends salute, embrace, and stay,
Hold converse sweet, but never say—*good-bye.*

LITTLE KATIE.

"For some crime the husband and father had been committed to prison. The blow fell with crushing effect upon the wife and mother, and she sunk under its influence. Before she died, she commissioned her little daughter to seek out her father, and bear her forgiveness to him. With faithful fidelity and tender love, the now motherless child started on foot, friendless and alone, to deliver the sacred message to the erring father. In the lonely prison she found him; and, by the blessing of God, the memory of the departed wife, and the living presence and influence of that tender child, the wicked man was saved from a life of sin, to become once more a fond father and useful citizen"

Bless thee, little winsome Katie,
With thy azure eyes,
And the rosy-tinted sunlight
That thy pale cheek dyes:

'Tis a long road thou 'st to travel
With thy weary feet,
Ere that lone and erring father
Shall thy presence greet—

But a holy purpose nerves thee,
And a tireless zeal—
'Till that mother's fond forgiveness
Thou to him reveal!

Stranger-eyes look pitying, Katie,
On the fragile form,
As they see thee bowing meekly
To the world's rough storm.

Haste thee, little wearied traveler,
For thou 'rt almost there—
Will that wayward, erring father
Listen to thy prayer?

Yes, those speaking eyes proclaim it—
With bright tear-drops laved—
"'Tis a brand plucked from the burning,
For, thank God, he 's saved!"

EDWIN RUTHVEN TOWLE.

RESIGNATION.

BY AMY R. HIMES,

[*Born in Franklin, May* 24, 1816, *and died Sept.*, 1847.]

This world for me hath lost its charm;
I love it not as once I did;
My tears have ceased, my brow is calm,
Deep in my heart is sorrow hid.

Yet there 's a hope that 's pure and bright—
'Tis not of earthly mould or form—
But came from Heaven, and filled with light,
Shines brightest in the darkest storm.

Jesus will comfort, He will guide,
If I but trust Him for His grace;
If in His paths my feet abide,
He 'll find for me, in Heaven, a place.

GEORGIA.

BY O. S. BLISS.

Georgia is the S. W. town in Franklin County. It has been successively in Bennington, Rutland, Addison, and Chittenden Counties. Several deeds on record speak of it as in Charlotte County, New York. Its area is 36 square miles; its form that of a trapezoid; the S. line, by Milton, 9 miles long and that by St. Albans 2½ long, being parallel. The E. line by Fairfax is about 8 miles long, and that upon Lake Champlain is fixed by the charter at 6 miles in a straight line from end to end. It was chartered by Gov. Benning Wentworth, Aug. 17, 1763, with all the privileges, reservations, and conditions common to the "New Hampshire Grants."

In the autumn of 1773, Levi Allen, of Salisbury, Ct., bought the interests of most of the original grantees, his purchases amounting to over 50 of the 67 shares,—Heman Allen, Ethan Allen, and Remember Baker, each at about the same time, or during the next year buying a small interest. Ira Allen subsequently became the principal proprietor, buying some part of Levi's interest and all of Heman's at private sale, but most of Levi's at public sale for taxes. There are on record in the town clerk's office over 90 deeds from Abraham Ives, a Rutland County collector, to Ira Allen, and at a later date, Caleb Henderson, a Chittenden County collector, deeded at one time 45 shares to Ira Allen. It is said that this last sale was permitted because of some irregularity in the Ives' transaction, and to perfect the title; and, in proof of this, it is stated that at that time single lots were worth more than the 45 shares brought at public sale, although there was not wanting a goodly number of residents who had the means to make the purchase, had there been free and open competition.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

The first proprietors' meeting was held at Salisbury, Ct., the record of which is as follows:

"Salisbury, March 23d, 1774,—then the proprietors of the township of Georgia, a township lately granted under the great seal of the Province of New-hampshier, now in the Province of New-york, met according to a legal warning in the Connecticut Currant, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Sam'l Moor, Innholder in Salisbury, in Litchfield County, and Colony of Connecticut, in New England.

1. Voted—that Heman Allen shall be moderator for this meeting.

2 Voted—that Ira Allen shall be proprietors' clerk for said town.

3. Voted—that we will lay out said town, and that every proprietor or proprietors may, on his own cost and charges, lay out all his right or rights as soon as he or they shall think proper.

4. Voted—that the proprietors' clerk shall record all deeds of sales and survey bills in this town in this book, when brought to hand, if paid a reasonable reward for the same and all survey bills shall stand good that are first recorded or received to record without regard to the date of said survey bills.

5. Voted—that this meeting be adjourned to Fortfradrick, in Colchester, on Onion River, to be held on the third of October next—Test, I. Allen, Propr Clk."

The meeting on the third of October, and one other adjourned meeting, were held and adjourned without transacting any business. At an adjourned meeting held May 1, 1775, it was voted to adjourn to the first Monday in Sept. next, of which meeting there is no record, and the succession seems to have been lost. The next record is as follows:

"From the Connecticut Courant, number eight hundred and twenty-nine—Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 1780.

"66 STATE OF VERMONT,

"Whereas, application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors of the towns of Colchester, Essex, Jerico, Georgia, Swanton, and Highgate to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Brigadier General Ethan Allen in Sunderland on the 31st day of Jany. next at two of the clock afternoon, there to transact the following business, viz.:

1st, to choose a moderator; 2ly, a clerk; 3ly, to make or establish such division of lands as may there be agreed upon, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.

"These are therefore to warn sd. proprietors respectively to meet at the time and place aforesaid for the purposes before mentioned.

Sunderland, Nov. 21st, 1780.

IRA ALLEN ASSISTANT.

Sunderland, January 31st, 1801,—

The proprietors of Georgia being convened agreeable to the above warning in the Connecticut Courant, proceeded to business:

1st. Voted—That His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, Esq. be moderator of this meeting.

2ly. Voted—That Col. Ira Allen be proprietors' clerk of this town.

3ly. Voted—That Col. Ira Allen be treasurer of this town.

4ly. Voted—That we will examine the proceedings of the former proprietors' meetings.

5ly. Voted—That on examining the former proceedings of the proprietors and considering the peculiar situation of the town, and New Hampshire grants being claimed by New York, expenses in defending, settling, &c., and the proceedings appearing consonant with the laws and usages of the government of New Hampshire and the proceedings of the people of the New Hampshire Grants before the late Revolution, we do therefore hereby ratify and confirm all the votes and proceedings of the several proprietors' meetings as heretofore recorded in this book respecting the division of land, recording of survey bills, and every other matter and thing as fully and amply as though said proprietors' meetings had been held under the present laws and customs of this State.

6ly. Voted—That the manner of proceeding in future to convene a proprietors' meeting shall be by more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors making application to the proprietors' clerk, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant for that purpose, setting forth the time and place and several other matters and things to be acted upon, which warrant shall be inserted in the same newspaper or papers as now are or hereafter may be by law directed as legal notice for convening proprietors' meetings, three weeks successively, the last time of which shall be at least twenty days before the convening of such meeting.

7ly. Voted—That this meeting be adjourned without day.

T'est, I. ALLEN, *Propr Clk.*"

Thus ends the first book of records of meetings of the proprietors of Georgia. This book also contains records of 58 deeds mostly from original grantees to Levi Allen, Ethan Allen, Stephen Keyes, and Heman Allen. One deed from Remember Baker, of Colchester, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New York to James Evarts, of Guildford, in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut, bearing date Nov. 7, 1774, is the only recorded evidence that the town had been surveyed or divided. The tract of land conveyed by this deed is thus described:

"Viz., two hundred acres in two different hundred acre lots and numbered as follows, forty-six and forty-seven. Beginning at a white ash pole, the northwest corner, marked 46, then east 20°, south 160 rods to a beech tree marked 46," &c., &c.

In a deed from "James Claghorn, Commissioner for the State of Vermont for confiscated estates, in the probate district of Rutland, in the County of Bennington," to Paul Dewey, reference is made to a deed from Remember Baker to Caleb Henderson and to *survey-bills "on record in the proprietors' clerk's office of the township of Georgia, in the County of Bennington,"* &c.; but there is no other existing evidence that such survey-bills were at any time on record or file in the said proprietors' clerk's office.

There are deeds on record in this book bearing date as late as Oct. 24, 1788, several months after the organization of the town. This book was never deposited in the town clerk's office, and is not generally known as forming any part of the records of the town. It is now in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society, in the State House at Montpelier, and is supposed to have been found among the papers of Ira Allen by Henry Stevens, after which in some unexplained manner it came into the possession of M. B. Curtis, proprietor of the Lake House, at Burlington, by whom it was presented to the Historical Society.

Although at that time the town had been many years organized and most of the lands had passed out of the hands of "the proprietors," and the people were doing the town business and managing the public lands in their corporate capacity, and strictly in accordance with the charter of the town and the laws of the State, a proprietors' meeting was warned by Stephen Pearl, a justice of the peace in the town of Burlington, June 20, 1804, to be held Aug. 19, 1804. Heman Allen was moderator—not the same, however, who was moderator of the first proprietors' meeting at Salisbury, Ct., 30 years before, but Heman Allen, of Colchester, a nephew of the former, and of Ira Allen, the principal proprietor, and generally known as "Chili Allen." There is no apparent recognition, by this meeting, of any previous proprietors' meeting, and Hon. Alvah Sabin in an unpublished history of the town,* speaks of this as the "first proprietors' meeting." Reuben Evarts was chosen clerk. This meeting was kept up by adjournments till the first Monday in March, 1807, when it expired

* A brief historical chapter, rather, compared with the papers of Mr. Bliss, but which Rev. Mr. Sabin by our invitation kindly and early prepared. Upon resuming our publication, however, which we had suspended during the war, Rev. Mr. Sabin having removed to the West, we gave the Mss. for Georgia, for counsel to our County Historian at St. Albans, who selected Mr. Bliss to complete the history for Georgia.—*Ed.*

without attendance, and the record-book was deposited in the town clerk's office, Jan. 14, 1808. This book contains a certified copy of the original charter with a list of the grantees; a copy of the survey of the boundary lines of the town certified by James Whitelaw, surveyor-general of the State; a survey and description of every original lot with the contents expressed in acres and hundredths, without allowance for highways, certified by John Johnson; and the final apportionment of the several lots to the individual proprietors. The only business of general interest transacted at the meeting, or more properly, series of meetings, grew out of an attempt on the part of the late proprietors, to make and hold a fourth division "of the town, consisting of 68 lots of 49 acres each from the excess over 104 acres of the original lots. This is the only recorded recognition of the original survey by a proprietors' meeting. To accomplish this the town was entirely and very carefully re-surveyed, not after old survey-bills, but by tracing the old lines and the "overplus lots," as they were called, were as far as practicable, made up at the corner where four lots came together; nevertheless most of them consisted of several small, or very irregular plots. The whole scheme was of course obnoxions to the settlers and finally came to nought. There is a tradition that one law-suit grew out of the transaction. There is also a tradition that John Johnson, the eminent surveyor-general of the State, made the re-survey on the condition that his pay for the service should be dependent upon the success of the attempt to hold the overplus, but there is nothing on the records that would seem to verify this statement.—The result of the whole scheme, and the only real result, was that all the old lines were reëstablished and the town supplied with a very neat and complete chart to accompany the before-mentioned description of the several lots, all in the best style of that accomplished surveyor. It is said that in this respect Georgia excels all the other towns in this part of the State.

ORGANIZATION—TOWN MEETING, &C.

The town was organized March 31, 1788. The town-meeting for that purpose was warned by John White, assistant judge of the county of Chittenden, of which Georgia at that time formed a part. The warning was dated "Milton, March 12, 1788," although judge White was at the time a resident of Georgia. James Evarts was moderator, Reuben Evarts, clerk, Stephen Davis, Stephen Holmes and Richard Sylvester, selectmen, Frederick Bliss, constable, Solomon Goodrich and Abel Pierce, haywards, William Farrand, Noah Loomis and Stephen Fairchild, surveyors of highways. Just enough business was done to organize the town—the town clerk took the oath of office nearly 2 months after, and the selectmen not until about 3 months after the town-meeting.

At the second town-meeting held March 19, 1789, John White was chosen moderator, Reuben Evarts, town clerk, John White, Stephen Holmes and Francis Davis, selectmen, John White treasurer, Titus Bushnel, constable, Nathaniel Naramore, Abraham Hathaway and John W. Southmayd, listers, Titus Bushnel, collector of town rates, Noah Loomis, grand juror, Stephen Holmes, pound-keeper, Solomon Goodrich, tything-man, Daniel Stannard, hayward.

"The officers chosen are each sworn to their respective office, as the law directs."

"Voted, that Stephen Holmes' yard be a pound for the town of Georgia, the ensuing year." "Voted, that the town raise forty shillings on this year's list, for to purchase books for said town's use."

EARLY SETTLERS.

The family of William Farrand from Bennington, was the first to make a permanent settlement in this town. There had been many men without families here a portion of the year preceding that in which Farrand moved here. There is no positive evidence of the date of Farrand's settlement, but it is believed to have been in the spring of 1785. At about the same time Andrew Van Guilder, from Egremont, Mass., came into town, and he has for many years been accredited with having made the first settlement; but there is indubitable evidence that to Farrand is due the credit. Farrand resided in the N. W. part of the town, and Van Guilder in the S. E., some 10 miles apart. Farrand was present at the organization of the town in 1788, and was elected to office on that occasion. He was the first man to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Vermont, in Georgia, Feb. 23, 1789, but left town soon after. It seems that every man was required to take that oath, whatever may have been his position before he came here, or wherever he came from. There is no evidence that he acquired a title to real estate in the town. He quit-claimed his improvements on the governors' right, to Reuben Evarts, in a deed dated at Montreal, Feb. 5, 1801. He then resided at Lachine, Canada.

A son was born to him here, the first child born in town, and named by Ira Allen, Georgia Farrand. Allen promised to give the boy a 100-acre-lot of land; but there is no evidence that he did so, and it is inferred that this promise was unfulfilled. Van Guilder settled on the south side of Lamoille River, and owned all the intervale in this town—over 400 acres, some part of which remained in the hands of his descendants until quite recently. He was very eccentric, and is said to have been of Indian extraction.

Thomas, son of Abel Pierce, born Dec. 4, 1787, was the second male born in town. He still resides here, and is generally spoken of as the first male born in town, a very natural error, since it is quite probable that the Farrand child was removed from town about the time of Pierce's birth. Sally, daughter of Stephen Fairchild, jr., acquired the reputation of being the first-born child in the same erroneous manner.

Whose was the third family that settled here is not now known; but tradition says that when Judge Frederick Bliss moved here, in the spring of 1786, there were three families in town who remained through the winter. It was customary for men to spend the summer here, and return during the winter to their homes in the southern part of this State, or in Massachusetts or Connecticut, and some quite large openings in the forrest had been made and several buildings erected. It is probable that the buildings were only of logs, and covered with bark; as it is stated on undoubted authority that when Ruth Chaffee, wife of Solomon Goodrich, died March 27, 1789, there were not boards enough in town to make a coffin, and there was no saw-mill to make them; whereupon, Thomas Terrence, a carpenter, felled a tree, split out suitable pieces, and with his broad-axe hewed them down into shape for a coffin.

JUDGE BLISS

settled at the centre of the town, where he had the summer previous begun to clear his farm, on the lot of land west of the main road, opposite the white meeting-house, and the lot adjoining it on the north was subsequently given to his wife by her father, Capt. Stephen Davis. All of the village on the west side of the main road is on the land that he originally took up. He was the first constable in the town; was many years a selectman, and held first or last, nearly every town office. He represented the town in 1819, was 9 years a member of the Governor's council, 12 years assistant judge of the county court, and 1 year judge of probate for Georgia district. He was of easy, quiet, unobtrusive habits, benevolent almost to a fault,—beloved by all, and by all deferred to. He was the peacemaker of the town, the arbiter of all difficulties, and the promoter of every good cause. He was not ambitious of wealth or honors, yet both came to him to his heart's content. He died childless, Nov. 8, 1827, aged 65 years.

Capt. Solomon Bliss, a younger brother, also married a daughter of Capt. Davis, and resided in the north part of the town, on the main road to St. Albans. He almost constantly held some town office, and was twice chosen to represent the town in the legislature. He had a large family of children, and on his son Solomon, jr., and grandson, Abel, have successively fallen his official mantle. He married for his second wife, the widow of Edmund Town and mother of Hon. Alvah Sabin. He died Sept. 4, 1834, aged 65 years.

Abner, another brother of Frederick, settled on the farm adjoining his, on the south.

Shiverick Weeks and young Blair, who married sisters of Judge Bliss, were among the earliest settlers, but of the date of their coming we have no authentic information.

In 1786, many persons commenced making farms, though few brought their families. Beside those already named, several of Judge Bliss' brothers and sisters came with him, or immediately after, though it is believed that all did not come this year. They were originally from the town of Western, now Warren, Mass., though some of them had for a while resided at Williamstown, Mass.

STEPHEN DAVIS,

the father-in-law of Judge Bliss, was here this year, and did much toward clearing up and making a farm. He bought lands here and in Milton, but there is evidence that he did not at this time contemplate coming here to reside himself, but rather to provide homes for his sons. Hon. Alvah Sabin says that he moved here with his family this year, but that cannot be, for he was an active participant in the Shay's Insurrection in Massachusetts, which did not take place 'till 1787.

Capt. Davis was a wealthy farmer and speculator in lands, rich for those days, and resided at Williamstown, Mass. He was energetic and obstinate, ready for such an enterprise as the Shay's Insurrection, but the last to abandon it,

and when it was put down, notwithstanding his sympathizers stood by to defend him, he was arrested and put in irons, coupled to another, to be conveyed to prison for trial. He, however, contrived to escape and took to the woods. He found his mate too slow and feeble to keep up with him, and contrived to break loose from him. He then made his way here. The next winter he sent Abner Bliss to Williamstown to bring away his family and moveable effects. They came by way of Skeensborough, now Whitehall, and down the lake on the ice. Tradition says, that there was a "drove" of the horses and cattle, and that all were very fine animals, and in very high condition. Capt. Davis and his sons after him, practiced letting cows, oxen and sheep, to be returned with increase, or for a rental payable in labor; and in this way they not only aided many beginners in making and stocking their farms, but they were enabled to control sufficient labor to make more extensive improvements upon their own farms, than any others of the settlers.

They planted extensive orchards, and sold immense quantities of apples and cider; though we are unable to credit the oft-repeated tale, that Capt. Davis, in his life-time, made 200 barrels of cider a year, besides selling large quantities of apples; since his oldest trees could not have been over 12 or 14 years from the seed, at the time of his death.

They always had a large number of dependants about them, to whom they granted many favors, and over whom they exerted a very great influence. Their dislikes were quite as intense as their likes, when once aroused. Capt. Davis was respected in town, and elected to office on several occasions; but he never overcame his intense objection to paying taxes, that led him into the Shay's rebellion. He was especially opposed to taxation for the support of preaching, or schools, and contributed largely, by his loud opposition, and dogged, and sometimes forcible resistance to the collection of such taxes, to the spirit of animosity that characterized the parties to that contest, to which allusion is made in the "Ecclesiastical History" of the town. At one time, aided by his son, Stephen, jr., armed with pitchforks, he defeated the collector in an attempt to seize property for taxes. The collector procured more assistance, and made the second attempt. When it became apparent that he would succeed, Capt. Davis announced his determination to go to jail—an alternative which the law at that time permitted the delinquent to choose—rather than have his property taken. Georgia was then in Chittenden Co., and the collector got up his team to carry him to Burlington, to jail. Meantime he put on his over-coat, and seated himself in a chair from which he would not arise. The collector, equal to the emergency, procured help, and loaded him, chair and all, into the sleigh, and took him to Burlington. On his arrival there, his numerous acquaintances flocked around him; and, for the first time in his life, he was persuaded to recant. He gave his note for the amount of the tax and costs, and came back with the collector. Of course he paid the note on his arrival at home, for that was a debt of honor—and no man was more scrupulously exact, when his word was given.

He died in 1801; and his wife, also, in 1802, leaving 3 sons and 5 daughters, who lived quiet and unobtrusive lives in this town and Milton. Their descendants, in considerable numbers, still reside here and in Milton.

In 1787, Reuben Evarts, who had married a daughter of Heber Allen, moved into town. He settled in the N. W. part of the town, where several of his children and grandchildren still reside. He was the first town clerk, which office he held 7 years—the last proprietor's clerk—and representative in 1796.

James Evarts, his brother, also came this year. He had bought lands of Remember Baker, 12 years before, it being the first purchase of land ever made by an actual settler of the town.

He was the first representative in the legislature from this town. His son, Jonathan Todd Evarts, still resides on the old homestead. A notice of James Evarts in connection with that of his son, Jeremiah Evarts, may be found on page 241, vol. I. of this work. Col. Benjamin Holmes and his brother Stephen moved from Clarendon here this year The "old white meeting house" was subsequently built on Col. Holmes' lot, and his house stood where Deacon John W. Hinckley's now does. He opened a tavern at an early day, where most of the public business was transacted for several years. He and his wife, a sister of Shiverick Weeks, familiarly known to everybody, in town at least, as "aunt Betty," were well known for their benevolence and hospitality. They always visited the sick, and supplied the wants of the needy, and their doors were open and their tables spread for the poor wayfarer, as well as for those

who had abundant means of paying. They were Baptists, and Col. Holmes was ordained a deacon on the organization of that church, and is said to have been more efficient in conducting the affairs of the church, than the average of ministers. He represented the town 10 years, and was chosen to many important trusts. He died of heart-disease, Feb. 14, 1817, leaving 2 sons, Shiverick and Stephen. Shiverick was 4 years sheriff of this county, and now resides in Stockholm, N. Y.

The brothers, Noah, Elijah, Jonah and Enos Loomis, came from Clarendon in the spring of 1787. They were eight days on the way. Noah bought 600 acres of land here, and more in some of the northern towns. Elijah's wife died some two or three years after their arrival here, and he soon after. He was the first person buried in the "Loomis Burying Ground," and she was removed thither from the place where she had been first interred,

Stephen, the brother of Col. Holmes, was a prominent citizen here, and held several important trusts, but subsequently removed to Fairfax, which town he several times represented in the legislature.

Roger E., a son of Elijah, died in Feb., 1868, aged 91. He was the oldest man in town, at the time of his death. He was the father of Rev. Harmon Loomis, of New York. Their descendants still reside here.

JUDGE JOHN WHITE

also came in 1787. How much he may have been here before does not appear. His family were residing near the high bridge, in Burlington, during the summer of 1787; but on the organization of Chittenden Co., Oct. 22, he was appointed a judge, as "John White of Georgia." He was descended from a younger son of a wealthy contemporary of Gov. Penn, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Esopus, N. Y. He resided for a time at Arlington, and was an associate of the Allens and Remember Baker. He was a man of character and ability, making up for his want of education by habits of close observation, and the practice of a sound common sense. He was county judge in Burlington Co., from 1783 to 1787; in Chittenden Co. from 1787 to 1796, except 1793; and in Franklin Co. in 1796 and '97. He was a member of two Councils of Censors of two Constitutional Conventions; 3 years member of the General Assembly, 10 years a member of the Governor's Council; and, during the 29 years of his residence in this town, almost always a town officer.

JOHN WHITE, JR.,

then a lad of 12 years, came with his father; and as he afterward acted an important part in the history of the town and county, a notice of him may not be inappropriate in this place. He was a boy of studious habits, prosecuting with avidity any subject in which he became interested; yet, lacking the guidance of a master, and unable to procure just the books he would have chosen, his reading was desultory; as, indeed, were all his habits. It was nevertheless said of him, by the late Hon. Asa Aldis, in whose office he read law for a short time, that he possessed a better general knowledge of the classics than any other person of his acquaintance, not excepting those who had been graduated at college. He was admitted to the bar of Franklin Co., but never entered upon the practice of the law. He was for some time deputy-marshal of the District of Vermont, under Marshal Willard, of Middlebury; was appointed county clerk, in 1805, and held the office 'till his death, in the spring of 1807; and represented the town of Georgia in the legislature in 1805.

In 1804, the people of Georgia celebrated the anniversary of the national independence, in a manner becoming the most populous town in the northern half of the state; and Mr. White prepared an ode, wrote out all the toasts, and delivered an oration, not only to the acceptance of the people, but of several "gentlemen from abroad."

Never robust, his constitution became impaired by excessive application to study, and he was often quite feeble with incipient consumption. In a letter to Dr. Hira Hill, dated at East Guilford, Ct., Dec. 28, 1801, he says of himself:

> "The old debility which long depressed
> His genial spirit, and disturbed his rest,
> Has gradually given way to change of air—
> To luscious diet, and relief from care;
> But those distortions which incurve the spine,
> Defy e'en Thetis and the god of wine."

In the spring of 1807, accompanied by his father, he left for another respite from care beside the rolling sea, in the hope to be benefitted by the change of air; but he died on the way at Lee, Mass., where his remains lie interred.

Mr. White wrote much, both in prose and verse, though we do not learn that he published much. We have before us a series of contributions to the "*Wanderer*," a paper published at Randolph, written under the *non de plume* of "Tim Scribbler," during the last year of his

life. They are political articles referring to state and national affairs, and are possessed of much merit.

The following letter is interesting, as containing the whole history of the influences brought to bear, to secure the establishing of two post-offices:

"Georgia (Vermont) Jan, 26, 1805.

"To Judge Olin:

"Sir:—I presume that no apology, on account of the shortness of our acquaintance is necessary for thus approaching you to make a request proper to be granted, for the benefit of the State which you represent.

"The length of post-road, from Burlington to St. Albans, passing through the towns of Colchester, Milton and Georgia, on which the mail runs twice a week, is twenty-seven miles. The two last of these towns are large and populous, and continually increasing in numbers and business; yet there is no post-office nearer than Burlington or St. Albans—an inconvenience more and more felt by the inhabitants, by which they are nearly precluded the benefits of that excellent institution. The route leading through the eastern towns in the counties of Addison, Chittenden and Franklin, is furnished with post-offices within 8 or 10 miles of each other, where the population bears but a small proportion to ours.

"To give an opportunity for the ample diffusion of that share of public information which is a necessary prop of republican government, and to extend to us those equal advantages which the post-office establishment was intended to secure, we wish the establishment of a post-office in each of the towns of Milton and Georgia.—Many reasons might be furnished in favor of the request; but the propriety of the measure must suggest itself from a simple view of the fact. From Burlington to Milton is 13 miles, thence to Georgia is 8, and thence to St. Albans is 6. Gen. Chittenden will be able to give any particular information which may be desired. I have not written to him; but he undoubtedly will be disposed to coöperate in a thing so reasonable, and entirely abstracted from all party concerns.

"Should it succeed, as the mail is already running on the route, the next question will be the appointment of post-masters. I have taken some pains to select the most proper persons for this purpose, and would nominate Abel Blair, for this town, and Thomas Dewey, for Milton; they both live in the most central situations in their respective towns; are firm republicans, and men of integrity; have been consulted and are willing to accept of the appointment.

"If you will use your endeavor for the attainment of this object, and mention the above characters to Mr. Granger for post-masters, you will much oblige the people in this quarter, and render a service to the public, besides confering a particular obligation on

Your friend and very humble servant,

JOHN WHITE, JR.

AN ODE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Sung at Georgia, July 4, 1804.

BY JOHN WHITE, JR.

When from the East our fathers came,
To settle on this western shore,
They fled from persecution's flame,
And from the scourge of lawless power.

To here, retire from priests and kings,
They crossed the wide extended flood;
Where silent peace, with circling wings,
Might smile within the lonely wood.

Where earth, unstained by human gore,
And where no tyrant's foot had trod,
They hoped their freedom to restore,
Their rights, and worship of their God.

But here, a race of savage men,
Uncultivated, wild and brave,
Lighted the torch of war again,
And sent their heroes to the grave.

Till armed at length by wild despair,
The little band o'ercame the foe;
And fraught with industry and care,
The infant state began to grow.

Towns rose on every fertile plain;
And cities in the cultured vales;
While rising commerce o'er the main,
Displayed around, her whit'ning sails.

Then haughty Britain, fond of power,
Sent fleets and armies o'er the sea;
And strove in that eventful hour,
To bring us on the bended knee.

But firm in truth, and courage tried,
Each breast felt freedom's manly flame;
And in one common cause allied,
They drove the invaders back with shame.

Still stronger grown, we feel secure,
Nor dread the powers of Europe now;
Our independence shall endure,
And to the Almighty only bow.

IN TIMES OF YORE.

In times of yore, our matrons wore
A neat and homely dress.
Pride, with her train of trappings vain,
Was banished with disgrace.
No tawdry show of belle or beau
Was from the gallery seen,
But nymph and swain appeared most plain
In habits neat and clean.
Each house well stored displayed a board
Of strong and healthy food,
Which flushed each face with ruddy grace
And warmed the fluent blood.
The lawyers then were honest men;
The courts were short and few;
From farm or trade all debts were paid,
And nothing left to sue.

JOHN WHITE, JR.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

He who obeys the will of God,
Who tills the ground and breaks the sod,
And cultivates the soil;
Blest is his basket and his store;
Prosperity attends his door,
The product of his toil.
While from his cot his eye surveys
The gaudy fields of stately maize,
He scarce himself contains.
His heart elated thanks the Lord,
While rich profusion spreads his board
To compensate his pains.
Hail Industry, thou friend of health,
A check to vice, and source of wealth,
Thy palaces are pure
From poverty's distressing power,
From gout and spasms which devour,
Thy votaries are secure.

—— JOHN WHITE, JR.

STEPHEN FAIRCHILD,

and his four sons, Stephen Jr., Daniel, Joel and Truman, came from Arlington, the same year, and settled on lands adjoining Judge White's on the north, and extending quite to the N. E. corner of the town. Judge White's wife was a daughter of Mr. Fairchild. The Fairchild family took an active part in all the affairs of the town, were good citizens, and left an honorable record. Several of Joel's and Truman's sons and daughters still reside in this town, St. Albans and Milton.

Joseph, William, Henry and James Ballard, and Titus Bushnell, came from Tinmouth, and settled south of the centre, Bushnell's farm lying next to Abner Bliss's. Descendants of all these except William Ballard, still reside in town.

The brothers, Samuel, Abraham and James Lafiin, also came this year, and their descendants still reside here.

Mr. Elijah Dee, from Saybrook, Ct., came to town in 1787: but did not move his family here till 1791, for the following sketch of him and his son, Maj. Elijah Dee, we are indebted to Hon. Alvah Sabin.

MR. ELIJAH DEE.

BY REV. ALVAH SABIN.

He was a man of marked character; expressed his opinions in a confident manner, and dealt with sharp plainness with those that he thought deserved it. He was a man of strict integrity, and managed his affairs in a close and independent manner; and he himself was unshackled in all his deal with men. He died Dec. 24, 1827, aged 86. His wife, Miriam (Jones) died Jan. 26, 1845, aged 97.

His son, Elijah, jr., was a man of strong mind and of decided principles. He received a Major's commission in the militia as early as 1808 He held the same office in 1813, when the brigade was called into the service of the U. S., in the war of 1812. He was a brave and generous officer, and enjoyed the good will of all his soldiers; and, when ordered home by Gov. Martin Chittenden, in November, 1813, he refused to go until he was discharged by authority of the United States. He was a Major in Gen. Strong's brigade of Vt. Volunteers, at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh.

His principles in relation to civil liberty were somewhat radical. He was opposed to a senate in a legislative body, on account of exerting an aristocratical influence on the popular branch. He was opposed to the veto power, in the state or general government. He was a strong advocate of the common school system, but had his doubts as to academies and colleges; as he thought they created a higher class in society, and that they exerted an aristocratic influence, prejudicial to civil liberty and general equality. He maintained the doctrines of universal liberty, almost with the spirit of an aristocrat. He represented the town in the state legislature 9 years, and enjoyed the confidence of the people as fully as any man of his day. He was a man of strong prejudices, but strictly honest in all his deal with his fellow-men. He was opposed to all temperance laws, because they infringed upon civil liberty. He was deistical in his religious views, and in the latter part of his life somewhat disposed to controversy, but he was fair in argument and gentlemanly in his language, and willing every man should enjoy his own opinion. He died respected by all who knew him, Sept. 9, 1842, aged 68.

BENJAMIN SABIN,

from Williamstown, Mass., came to reside here in 1790 or '91. In Jan., 1792, he was married to Polly, daughter of Robert McMaster, of Williamstown. He died May 11, 1796, aged 28, leaving a wife, and two sons, Alvah and Daniel, aged, one a little over 2 years, and the other about 6 months. The widow was married to Edmond Town, Nov. 7, 1797, and again left a widow, with 2 daughters, Aug. 24, 1800. She was married the third time to Capt. Solomon Bliss, by her son Alvah Sabin, a minister of the gospel, May 10, 1825, and the third time left a widow, Sept. 5, 1834. She died Aug. 12, 1858, aged 88 years.

During the period of her second widowhood

she cleared up her farm; erected a good set of farm-buildings; acquired a comfortable little property, and educated her sons for that sphere of usefulness that they have so nobly filled—affording to the world another illustration, that to the mother's home-influence are the sons chiefly indebted for that training that fits them for the higher duties of life.

ELISHA BARTLETT,

born in Middletown, Ct., Dec.16, 1754, was the youngest sonof a Congregational minister. Two of his brothers were surgeons in the army of the revolution. He enlisted under his brother, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, for 1 year, some time in the autumn of 1775. He was under the immediate command of Washington during the whole of that eventful year, participating in the battles on Long Island, at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and in the skirmish at Haerlem.—He was also one of the party sent out to capture or destroy the British stores at Hackensack, marching 75 miles without rest. His term of service expiring at a critical time, it was voluntarilarily extended for some time. After his discharge he came to Bennington, and was a volunteer in the battle of Bennington, and was present, as a volunteer, at the surrender of Burgoyne. He removed to Sunderland, living a neighbor to Gen. Ethan Allen, in 1778. He removed hence to Charlotte, in 1783. He was constable and collector of Charlotte, in 1785; and we have before us the instructions accompanying his warrant for collecting the State tax. We have also his warrant as sergeant of the 2d company of the 2d regiment of the 6th brigade of Vermont militia, signed by Jonathan Spafford, Esq. Colonel, and dated May 4, 1790.

He removed to Georgia in 1796, where he died, Sept. 29, 1855, aged 100 years, 9 months and 13 days, respected and beloved by all who knew him—his faculties scarcely impaired to the last. Two grandsons, Dr. H. O. and Samuel H. Bartlett, are still residents of the town.

DANIEL STANNARD,

the second representative in the legislature from this town, came from Fairhaven. His brother, Samuel Stannard, jr., was the first trader in town, and was a man of influence, taking an active part in all town affairs. He was the father ot the gallant Gen. George J. Stannard, of Gettysburgh fame, the present collector of customs for the district of Vermont. He died at at his residence on the mail road to, St. Albans, aged —.

SOLOMON GOODRICH

settled on the farm where Mahlon Ballard now resides. His wife, Ruth Chaffee, was the first person buried in town. Allusion has elsewhere been made to the circumstance, that there were not boards enough in town 10 make her coffin.

The second person who was buried in town was

FRANCIS FERGUSON.

He was accidentally shot by a comrade, in a party wno had assembled at Frederick Bliss's, to "wake him up." Bliss was the lieutenant of the militia company of which they were members, and the custom then prevailed of assembling on the morning of training-days, and going about to the houses of the officers to fire their guns, and accept the officers' hospitalities. It was called "waking up officers." The training was to have been at Bliss's house, on that day. The people all assembled—but no training took place. Ferguson lived about 4 hours—embraced and forgave Perry, the comrade who shot him. He was buried on the Goodrich farm, near where W. H. H. Potter now resides.

Such was the impression upon the minds of the community, that for many years the custom of "waking up officers" was not resumed; and for several trainings not a gun was fired during the day.

The early settlers of Georgia were not exempt from the privations and sufferings incident to all new settlements at remote points. At first Whitehall or Vergennes were the nearest accessible points where grain was ground.—Plattsburgh was for some time the most accessible point in winter. In 1788, there was almost a famine. There had been a large influx of people, and but small crops, the previous season.—A yoke of yearling steers were sold for 3 bushels of wheat, and a yeal calf for 3 pecks. Any thing that could sustain life was worth a price; and it has been remarked by one of the men of that day, that the man who had upon his farm a good run of leeks was esteemed especially fortunate. One citizen took his wife's gold beads, and, guided by marked trees, went on foot to Gov. Chittenden's mill in Williston, and having exchanged them for a quantity of flour, returned with it by the same route, and the same manner that he went, the journey occupying 3 days' time.

Communication with the outside world was chiefly by the way of the lake, and on foot, or with ox-teams through the woods, with no pathway but marked trees. Judge White moved

from Burlington here by way of the Lake, and he must have traveled in getting to the lake at Burlington, and from it here, almost as far as to have come by land, had there been means for crossing the streams.

Among the earlier navigators of the lake and Champlain canal, were several Georgia men. Reuben, and Eben, and Reuben A. Hurlburt—(Halabird) and several members of the Hill family, were well-known and trusty commanders of sailing vessels, and pilots of steamboats.

Samuel Stannard, jr., Bohan Shepard, Bushnell B. Downs, Nathaniel B. and Nathaniel M. Torrey, Joseph and Joshua Doane, James S. Allen, Hezekiah and Erbon Wead, Pratt & Warner, Skiff & Losey, Lyman H. Potter, Orcutt & Hotchkiss, Lorenzo Janes, Charles B. Pino, Albert Bliss and C. V. Bliss, have been the principal traders in Georgia: but there have been several others who have done business for short periods of time.

Manufactures have received but little attention. There have been 7 different grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, 6 carding and fulling-mills, with some facilities for manufacturing—1 oil-mill, 4 tanneries, and 2 wagon-shops. Lime was formerly made in large quantities; but wood having become scarce, and as the quarries are much farther from the R. R. than those in other towns, its manufacture has been abandoned since the opening of the railroad.

There are at present 2 grist-mills, 1 of which is inoperative most of the time for want of water, and the other a part of the time—2 saw-mills; and 1 shop where wagons are repaired.

With an exuberant soil, and water-communication with "the rest of the world," the people of Georgia have found the cultivation of the soil both congenial to their tastes and profitable; and although but few have become rich, in the modern acceptation of the term, none have necessarily failed to make a comfortable livelihood.

Like most communities possessing a rich virgin soil, the people of Georgia are not to be ranked among strictly good farmers. They have ever been content to reap good crops this year, and trust luck, rather than skilful farming, for a crop next year: and it must be conceded that the course has very much reduced the productive capacity of the soil.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Georgia has been the birth-place of quite a number of professional men, but never a liberal supporter of such. The names of those ministers who have been for any considerable time residents here may be found in the "Ecclesiastical History." The ministers who were natives of Georgia, but not residents, since entering upon their profession, are: Dana Lamb, a notice of whom is appended; Harmon Loomis, Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, of New York; Aaron M. Colton, of Easthampton, Mass.; John Fairchild, who went to Virginia many years ago; Daniel Bliss, President of the Mission College at Beyrout, Syria; Charles W. Clark, of Charlotte; George H. Clark, who died at St. Johnsbury; Orange Spoor; Albert W. Clark, of Gilead, Ct.; and John E. Ranslow; all of whom are Congregationalists. Rev. Walter Colton, for many years Chaplain in the U. S. Navy; Alcalde of Monterey, Cal.; and a popular author—although not a native of the town, came here in his second year, and is generally considered as such.

The following named Baptist ministers were born here: Alvah Sabin, Daniel Sabin, Paul Richards and Joseph Ballard.

ALVAH SABIN.

was graduated at Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and preached at Cambridge, Westford, and Underhill; was settled at Georgia in 1825, and removed thence to Sycamore, Ill., in 1867, where he is still preaching at the advanced age of 76.

Daniel Sabin preached at Swanton, North Fairfax, and elsewhere in Vermont, but removed several years ago to Wisconsin. Mr. Ballard resides in New York city, and is officially connected with some denominational publication, or benevolent society. Of Mr. Richards we have no information.

Wyman B. Loomis, who resides in Michigan; Henry A. Bushnell,, of the Vermont Conference, and now located at Fairfax; and Joseph B. Sylvester, of the Troy Conference now on a charge in Clinton County, N. Y.; Dwight Fairbanks and Warren Goddard, are Methodist Episcopal ministers who are natives of Georgia.

PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician in Georgia, was Dr. Nathaniel Naramore. He was universally esteemed, both as a physician and a citizen. He was the first *lister* elected in town. He did not, however, long remain here.

Dr. Abel Blair came here at an early day, but we are unable to fix on the year. He married Adah, sister of Luman Graves, and returned to Williamstown, Mass., where

he remained one year, thence removed to Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., where he resided one year, and then returned to Georgia. He was a successful practitioner, although not a graduate of any regular medical college; was the first post-master in town, which office he held many years, and was town clerk from 1809 to 1819. His son, Dr. HORACE P. BLAIR, his professional partner for several years, succeeded to his business. He still resides here, and visits in a sort of half-professional way a few families who claim him as their family-physician, although he retired from active practice more than 20 years ago.

Dr. HIRA HILL was here as early as 1796; was "surgeon's mate" in Gen. Strong's brigade during the war of 1812, and signed the reply to Gov. Chittenden's proclamation; and represented the town in the legislature in 1815.

Dr. HERCULES WASHBURN was a native of Randolph, a man of most eminent ability, a learned and skillful physician, but unfortunately for himself and the world at large, of intemperate habits. He married Sarah, daughter of James Evarts, a highly intellectual woman of refined taste, but not well adapted to battle successfully with adverse fortune. He had many friends, but was so unstable that they dared not trust him, and he was frequently compelled to abandon the practice of his profession and resort to teaching for a livelihood. In this profession he was an adept, and in the district school or academy here or elsewhere, he always succeeded to the satisfaction of all. Indeed it is believed that as a thorough disciplinarian and an apt instructor, he has rarely, if ever, been excelled. His good qualities were positive; his bad ones at the worst—failings—negative qualities to be regretted—overlooked if possible—forgiven.

Dr. Jonathan Taylor resided here several years, and removed to Shelburne where he still resides, retired from practice.

Dr. Seneca E. Park and Dr. Abraham Harding, and probably others whose names we are unable to recall, have practiced here for short periods.

Dr. Nathan Deane did an extensive business here for several years. He was town clerk in 1853 and '54.

Dr. Heman O. Bartlett, a native of the town, and Dr. Story N. Goss, from Waterford, are the resident physicians at this time.

Dr. Roctus Parmalee was graduated at Burlington and removed to Waterloo, P. Q., where he was for many years in the successful practice of his profession, which he finally abandoned, to some extent, to accept an important position in the department of public instruction where he has proven himself a competent and thoroughly efficient officer. Dr. John Wood, Dr. Guy B. Shepard, of Michigan, Dr. Benjamin Fairchild, of Milton, Dr. Joel Fairchild, Dr. Uriah Laflin, Dr. Elijah Loomis, Dr. Gardner Q. Carlton, of NewYork City, Dr. Franklin B. Hathaway, of Milton, Dr. James Y. Godfrey, of Flushing, L. I., Dr. Daniel M. James, of Ohio, Dr. John J. Colton, of Philadelphia, Dr. Dana I. Jocelyn, of St. Louis, Dr. Hunt and Dr. Boyden, who died in the service during the late war, were natives of this town.

Dr. Rufus K. Clark, of South Hero, and Dr. Azro M. Plant, of St. Albans, though not natives, were long residents of Georgia.

LAWYERS.

Few lawyers have resided in Georgia. Levi House represented the town in 1793; in 1796 he was appointed State's Attorney, which office he held several years, moving meantime to St. Albans. Gardner Childs resided here a while. Judge Joel Barber resided here several years; represented the town 3 years; was judge of the County Court, &c.; but subsequently removed to Fairfield. He was Judge of Probate after his removal to Fairfield, and there have been several other lawyers here for short periods of time. The following is an imperfect list of those lawyers who were natives of the town: Kilbourn Smedley, Levi Jocelyn, Allen Barber, Theodore Barber, Hiram B. Smith, Douglas A. Danforth, David Blair Northup, Horace Johnson, Hubbell B. Bogue, Guy H. Prentiss, Lucas R. Stannard, James A. Kennedy, Geo. A. Ballard, Samuel W. Dorman, Albert B. Parmalee, Oscar E. Learnerd, Charles C. Colton, Jeremiah Evarts, of Illinois, Edwin C. Searle. Judge Ira Witters, of Chittenden County, and Judge John M. Hotchkiss, of Lamoille County, were natives of Georgia.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, &C.

Of the early settlers of Georgia, several had been engaged in the war of the Revolution, and several others had taken a somewhat active part in the contest for the independence of the "New-Hampshire Grants." William Post was in the battle at Hubbard-

ton, and was taken prisoner, but escaped. A notice of Elisha Bartlett occurs elsewhere. Fredrick Cushman was in the battle of Bennington. Among those who were honored as pensioners within the recollections of the writer, were Joseph Stannard, Ethiel Scott, Abel Parker and Abel Pierce.

In the war of 1812, this town contributed its full proportion of men. A militia company of mounted men was called into service from this county at an early day, and went to Plattsburgh, where they were in active service for some two or three months. They were chiefly employed in conveying dispatches, and on escort duty. At one time the members from this town were sent to escort a British flag of truce to French Mills, at that time Gen. Wilkinson's head-quarters. Of that company, Abner Bliss and Osmond Lamb still reside in town. When the Vermont militia was called into service in 1813, this town contributed a small company under the command of Capt. Jesse Post. Elijah Dee, Jr., was Major, and Hira Hill, Surgeon's Mate—and signed the reply to the proclamation of the Governor, ordering them to return to their homes, refusing to comply until regularly discharged by the United States authorities—(see vol. i. p. 672.) Some of the Georgia men enlisted in Col. Clark's rifle regiment of Volunteers, among them Alvah Sabin, whose connection with the "Gates affair" forms a part of the "History of St. Albans." On the first Tuesday of September, 1814, there was an alarm that roused every citizen. The British were moving on Plattsburgh, by land and water. At the close of the Freeman's Meeting, teams were provided and all set out for the Sand Bar, a fording place from the S. W. part of Milton to South Hero. It was after dark when they arrived at "The Bar," but nothing daunted, they undertook the formidable task of groping their way across. The wagons became entangled among the snags and the men were obliged to get into the water up to their waists, and sometimes to their arm-pits, to extricate them. When about half way over there was an alarm, several men insisting that the British barges were coming. All were ordered to halt, form in line as nearly as practicable, load their muskets and prepare to receive the enemy. But no enemy came, and after a short delay they proceeded, reaching the west shore of the island the next day, when they were organized into a company, with Elijah Dee, Jr., for captain, Jesse Post, lieutenant, Seymour Eggleston, ensign, and Alvah Sabin, orderly sergeant. After much delay, boats or batteaux were sent from Plattsburgh and all were ferried over. Here, as men continued to arrive, a new organization was effected and Elijah Dee, Jr., was made major, Jesse Post, captain, and Alvah Sabin, orderly sergeant, as before. A new enrolment was made by Sergt. Sabin on the top of a high horse-block in the street. The roll was called two or three times, when it was lost and never re-written. The men were marched down to the Fort and supplied with arms until the supply was exhausted. The "Green Mountain Boys" were known by the sprig of evergreen in their hat-bands. The battle took place on Sunday, Sept. 11th, and by Thursday evening the Georgia men were all at home again, without having taken any very active part in the battle or suffered any casualties.

During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, a company of militia from this town was in service on the frontier a short time under the command of Capt. Caldwell.

The town contributed its proportion of men for the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861, and several of the first young men of the town were killed, or died in Southern prisons of wounds, or from diseases contracted while in the service. We exceedingly regret that want of time compels us to pass over this part of the history of the town thus cursorily.*

TOWN CLERKS.

1788 to '95, Reuben Evarts; 1795 to 1809, Luman Graves; 1809 to '19, Abel Blair; 1819 to '20, Roswell Hutchins; 1820 to '34, Ira Hinckley, jr.; 1834 to '37, Solomon Bliss, jr.; 1837 to '50, Lorenzo Jones; 1850 to '53, Augustus H. Blair; 1853 to '55, Nathan Deane; 1855, Curtis M. Post.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1788, James Evarts; 1789—'92, Daniel Stannard; 1790 '94, 1800, John White; 1791, '95, '97, 1801, '03, '04, '09, '10, '12, '13, Benj. Holmes; 1793, Levi House; 1796, Reuben

*And the Editor and projector of this work had assigned the military department of the County to another contributor—to one man, whose one care should be to thus prepare a more complete and comprehensive paper on this interesting branch of our history, and leave the town historian more time and a better opportunity to trace and follow out his search for the things of the past and the earlier day, from which the more stirring and shifting scenes of our late grand historic period would but divert. See Military Chapter—this volume—by Warren Gibbs.

Evarts; 1798, Stephen Fairchild, jr.; 1799, 1802, Francis Davis; 1805, John White, jr.; 1806, '07, '08, Sardius Blodgett; 1811, '14, '21, '22, '24, '28, '29, '36, '37, Elijah Dee, jr.; 1815, Hira Hill; 1816, '17, Solomon Bliss; 1818, '33, '34, no election; 1819, Frederick Bliss; 1820, '25 '27, Joel Barber, jr.; 1823, '41, Ira Hinckley; 1826 '35, '38, '40, '47, '48, '49, '51, '61, '62, Alvah Sabin; 1830, '31, Decius R. Bogue; 1832, '43, '44, Solomon Bliss, jr.; 1839, William K. Warner; 1842, Lorenzo Jones; 1845, '46, '50, Isaac P. Clark; 1852, David P. Clark; 1853, Reuben S. Shepard; 1854, '55, Cyrus Hotchkiss; 1856, Geo. W. Ranslow; 1857, '58, Moses Wightman; 1859, '60, Curtis M. Post; 1863, '64, Hiram H. Hale; 1865, Benjamin F. Sabin; 1866, '67, Abel Bliss; 1868, Joseph Purmort.

POPULATION.

1791—340; 1800—1068; 1810—1760; 1820—1703; 1830—1897; 1840—2106; 1850—2688; 1860—1547.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1791, '93, John White; 1814, Frederick Bliss; 1822, '28, '36, Elijah Dee, jr.; 1843, '50, Alvah Sabin.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.—1792, '99, John White.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.—1793—'97, 1801—'05, John White; 1807—'11, '15—'18, Frederick Bliss.

COUNTY JUDGES.—(Chittenden Co.) 1787—'92, '94, '95, John White. Franklin Co., 1796, '97, John White; 1804—'12, '15—'17, Frederick Bliss; 1824—'31, Joel Barber, jr.; 1838, Seymour Eggleston; 1846—50; ——— Alvah Sabin.

SHERIFFS.—1817—'20, Shiverick Holmes; 1833, '34, Seymour Eggleston; 1839—'42, Decius R. Boyne.

PROBATE JUDGE.—1813, Frederick Bliss.

REGISTER OF PROBATE.—1810—'13, '16, Francis Davis.

COUNTY CLERK.—1805—'06, Jno. White, jr.

U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL.—John White, jr.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.—1796—1803, Levi House.

SENATORS.—1841 '43—'45, Alvah Sabin;† 1860, '61, Cyrus Hotchkiss.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—1841, Alvah Sabin.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—1853—'56, Alvah Sabin.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—1861, 62, Alvah Sabin.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF VERMONT.—Gen. George J. Stannard.

THE GEORGIA OR SMUGGLER'S RIOT.

L. L. Dutcher, Esq., in his history of the "Black Snake" transaction, which may be found in this volume, has faithfully delineated the condition of affairs and the state of feeling in the community at large, in regard to the then existing revenue laws. Georgia at that time was the most populous town in Northern Vermont. The people were about equally divided politically, although the democratic party had a clear majority on a close vote, and the most intense feeling pervaded the whole community, several of the citizens held commissions in the customs department, while others were known to be in sympathy with the smugglers, if not actually engaged in smuggling themselves. So persistent had been the efforts of the government in attempting to break up the business, that the smugglers operated mostly in organized gangs, and the custom officers had been under the necessity of operating in concert and meeting force with force, and those of the citizens not actually interested, needed but little persuasion to induce them to join the party with which they were in sympathy, until collisions had become frequent and Georgia had acquired among the smugglers the *soubriquet* of Hell's-Gate.

On the day of ——— 18— intelligence had reached the custom officers in Georgia, that a gang of smugglers would attempt to pass through the town during that night, and Sardius Blodgett and his three sons, Luke and Joseph Hopkins, Samuel Hubbell, Potter and Reuben Conger, Francis and Orin Davis and some others, several of whom were custom officers, had assembled at Blodgett's house, about half a mile south of the town line on the main road from St. Albans to Georgia, for the purpose of intercepting and overhauling them. Meantime a gang of about 100 persons, under the lead of Samuel H Farnsworth, John S. Gallup, and Jeremiah Low, had assembled at

*There was an error in the census of 1860, a new enumeration made by order of the town showing the true number to be 1617.

† Elder Sabin says he was senator five years. I have not the time to review the list now, but I think he is mistaken.

the tavern kept by John Nason, about a mile south of St. Albans village, for the purpose of making a raid upon the Georgia custom officers, to direct their attention from a gang of smugglers who were to pass by some other route. Mounted on horses and accompanied by a wagon, they started for Georgia and made their first *debut* at Blodgett's, where the government party on seeing that they were so largely outnumbered, had wisely decided to keep quiet and let them go by. But the raiders, intent on misehief, and not content to be "let alone," demanded that Blodgett should "come out and show himself," which he finally after much delay did, when he was most mercilessly assaulted and beaten, until one arm was broken twice and he was otherwise severely injured. They then seized the Congers, and having bound them hand and foot, piled them into the wagon and started on their way. At that time the road generally traveled from St. Albans to Milton, turned off from what is generally known as the stage-road, about three-fourths of a mile south from the village of Georgia, where Curtis M. Post now resides, and crossed over on to the east road, coming upon the present road at the brick house, on the top of the hill, where Capt. Major Post now resides, thence on towards Georgia depot to what is known as Hyde's Ferry, where there was a tavern on the south side of the river, where Alvan Hyde now resides. Major Elijah Dee resided where his son Jared now does, in the spotted brick house at the four corners, where the road now turns off to Fairfax, and Capt. Jesse Post in the next house, south. It was arranged that Major Dee, accompanied by a small party, should leave his house and go north and west to the corner where C. M. Post now resides, and John C. Post and another party should go by the other road, that is, west and north, to the same corner to look for smugglers. The distance by the two routes was the same, and the two parties were expected to arrive at the same time. Post and his party on arriving at the goal, quietly waited a short time and hearing nothing of the other party started up the road to meet them. On arriving at the house on the top of the hill, they heard a violent altercation going on a little way down the road to the east, but the party seemed then to have got in motion. The Post party not learning anything of their coadjutors and ignorant of the character of the gang, followed on as close behind as was deemed prudent, the darkness being so intense as to permit them to approach very near. As the raiders passed Capt. Jesse Post's, Maj. Dee called out with all his might to him to come to the rescue. This was the first evidence his friends had received that he was a prisoner. Capt. Post had been suffering from a rheumatic attack and had not deemed it prudent for him to be out in the evening, but forgetting all that, he saddled his horse and accompanied the pursuing party to "the river." Here a part of the raiders beginning to get over their zeal, and fearing the consequences, instead of ferrying the river, scattered to their homes. The Post party quietly pushed on to one of the first boats and went over with the leaders of the gang. The boat was small and only a small part of the raiders got over. They carried their prisoners into the house and the moment they were brought into the light, Capt. Post rushed in and cut the ropes with which they were bound, without resistance or demonstration on the part of the raiders, beyond some high words and a few blows dealt to the younger Post. Maj. Dee's injuries were somewhat severe, consisting of numerous contusions. Although in the dead of night, the news spread through the town like wild-fire, and it was unquestionably fortunate for all parties, and especially for the raiders, that the release of the prisoners occurred at the time it did.—Every democrat in town, including a company of militia fully armed, was aroused and came to the rescue, but Maj. Dee, Capt. Post, Col. Holmes, and others of the law-abiding citizens advised that the raiders be permitted to disperse, and quiet was at once restored in the community; but, so many of the raiders as could be positively identified, were subsequently prosecuted for assault, and poverty and infamy were ever after the lot of all of them in such a marked degree, that the people who were not in active sympathy with them, came to believe that their punishment, like Cain's, was greater than they could bear.

GEORGIA ACADEMY.

The people of Georgia have shown a good degree of interest in education. A select school was established at an early day, and taught for many years, with very slight intermissions, by successive teachers, most of whom were students or graduates of U. V. M.

The branches usually taught in academies

were pursued by students, both from this and the surrounding towns.

No building was erected until 1826, when by voluntary contribution an upper story was added to the building then being erected for the district school, for the purpose of an academy.

For the next 12 years the school was in a flourishing condition; and in 1838 through the efforts of Mr. George Blackman, then principal, it was incorporated as an academy, and supplied with apparatus. The subsequent years, from various causes, it gradually declined.

In 1852, the old white meeting-house, no longer used as a place of worship, was fitted up for the use of the school; new apparatus was procured, and for a while the school was maintained with its former vigor and success. But its light has at last gone out, and a small private school at the centre of the town, affords the only facilities for instruction now enjoyed aside from the common district schools.

The following is an imperfect list of the principals: Mr. Ralph M. Dodge, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Seymour Allen, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Sabin, Dr. Washburne, Mr. Barber, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Calvin Pease, Mr. Wood, Mr. Blackman, Mr. McMasters, Mr. Dorman, Mr. Divoll, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Walker, Mr. Dunsmore, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Butler, Mr. Lang, Mr. Ranslow.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The first sermon preached in Georgia was by Rev. Mr. Murdock, of Saybrook, Ct. supposed to be the same who afterward became professor of languages in the University of Vermont.

In 1791, the population of the town amounted to 310. In the warning for the annual town-meeting of that year appeared the following items:

"4th—To see if the town will take into consideration and propose some method for building a meeting-house."

This subject was agitated for several years before any action was finally taken. In the warning for a town-meeting, in 1796, appears;

"5th—to see if the town will agree on a centre to build a meeting-house." It was "Voted to build a meeting-house on lot No. 50; and to choose a committee to fix on a spot on said lot and set a stake for a meeting house."

On the spot finally determined upon, after much discussion by several committees, there was completed in 1802, under the direction of Capt. Spratt, an English architect, a meeting-house of the Corinthian order of architecture, which, for many years, was the largest and best finished in Northern Vermont. It was not, however, built by a tax on the town, as had all along been contemplated, but by individual subscriptions. It was built of the best materials, and it may well be doubted if there was ever another so thoroughly built in this section of country. Notwithstanding there was plenty of the best timber to be had for the cutting, and labor was then comparatively cheap, the house cost over $7000. Although long since abandoned as a house of worship, it still stands a monument of the liberality and taste of the earlier residents of the town.

The early settlers were mostly Congregationalists; but there were a few Baptists.

April 6, 1793, a special town-meeting was called "To see if the inhabitants will agree to hire a minister of the gospel to preach in said town, on probation for a settlement."

Another meeting was called on the first Tuesday of September.

"To see if the inhabitants will agree to hire Mr. Isaac Babbit, a Congregational minister, to preach the gospel in said town, on probation for a settlement;" which meeting was dissolved without having taken action on the subject.

In 1793, a Congregational church, consisting of the following members, viz.—William Post, Keziah Post, Elijah Dee, Miriam Dee, Nathaniel Perry, Benjamin Sabin, Abraham Hatheway, Hannah Hatheway, Ira Hinckley, Elizabeth Hinckley, Sarah Evarts, Alice Cushman, Anna Ballard, Benedict Alvord, Molly Naramore, Daniel Lay, and Edward Giffin, was organized by Rev. Mr. Smith, a missionary, and the 13th inst., another special town-meeting was held.

"To see if the town will agree to settle Mr. Isaac Babbit over the Congregational church and people of this town."

Several meetings were held, and many proposals made to and by Mr. Babbit; but the whole matter, for some unexplained reason, came to naught; and July 20, 1796, a special meeting was called.

"To see if the town will agree to procure, settle and establish a minister in or over the people of said town, according to the statute of this State, in that case made and provided."

At that meeting a committee was appointed and instructed to apply to Mr. Aaron Collins, of Sunderland, "to preach amongst the people on probation for a settlement."

In December 1796, Rev. Mr. Bliss was preaching here on probation, as appears from the town records. In December 1797, a meeting was called, which

"Voted to hire Mr. Josiah Prentiss to preach amongst us on probation."

At a special town meeting held on the second Thursday of September, 1798:

"Meeting opened by prayer. Voted to give Mr. Josiah Prentiss a call to settle in the town, in the work of the gospel ministry." Voted that the support for Mr. Prentiss shall be collected by a tax on the rateable estate of the town, according to law." "Voted to give Mr. Prentiss 200 acres of the Minister's right, and he to deed back the rest of the right to the town, and to give him 40 pounds salary the first year, and to rise annually in proportion as the grand list shall rise, to the sum of seventy pounds."

This vote was, at another meeting, amended so as to read 100 acres of land, £60 the first year, and rise to £80; but it appears that Mr. Prentiss was never settled. In 1799, a meeting was called

"To see if the town will agree, and vote, to tax themselves according to the largest extent of the statute of the state, to raise money to hire a gospel minister, or ministers, to preach to said town for one year."

Another meeting held in Aug. of this year,

"Voted—that the committee be directed to agree with and hire Mr. John Sabins to preach in said town."

It appears that Mr. Sabins was hired for several short periods, and that during the next 3 or 4 years the controversy, in regard to settling a minister according to law, was waged with much bitter feeling on both sides; the pulpit being supplied, meantime, by several different individuals.

On the first Monday of April, 1803, a town meeting was held, at which it was

"Voted—to give Mr. Publius Virgilius Booge [from Winchester, Ct.] a call to settle in the gospel ministry, in and over the Congregational church and people of the town of Georgia—eighty-three voting in the affirmative, and thirty-five neuters, who would not oppose, but who wished for longer and more particular acquaintance with Mr. Booge."

"Voted 5thly—To give Mr. Publius V. Booge seventy-five pounds, the first year of his settlement, as a salary, and that his salary shall rise yearly as the grand list shall rise, to the sum of one hundred pounds, which shall ever be his yearly salary. Voted, also, that the said Mr. Booge shall have, as a settlement, one lot or one hundred acres of land, that is to say, lot No. 35—the lot in contemplation for a minister's lot—or if that should not fall to the minister's right—to make him up the value of said lot in other lands or pay—and that the yearly salary shall be paid as follows, viz: one quarter of the sum in cash; the other three quarters in produce, such as corn, beef, pork, and such articles as he shall want."

These terms were accepted by Mr. Booge; but we find the following document drawn up a few days after; and it is presumed that upon it Mr Booge mainly relied for his support, especially as the law was repealed in 1807, and the vote of the town would have been of no force after that time, even if it had been relied upon before:

"SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE REV. MR. P. V. BOOGE.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, believing that the foundation of the happiness of society rests on a constant cultivation of those moral virtues denominated religion, and that the most effectual mode of obtaining and continuing such valuable objects is to procure a public teacher of morality, Do, each for ourselves, voluntarily agree to abide by the following articles and conditions, viz.

1st That each subscriber shall pay, in a mode hereinafter to be made, his equal proportion, according to his list and rateable estate, of the sum of Two Hundred and fifty Dollars, to be appropriated to the special purpose of the first years' salary, to be paid, in the manner hereafter directed, to Mr. Publius V. Booge; and after the first year the said Mr. Booge's salary shall rise sixteen Dollars and sixty-seven cents a year, till it amounts to Three Hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents; which last sum shall be his yearly salary so long as he shall continue to be the settled minister of the congregational Church and people of the town of Georgia, and shall continue to preach regularly to the inhabitants of said town; and that three-fourths of said salary shall be paid in country produce, and one-fourth in cash.

2d. That the subscribers agree to meet at the Meeting-House in Georgia, on Tuesday, the third day of May, 1803, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to choose some suitable persons for a Clerk and treasurer of the subscribers, and likewise a Committee of three persons to take charge of the prudential concerns of the subscribers, as herein after pointed out.

3d. That immediately on the settlement of the said Mr. Booge to the Gospel Ministry, in and over the church and people of the town of Georgia as aforesaid the Committee appointed as herein before directed, shall make out a list of the names of the subscribers, and deliver the same to the Clerk chosen as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk appointed as aforesaid, and of all other succeeding Clerks, to

furnish himself with the list of the polls and rateable estates of the subscribers, annually, by the first day of November.

"4th. That the committee appointed as herein before directed, and all Committees hereafter to be appointed, shall sometime in the month of December, annually, meet and make out from the list of the subscribers a Rate-Bill, and deliver the same to the Collector, with a Warrant, signed by proper authority, for the collection of the same—and also a duplicate Rate-Bill, and deliver it to the said Mr. Booge, so that any subscriber, if he chooses, may pay his rate, or tax, or proportion, to him; and the said minister's receipt shall be good accounting with such Collector for his her or their rate. The Committee appointed as aforesaid, or any other persons appointed as their successors, shall be a standing-Committee, and shall keep this subscription, and whose duty it shall be from year to year, to procure new or additional subscribers.

5th. That no person shall be holden to this subscription, after he shall have actually removed from the town of Georgia, in case he has paid all taxes previous to his removal.

6th. That any person becoming a subscriber, who shall at the time of subscribing, be a member of any Church different from the Congregational church in Georgia, or shall hereafter become a member of any other church, shall have the privilege to withdraw his or her name from the subscription, on previously paying all taxes that have arisen.

7th. That all future meetings shall be warned by the Clerk chosen by the subscribers, on the application of seven of the subscribers, giving twelve days notice in said warnings, and shall be governed by two-thirds of the members present.

8th. That this subscription shall not be binding on the subscribers, unless there shall be sufficient subscribed, so that the tax on each subscriber shall not exceed three cents on the dollar as his proportion.

Subscribed by us,

William Post,
Daniel Lay,
Elijah Dee,
Nathan Murray,
Jesse Post,
Joseph Stannard,
Frederic Cushman,
Ira Hinkley,
Asa Stannard,
Walter Colton,
Jared Watkins,
John Shaw,
Ansell Merritt,
Nath'l Merritt,
Justus Styles,
Titus Trall,
George Lamb,
Jariah Lewis,
Hezekiah Keeler,
Francis Davis,
Bohan Shepard,
James Evarts,
John Todd,
Samuel Laflin,
Elisha Bartlett,
Abraham Laflin,
Edmund Lamb,
Joseph Doane,
Ebenezer Booge,
Abel Blair,
Frederic Bliss,
Francis Elseed,
Luman Graves,
Sam'l C. Booge,
Martin Merritt,
Janna Churchill,
Phillip Ellis,
Obadiah Wright,
Noah Lomis,
Samuel Winten,
Silas Robinson, jr.,
John Lomis,
Abner B. Nichols,
William Hubbard,
Abel Post,
Janna Churchill, jr.,
Elisha Bartlett, jr.,
Roger Lomis,
Henry Chapman,
Moses Barber,
Israel Joslin,
Henry Gibbs,
Uriah Rogers,
John White,
Nath'l Lay,
Stephen Goodman,
Daniel Stannard,
Obadiah Gilbert,
Joseph Dinsmore,
James Hotchkiss,
Nolley Witters,
Jonathan Danforth,
Hira Hill,
David Clark,
Nath'l B. Torrey,
Silas Smith,
William Post, jr.,
Ebenezer Goodrich,
Elijah Dee, jr.,
Simon Ellsworth,
Levi Barber,
Ethiel Scott,
Nathan Perry,
Elijah Hunt,
Roswell Lomis,
David Stevens.
Asahel Johnson,
Elisha Cleveland,
Obadiah Hills,
Edward Hall,
Joseph Barron,
Loammi Pattee.
John St. John,
Darius Blatchley,
Andrew Van Gilder,
Hezekiah Winchell,
J. D. W. Kip,
Titus Bushnell,
Joel Fairchild,
Enos Pease,
Elisha Hale,
Joshua Smedley,
Elijah Baker, jr.,
William Ballard,
Chester Andrews,
Noble Clark,
Wm. Sanders, jr.,
Washington Dee,
Sheveric Weeks,
Abner Bliss,
Eben. Boyden,
Elijah W. Wood,
Sam'l Sanborn,
Oliver Thayer,
Matthew Blair,
Josiah Hale,
Sam'l Stannard, jr..
Isaac Chamberlain,
Oliver Blachley,
Eben. Bishop,
Rich'd Sylvester,
Heman Newton,
Levi Goodrich,
Jesse Goodrich,
Major Post,
Wm. Wright,
Seymour Eggleston,
John Hart,
Zomy Blair,
Wm. Wright, jr.,
Luther Bishop,
John White, jr.,
Jos. Dinsmore, jr.,
Tim. W. Osbourn,
Rich'd Davidson,
Nathan Stevens,
Peter Dewey,
Wm. Powers,
Noah Lomis,

Although there was subsequently some little difficulty with Mr. Booge, about the lot No. 35, the whole subject of settling a minister by law, which had been a constant source of perplexity and contention in the town for more than 10 years, was practically disposed of, by this settlement. There are records of 35 meetings in which this subject was considered, and most of them were called especially for the purpose.

Mr. Booge, or Bogue, as the name has been written since about that time, was dismissed Oct. 20, 1813. For 2 years subsequent to the dismissal of Mr. Bogue, the church was without a pastor.

Oct. 10, 1815, the church and society extended a call to Eben H. Dorman, a licentiate, to settle over them and the church at Fairfax; dividing the time between the two. Mr. Dorman was ordained Nov. 15, 1815,—and in

Dec. 22, 1823, dismissed from Fairfax, at the solicitation of the church in Georgia, and gave his entire time to its interests, till Nov. 3, 1824, when he was dismissed at his own request. The church remained without a pastor, after Mr. Dorman's dismission, about 3½ years, during which time fifty-one persons were received into fellowship, in connection with the labors of Mr. Dana Lamb, a native of the town, and at that time a member of the U. V. M. Rev. Luther P. Blodgett was installed over the church, July 21, 1828, on a salary of $450, and a parsonage. He was dismissed March 4, 1830.

About 6 months after his dismission there arose a contention among the brethren of the church, which "was so sharp between them that they departed asunder;" but were subsequently reunited, according to the following

ARTICLES OF UNION.

1st. The two Congregational churches in Georgia—based as they are on substantially the articles of faith and covenant—do hereby mutually agree to unite and form one indivisible church, under the name of the Congregational Church in Georgia.

2d. It is to be distinctly understood, that the interest and organization of the respective churches is in no way to be effected by this union; but each church unites with all the privileges and advantages of the whole upon equitable and gospel principles, subject to the control, in future, of the church in its united capacity.

3d. A book of record shall be procured in which this instrument, the confession of faith and covenant, the names and the doings of the church in future times, shall be faithfully recorded.

The above and foregoing plan of union was submitted to the Congregational churches in Georgia, and was unanimously agreed upon by their respective committees in conference, July 12, 1837.

GEORGE EGGLESTON,
SEYMOUR EGGLESTON,
DANIEL DINSMORE,
QUINTUS C. COLTON,
JESSE POST
} *For 1st church.*

IRA HINCKLEY,
WALTER COLTON,
D. R. BOGUE,
H. H. BALLARD,
CALEB GODDARD.
} *For 2d church.*

During the time from the disseverance to the reunion of the church, the first or old church did not settle a minister. The new or second church built a commodious house of worship, which was dedicated in the winter of 1832–3, and the Rev. George W. Ranslow was installed pastor June 13, 1833. Rev. Mr. Ranslow was dismissed from the pastorate Jan. 31, 1855.

Mr. Geo. E. Sanborne, a licentiate of Andover Seminary, was ordained over the church, Jan. 1, 1857, and dismissed April 9, 1861.

During the several periods when the church has been without a settled pastor it has enjoyed the labors of several efficient ministers as stated supply, and has never been more than a few sabbaths at a time without preaching. Rev. C. C. Torrey was installed pastor of the church, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among the early settlers of the town were a few Baptists, and a church was organized Oct. 21, 1793, and Benjamin Holmes and Ephraim Lewis were ordained deacons. Rev. Roswell Mears was the first settled pastor, and preached with much acceptance from 1807 to 1825—from 1825 to August 14, 1867, Rev. Alvah Sabin, with slight interruptions, was pastor; Rev. R. Smith is now the pastor.

The old white meeting-house was originally built by subscription, and among the subscribers were some Baptists and some who became such afterwards. About the time of the settlement of Elder Mears, the Baptists instituted a claim to the use of the house for worship for a portion of the time, which was for a while resisted by the Congregationalists; but finally compromised by each using the house in proportion to the amount of interest of the members and adherents of the respective churches.

After a while, the Congregationalists, not content to hold services only a portion of the time, and having secured accommodations elsewhere, withdrew and left the Baptists in quiet occupancy. But as the larger portion of the church resided in the S. W. part of the town, and as the old house was much too large for comfortable occupancy, they in turn abandoned it; and, having built a new house at "the Plain," removed thither. The present membership is about 60.

REV. ROSWELL MEARS.

ABRIDGED FROM A SKETCH, BY REV. L. A. DUNN.*

Among the pioneers of the Christian ministry of Franklin Co. was Roswell Mears, who entered upon the work of a home missionary in 1792, laboring in Milton, Cambridge and Georgia, and was pastor of the Baptist church in Georgia from 1807 until 1825, and died in that place Dec. 25, 1855.

Mr. Mears was born in Goshen, Ct. April 16, 1772. He was the subject of strong religious

* Published in pamphlet form.—*Ed.*

impressions at a very early age, and after a protracted and somewhat peculiar struggle, became a decided and earnest believer at the age of 14. His attention was soon directed to the Christian ministry; and though without the advantages of education, he commenced the work of preaching in his 20th year. In 1792, he came to Milton from Poultney, Vt., where he had spent his youth, and made his first attempts in the ministry.

Franklin county was then almost a wilderderness, with only a few settlers in the adjoining townships. He found but one professor of religion in the town of Milton, and only one minister of any denomination within 50 miles. Taking his bible and hymn-book (his whole library), and without money or change of clothing—alone, on foot, he entered upon his work. He was most cordially received, and appointments were made for him in all directions, and his labors were attended with a powerful revival.

He was at this time a member of the Congregatio al church in Poultney; but was led to a change of views on the subject of baptism, and united with the Baptist church in Fairfax, in 1793, where he was ordained in 1795.

The next 10 years he spent in preaching in different places in Franklin and Chittenden counties. He afterward removed to Conway, N. H., from which place he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Georgia, in 1807, where he labored with success and enjoyed, in connection with Rev. E. H. Dorman of the Congregational church, one of the most powerful revivals of religion ever known in the town.

After resigning his charge to his successor, Rev. Alvah Sabin, he continued his labors in the neighboring towns, and remained an efficient minister until about 70 years of age. From that period he was mostly confined at home.

He held an honorable position among his brethren, possessed a peculiar faculty for religious consolation and pastoral duty, and was universally respected and beloved.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are in town a few adherents of this church, and services have been held in the S. E. part of the town, near the depot of the Vermont and Canada R. R., from time to time, for several years, and in the summer of 1868 a church was organized at that place. Services are now held on alternate sabbaths in the schoolhouse, Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D. officiating. Measures have been taken for the erection of a house of worship during the summer of 1869.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

has had for many years an organized society in Georgia, which is united with the society in North Fairfax in the support of a minister. Some 18 years since they erected a neat and commodious chapel at the centre of the town, which has been statedly occupied for religious service.

REV. DANA LAMB.

BY L. L. DUTCHER, OF ST. ALBANS.

Every succeeding year witnesses the death of many useful and deserving men. Some of these have been prominently before the public in stations of honor and trust, and have exercised a wide influence upon their fellow-men. There is little danger that the memory of such will soon perish. The record of their lives is carefully preserved, and passes into history. But there is a much larger and not less deserving class, whose field of labor has been restricted, and whose lives have been passed in comparative seclusion. Yet they have nobly and successfully striven to elevate and advance their race, and if little known beyond their immediate sphere of action, their departure has left a wide chasm, not soon to be filled. Such a man was the subject of the following sketch.

Rev. Dana Lamb was born in the town of Georgia, Vermont, Oct. 14, A. D. 1800. During his minority he resided with his father, the late Mr. Edmund Lamb, who was a highly respectable farmer, and assisted in the cultivation and management of the farm. In early youth he established a good reputation for industry and sobriety, and the modesty and amiability of his character gained for him a wide circle of friends.

The people of Georgia, much to their credit, have for many years maintained a very good select school at the center of the town. The privileges afforded by this were of great value to Mr. Lamb, and such was his application to study, and aptitude for learning, that he was strongly advised by his teacher to acquire a collegiate education. Accordingly, after an unusually thorough preparatory course, he entered the University of Vermont in August, 1821. His collegiate life was marked by the same as-

siduity and perseverance that he had previously manifested, and his standing as a scholar may be easily inferred from the fact, that immediately after his graduation in 1825, he was appointed successor to the late Zadok Thompson, in the office of tutor. It was during his tutorship that he was hopefully converted, and he was ever afterwards an earnest and sincere christian. Believing that he was called of God to preach the gospel, he resigned his office of tutor which he had held with much credit to himself for two years, and spent some time in the study of theology with the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., at that time residing in New Haven, in this State. He commenced preaching at Bridport, Vermont, and on the 16th of February, 1831, was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. His ministry was decidedly successful. Extensive revivals of religion occurred in 1831, 1836 and 1841, with seasons of deep interest in other years. During his ministry, there were added to the church 255 members, 212 of whom were by profession. Mr. Lamb always enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the confidence of his brethren and respect of the entire community. In 1834, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Middlebury College.

He is remembered to this day with deep interest, by his former parishioners at Bridport, and in every place in Vermont where he was known. Able and faithful though he was, and successful, far beyond most of his cotemporaries, he was, nevertheless, not to escape that which so often happens to the best of ministers—viz: some disaffection in his congregation. This led to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, May 4th, 1847. The great want of educated ministers at the West, was at this time pressed with a good deal of force, upon all the leading Christian denominations at the East. Mr. Lamb deemed it to be his duty to cast in his lot with those who were laboring to plant religious institutions in those vast regions, which were then but just opening to the light of civilization. He emigrated to the State of Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Springvale, in the County of Fond du Lac, where he continued to reside until his death. His ministry in his new home was characterized by the same energy and perseverance, for which he was already distinguished. In a few months after his arrival, viz. April 25, 1848, he organized a church at Springvale, and in June following, another at Rosendale, and Jan. 24, 1849, still another at Alto. He labored also in many other places, and his history is identified with the history of the churches in that now beautiful and flourishing portion of our country. Mr. Lamb's high literary taste and culture, led him to take a deep interest in the colleges and seminaries of the West. He was one of the most devoted friends and patrons of Brockway college at the city of Ripon, Wisconsin, sustaining it largely by his influence and contributions, and visiting the East to solicit aid for its funds. He was for some years a member of the board of Trustees, every meeting of which for business he attended, with a single exception, when he was detained at home by ill health. It was a meeting of the board which called him to Ripon, where his last sickness and death occurred. He was feeble and suffering from disease, but anxiety for the welfare of the College, prevailed upon him to undertake the journey. The exposure and fatigue which he encountered, were too much for his wasted strength, and he died at the house of his son, August 2, 1861.

Mr. Lamb as a preacher was bold, earnest and sincere. Although capable of fine writing, he rarely attempted it in his sermons. He aimed to make direct impressions, and to produce immediate results, by faithful presentation of the truth to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. While the country was new, he taught from house to house, carefully hunting up the settlers in their rude cabins, scattered over the prairies, administering consolation to the sick and dying, counseling the poor and unfortunate, and performing for all classes the part of a self-sacrificing benefactor. It is not known that he had a personal enemy in the world. All denominations of men seemed to concur in rendering to him that respect, which is awarded alone to the highest excellence.

His funeral was attended at Springvale, by a large concourse of people, including many from the city of Ripon, who came to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his memory. He died in the full hope of a blessed immortality, upon the fruition of which no one can doubt that he has entered.

Saint Albans, Jan. 21, 1862.

The classmates in College, of Mr. Lamb, were I. Converse, Irad C. Day, I. A. Denison, Alden Emmons, Henry Hutchinson, G. Stone, B. Swan, A. T. Tuttle, I. Van Ness, I. M. Weed, George P. Williams, G. R. H. Withington.

REVERIE

Upon the Anniversary of my birth, and that of a sister.

BY NELSON FAIRCHILD.*

Three-score and one!
The youngest of eleven!
Two sleep beneath the prairie flowers, and three—
Peaceful and low—with those who gave them birth,
Beneath their native soil.

Three-score and one to-day!
To-day a sister dear—and more to me—
My mother from my childhood's tender years—
Numbers her seventy-four!

Three-score and one!
They tell me I am "growing old, and grey,
And garrulous;" oh no! not so, not so;
Hereditary! prematurely grey!
But yesterday, with father, rode to mill—
A little boy, barefooted, underneath
A spired cap, all striped with red and blue,
The pride of my young heart.

Three-score and one!
And not a day of all these weary years
Exempt from pain: and oh! the long sad nights!
Responsive—I have sung—with Job of old—
His plaintive wail—

"And when my nightly couch I try,
And seek, in vain, refreshing sleep;
To thee in vigils, oft I cry—
Hold thou my life! my reason keep!
These 'visions' terrify my soul,
And 'dreams' affright my throbbing heart;
O God my shatter'd nerves control,
Lest mind and reason all depart."

Three-score and one!
A third of all these weary changeful years
Has left me on a suffering couch, prostrate
And helpless; "Cast down but not destroyed;"
Still "hoping against hope!"

Three-score and one of discipline!
And yet my heart is young, and joyous now
As when a boy: books, friends, and music, all
Serve to beguile the long and weary years,
And lighten much, a load of suffering;
And when by night, "my nights are waking held,"
"The number of Thy thoughts within my heart,"
Most precious are—Thou blessed, present Lord!

Three-score and one!
And will it ever be, Thou'lt say to me
"Arise!" and to the house of prayer and praise
Direct thy long-withholden steps, and praise
And worship, in the congregation of my saints—
And "pay thy vows?

Three-score and one!
Ere long this chain will break,
And I awake—refined and purified—
No more to suffer and no more to sin!
Redeemed! "redeemed from all iniquity"
Through Christ—"my Lord."

*Nelson, son of Joel Fairchild, one of the four brothers spoken of elsewhere (in the Georgia article.) He has been most of his life confined to his couch with spinal affection. He resided several years in Milton, but now resides in St. Albans. The sister referred to is the widow of the late David Stevens, jr., of St. Albans, and mother of the late Dr. H. F. Stevens.

RETROSPECTIVE GLANCES.

BY MRS. MARY W. HOWARD.

Is it an indication that one is growing old when he loves to dwell upon the past? Then I must be verging towards that retrospective season, for my mind often reverts to the old birth-town, and the scenes of my childhood and youth come trooping back in pleasant reminiscence.

Foremost in these groups of memory, is the noisy brook tumbling o'er its rocky bed, as it winds its way through my father's lands in spring and fall, carries many a busy mill and is indeed honored with the appellation of "the river," before it pours its waters into the bosom of our beautiful Champlain. Scarce a vestige is now to be seen of the ruins of either bridge or mill, which in days gone by was known as the "Evarts grist-mill," but at the old site the water still tumbles over the beautiful cascade, as in days of yore, when it drove the only grist-mill between Burlington and Swanton. This mill was built by one of the three Evarts brothers, originally from Connecticut, who took up land in Georgia at its early settlement. As memory retouches the recollections of the past, and I glance at "the street," an edifice—familiar to every Georgian—stands out, in bold relief, the isolated two story brick building which, long before my recollection, had been dignified by the name of the Georgia Academy, which unpretending edifice has nobly done its part in sending forth into the world intelligence and enterprise; for long before our sad war the sons and daughters of Georgia were widely scattered over the far West and the sunny South, not alone as teachers and citizens, but as ministers, lawyers, physicians and authors.

In speaking of the dear old academy I might render a passing tribute to the late lamented Calvin Pease, D. D., who during his collegiate course taught here some 18 months; and I may safely say, that whoever was brought under his tuition, ever after cherished his name, with almost sacred reverence.

Next comes "the old white meeting-house" which so long stood alone upon the green in its stateliness and grandeur, and even now, that other church edifices have arisen in a line with it, and it is converted into an academy and town-house, it is still the thing of beauty

—a joy forever to that tiny village. To those whose memory carries them back some 30 years or more, associated with it, and its occupation, two-thirds of the time, by the early Congregational church, is the bent form and white locks of Captain Joslin—the portly figure of Dea. Hinkley, standing at the head of the choir, keeping time with his extended right hand; while Dea. Colton occupies the rear space between the male and female singers with his bass-viol—which bass-viol and the Deacon was an institution of the old Congregational church service. So, too, was the venerable Father Mears, first pastor of the Baptist church, and his son-in-law and successor, Elder Sabin, as inseparably connected with their occupying the church each third sabbath, previous to the erection of the new Congregational house, after those dissensions which made that church two. But most of these have gone down to the silent tomb, and others have taken their places.

Other changes too have been here, some might say of progress, for energy and thrift bring competency, and an aristocracy of wealth is springing up here as elsewhere, but with it alas! has come the neglect of better things, and the unsustained academy whispers degeneracy in mournful dirge. But on the corner still stands the old Northrop house. And now we are standing in the door of the house built by Mr. Goch spoken of in No. V. of the Gazetteer, page 516, as "a still more wild and unfrequented place." A door looking out upon the lake in front and at one side into a dismally dark ravine—the outer door of the very room in which he was found dead, burned and charred, either having fallen into the fire-place in a fit, or having been placed there by the murderous hands of robbers—a suspicion at the time.

"A door looking out upon the lake."

The scene, do I remember well,
The woody shade and rocky dell,
Were rudely intermingled.

Full many a happy hour I've spent
Among those cedars green,
Or climbed the precipice—

. . . . . .

Sweet scene that did pure thoughts inspire,
And lead me up to nature's God;
Eager I climbed the rock-paths higher,
Beneath me did the cedars nod,
And bright the glassy lake of blue,
Gave back the skies their azure hue.

(Reminiscences of the Summer of 1839 *and* 1840, *spent in teaching near the eastern shore, in old Georgia, of the beautiful old Champlain.)*

While younger hearts out-joying mine
In climbing o'er the rock
Or sliding down the deep ravine
My staider joy did mock.

And there was the natural seat in a rocky ledge, which to obtain, ah me!

That favorite seat the one quiet strife,
At recess and at noon.

And there was the spring where we drink again from cups made of leaves from the basswood folded down.

Ah whatever else they may forget
T'will never be the spring,
For 'twas the bright, the darling pet
So like a living thing!

Those days are fled, with their sweet joys,
And we think we are wiser grown:
That still we joy with as fleeting toys,
We'll see when they are gone.

Malone, N. Y., Nov. 1863.

HIGHGATE.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF HIGHGATE.

FROM THE PAPERS OF AMOS SKEELS.

Highgate, in the north-west part of Franklin County, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Franklin, S. by Swanton and Sheldon, W. by lake Champlain and Swanton; was chartered Aug. 17, 1763, by Gov. Wentworth to Samuel Hunt and 63 others, 6 miles square. Later surveys extended its boundaries in the form of a diamond on the S. E. nearly half through and between Sheldon and Franklin. None of the original grantees ever settled in town.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1785-6, Joseph Reycard, on the Canada line, on the farm now owned by C. and L. Drury; John Hilliker on Missisquoi river below Swanton; Jeremiah Brewster and Thomas Butterfield on the west side of Rock river, near the lake shore; in 1787, Conrad Barr, John Saxe, John Stinehouse, John Sheltee, George Wilson, John Hogle, —— Lampman and Peter Waggonner.

1787, Henry Stinehouse, Abram Reycard and Catherine Sheltee were born—the first children supposed to have been born in town, and the same year, John Saxe built the first grist-mill on a small stream in the N. W. part of the town, where a mill has ever since been running, still called "Saxe's Mill." Before this there were no mills short of Burlington, 35 miles distant, a part of the way through

pathless woods, or Plattsburgh, where the lake must be crossed by the settler with his grist in a canoe in addition to carrying it a great distance on his back; hence the little log-mill, with its one run of stone, was a great blessing, and brought many settlers into town soon after it was built—John Stinets, Jonathan Butterfield, Jacob Hostott, Elias Bessy, H. Sisco —— Teachout, Henry Hoffman, James Bopee, James Moulte, Thomas Best and others about 1769-91.

1791, Catherine, wife of John Saxe, died; supposed to be the first death in town.

1791, the first school was taught by Simeon Foster, in a house on Conrad Barr's farm, near Saxe's mill; Thomas Thorp, from Baltimore, Md. taught in 1792-3 and Abram Hyatt was the third school teacher.

1796, there were 23 votes cast.

1797, Andrew Potter built the first saw-mill at Highgate Falls, and a grist-mill, soon after.

1799, Conrad Barr, and W. Moulte built the first framed barns in town.

1801, Mathew Godfrey and Peter Saxe kept the first store and tavern.

1802, the first framed houses were built by Elijah Rood, on Missisquoi river; —— Newcomb, at Highgate Springs and Conrad Barr, near Saxe's Mills.

1804, the first proprietors' meeting held in town, was at the house of John Saxe, the second Monday of January.

1805, the town was organized; Mathew Saxe being the first town clerk.

1806, Dr. Joseph B. Cutler, the first settled physician, located and lived in town until his death in 1861.

1807, Abel Drury built the first furnace.

1811, Thomas Best built the first brick house. Jonathan Loudon was the first tanner, locating on the river below Swanton Falls. Nehemiah Sabin and John Clough, the first blacksmiths.

The first settlers were principally Dutch refugees who supposed they had settled in Canada till after the establishment of the line between Canada and the States, and at the time there were no settlers found between Highgate and Burlington. John Saxe visited Burlington in 1786 with no guide but his pocket compass, and when there was no house between Saxe's Mills and Burlington.

At Highgate Falls is one of the most powerful waterfalls in the State. Heman Allen, brother of Ethan, purchased the mills of Andrew Potter, and the title to numerous lots of land in town which were held subject to annual rent, to which the right of title has been purchased in many instances.

Indians frequented the settlement and sometimes pitched their wigwams near the settlers' cabins, and the children of the Indian and the white man have often played and frolicked together during the Indians' short sojourn. Encounters with wild animals were too numerous to be of much interest, and our early settlers pretty generally believed in *spooks* (as they called the apparitions of the departed) and would much rather have faced any wild animal of this region than to have seen a Jack O'Lantern in the night-time; they had also great confidence in the influence of the moon upon almost everything they undertook to do, and so far as the putting in of some kinds of crops is concerned, the moon is still consulted.

This township is, geographically, very pleasantly situated, and, in picturesque scenery and sporting grounds, cannot be surpassed in the State. Champlain bounds it principally on the west with its silvery waters, its bold or level, gravelly shores, its charming islands, with now and then a white sail glimmering as it passes between or beyond them,—on the east, wooded hills, for many miles, dotted here and there with the dwellings and clearings;—these hills are some 20 miles from the nearest range of the Green Mountains, and are the last range of hills between the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain. They continue southerly as far as Chittenden, about 6 miles, on an average, from the lake, giving, in many places, a beautiful descending grade from their base to the lake. A large marsh near the lake, too wet for the farmer, grows a quantity of blueberries, that the people from the neighboring towns, from miles around, come to gather, every season.

The nearest depot, on the Vermont and Canada railroad, is at Swanton Falls, 4 miles from Highgate Falls, near the lake shore. Some 3 miles from Swanton depot is located Highgate springs.

HIGHGATE.

BY HON. WARREN ROBINSON.

PREFATORY.

The writer regrets exceedingly the decease of our friend and townsman who had commenced the history of Highgate, and justice

to whose memory requires the publication of his papers, so far as he had progressed at the time of his demise, although he had made only a beginning before the rapid decline which terminated in death, so sadly, in the 45th year of his age; so well known was his character for energy, we have reason to believe that, had he lived in the enjoyment of health to have completed the account, he would have made a far more acceptable history than the writer may be able to do. But as the history is thus left for some one to finish, and no other man has been found willing to undertake,—and Highgate is my adopted, if not my native town,—at the solicitations of the projector of this work, I have put my hand to the task so difficult even for one born and reared in the locality; feeling my disadvantages, yet preferring to do what I can for the town rather than see it go undone.

I find, first, on examination of the early records, many imperfections and a want of system which makes it extremely arduous and difficult to glean the desired facts from them, and if some important facts are found wanting it may be charged to the fact that I have not been able to find them, and the memory of our venerable ancestors could not supply them.

ORIGINAL GRANTEES.

Samuel Hunt, Jonah Elmer, Eleazer Pomroy, Elisha Hunt, Nehemiah Hughton, Samuel Marble, Hilkiah Grot, John Beaman, Josiah Willard, Samuel Bennet, Philip Alexander, Elisha Harding, Henry Bond, Nathaniel Dart, Hophni Bing, Joseph Loro, Benjamin Dike, Joseph Ashley, Jeremiah Hall, Peter Bellows, Josiah Pomroy, Jonathan Hunt, Arad Hunt, Elijah Wells, Samuel Hunt, jr., Ebenezer Pomroy, Samson Willard, Ebenezer Mattoon, Joseph Spencer, William Shaton, John Hunt, Josiah Stebbins, Josiah Stebbins, jr., Elisha Stebbins, Josiah Hide, Samuel Williams, Thomas Taylor, William Syms, Hezekiah Elmer, Elisha Smith, John Farrar, Savage Trescott, Israel Knowls, John Fish, Benoni Smith, Isaac Robinson, Caleb Noble, James Matthews, John Williams, Nathan Williams, Joseph Prose, Leonard Williams, Nathan Williams, Samuel Hensdale, Thomas Williams, Barnabas Hensdale, Capt. Thomas Bell, Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Mark H. G. Wentworth, James Neven, Theodore Atkinson, John Fisher, Esq., Daniel Bing, Moses Evens, William White.

The 1st condition of the grant was that every grantee, his heirs, or assigns, shall plant and cultivate 5 acres of land within 5 years, for every 50 acres of land contained in his or their share, or forfeit his right, which condition evidently was not complied with in a single case. The second condition was,

"That all white and other pine fit for masting the royal navy be carefully preserved for that use.

3d, Before any division of the land be made, as near the center of the town as convenient, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one acre to each grantee.

4th, Yielding and paying to us (Gov. Wentworth), for the space of ten years the rent of one ear of Indian corn on the 25th day of December, annually, and after the ten years to pay as above one shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres."

From the conditions of the grant it is evident the original proprietors forfeited all right held under the grant, as not one of the above conditions was ever complied with, and it does not from the records appear that any one of these proprietors ever received any consideration for his interest therein. But in all the proceedings of the proprietors' meeting they seemed to respect the original grant as though it had been fulfilled to the letter on the part of the settlers. The first settlement, however, it appears was 23 years from the date of the grant, and without permission of Governor Wentworth or King George; and it is a question if King George III. or King George IV. his successor, had not been disturbed in his American possessions, whether Gov. Wentworth or his heirs might not disturb the peaceable possession of the present proprietors. However I am of the opinion that our land titles in Highgate are good and valid.

Mr. Skeels makes the statement that Highgate was not organized until 1805. I have not as yet seen any proof of the same, but find in the early records that Highgate held regular meetings in March of each year, and a freeman's meeting in September also. They regularly elected their town clerks, selectmen, grand jurors, treasurer, fence viewers, constables, and all other town officers as early as 1791, when they made choice of John Wagoner, moderator; Jonathan Butterfield, town clerk; Isaac Asseltine and Minard Teachout, constables; John Wagoner, Mikel Lampman and John Hilliker, selectmen; Jacob Hilliker, Peter Lampman, fence view-

ers, and agreed that hogs might run at liberty. A meeting was legally warned and held Sept. 4, 1792, the record of which reads:

"In obedience to a warning dated 24th August, 1792, signed by the first constable of Highgate, met and the meeting was opened, and the freemen made choice of John Knichaboker to represent them in the General Assembly for the year ensuing. Then brought in their votes for governor, lieutenant governor, 12 counsellors. Then brought in their votes for treasurer. Then nominated Jonathan Butterfield and George Willison, justices of the peace."

At this meeting there were 15 votes cast. In 1793-4 Jonathan Butterfield was chosen representative. In 1794 there were 45 names entered upon the grand list. In 1795 there were but 13 votes cast for any officer, and the same year 55 names entered upon the grand list. On the 23d of March, 1795, a tax was raised of 3d. on the pound of all ratable estate in town.

In the first book of records and the first record made upon the book, is a bond from Ira Allen to John Saxe, dated July 31, 1792; and reads as follows:

"To all peple to whome these presents shall come Know yea that I Ira Allen of Colchester, County of Chittenden and State of Vermont am holden and firmly bound unto John Saxe County and State aforesaid in the penal sum of one hundred pounds L. M. which payment well and truly to be dun, I bind myself, my heirs, Executors, Administrators farely by these presents I witness whereof here hereafter set my hand and seal. The condition of the Bond is as follows (viz) said Ira Allen on his part acknoleges the rec't of forty pounds of sd Saxe has paid sd Allen in consequence of a former agreement, the true intents and meaning of this agreement is that sd All tis to give sd Saxe good Deed of a land on or before the first of May next, or give sd Saxe a Lease of sd Lot, No. 45 in Highgate the terms of ten years from this date rent free and pay back to sd Saxe forty pounds already Rec'd of him In witness whereof I have set my hand and Seal this 31st day of July, 1792.

Signed, IRA ALLEN. (Seal.)

In presents of Thos. Butterfield.
Recorded 14th Sept., 1793."

In 1792, Caleb Henderson, collector, sold nearly the whole township of Highgate to Ira Allen for £93, which deed was acknowledged Feb. 11, 1794, and appeared upon the record of 1803. Again the township was sold to Ira Allen, at vendue, by Noah Chittenden, sheriff of Chittenden Co., for £9, and the deed recorded in 1803. In 1798, by the authority of the selectmen, the township was sold by Timothy Winter, collector, to Isaac Bishop for $3.15 for each share, to pay the one cent tax. This tax was levied by an act of the General Assembly Nov. 10, 1797, to be paid to the State treasurer for public, private and charitable uses.

In 1794, George Wilson and Jonathan Butterfield, acting as selectmen, authorized John Wagoner to collect a half-penny tax, raised by an act of the general assembly in 1791, or to sell the township, 23,040 acres, to pay a tax and the cost of collection, or sale. It does not appear that the original proprietors paid any attention to this half-penny tax, which amounted to 13s. and 1d. per share of 315 acres and 2s. cost on each share; it appears that 63 shares, of 315 acres each, were sold to Orange Smith, and one share to Jonathan Butterfield. By this sale, and for the small sum of ½d. per acre, it passed from the original proprietors for about £55 for the whole township. May 10, 1799, the purchaser of the township, on the one cent tax, sold and deeded 55 of the original shares to Silas Hathaway for $20,000.

In 1799, John Cray was chosen representative to the general assembly.

The first marriage on record was that of Isaac and Sally Asseltine, January 14, 1800, by Sylvester Cobb, justice of the peace. Mar. 19, Andrew Wilson and Rachel Wilson were joined in wedlock and lawfully married by Matthew Saxe, J. P.

In 1800, Matthew Saxe was again elected town clerk, Sylvester Cobb, Samuel Dewey and John Chappell, selectmen; Hercules Lent, first constable; John Donnelson, 2d, constable; John Hilliker, grand juror; James Proper and 9 other surveyors. Mar. 27, 1799, Matthew Saxe was elected town clerk; Hercules Lent, Sylvester Cobb and Jonathan Langdon, selectmen; John Saxe, town treasurer; Matthew Saxe, lister; Hercules Lent, 1st. constable; Pelok Wilmer, grand juror. Voted that hogs may run in the road with good yokes on.

On the first Tuesday of September, 1800, there were 19 votes cast for Governor, 23 for Lieut. Governor, 22 for treasurer and 31 for member of Congress.

In 1801, there were 49 votes cast for state officers, and Matthew Saxe was again elected representative. In 1802, 62 votes were polled for governor. February 17, 1803, Ira Allen executed a quit-claim deed of the 23,040 acres

to Heman Allen for the nominal sum of $5,000; and February 25, Heman Allen executed a deed to Silas Hathaway.

The principal actors in town business from 1793 to 1803 were Cornelius Wilson, Jonathan Butterfield, John Saxe, Matthew Saxe, Timothy Winters, Hercules Lent, Sylvanus Cobb, Gordon Gray, George Stinehour, Shadrack Norton, Andrew Potter, Thomas Best, James Welch, Nathan Olds, Henry Hughman, Asa Holgat, Thomas Butterfield, Jacob Elmer, John Wagoner, Jacob Cray, John Hilliker, Peter Lampman, John Stinets, John Cray, Jeremiah Brewer, Jacob Hostot, Conrad Barr, John Barr, Levi Hungerford, Samuel Foster, Minord Teachout, George Wilson, John Clow, Elias Berry, Abraham Asseltine, Solomon Percy, Peter Moulte, Noel Potter, Peter Saxe. The eleven first named held alternately the most important offices in the town, nearly every year, the remainder of the list holding the less important offices occasionally.

The first proprietors' meeting of which there is any record to be found, was 41 years from the date of the grant in 1804, at the dwelling-house of John Saxe, Matthew Saxe, proprietors' clerk, Shadrach Hathaway, moderator. After repeated adjournments from time to time, without accomplishing any important business, April 12, 1805, a committee of three were appointed, to lay out, survey and return a plan of 3 lots of 103 acres, each, to each original share in due form of law. Matthew Saxe, Levi Henderson and John Johnson were appointed that committee, and made their report at a subsequent meeting, having accomplished the business assigned them. Their charge for the survey of the 1st, 2d and 3d divisions was $485.75, which was allowed by vote of the proprietors, no one opposing.

At the above meeting, a vote was also taken to quiet the rights of the actual settlers, some 40 or 50 in number, and after the 4th and 5th division a vote of the proprietors confirmed these rights as in the 1st, 2d and 3d division.

The town from 1805—the date of its regular survey—up to 1820 made rapid strides in population, wealth and improvement. Previous to 1805 the settlemonts were mainly in the N. W. part of the town, where the town-meetings had been mostly held up to 1820, when a town-meeting was called "at the school-house near Arwin P. Herrick's at Allen's Falls." The central village growing up around this beautiful waterfall, was just beginning to have its influence in town, and from this date the town clerk's office was mostly at the Falls. The grand list of 1794 was £980 10s.; 1795, £1061 15s.; 1796, £1122 14s.; the grand list of 1820 was $14,851.26, which was 6 per cent of the appraised value. At this date and upon the above list there is 1 saw-mill appraised to Danforth Ainsworth at $2000 located on the north side of the river at East Highgate, called Hyde's Falls, about 3 miles east of Allen's Falls; also 1 fulling-mill and carding machine to Lorin Carpenter at Allen's Falls for $1500; 1 saw-mill and store to Abel Drury in the N. W. part of the town at $800; 1 saw-mill to Luther Hyde, East Highgate, $1000; 1 furnace to Keith and Drury in the north part of the town at $2000; to S. W. and S. S. Keys, 1 grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery, store and blacksmith's shop, at Allen's Falls assessed $10,100; 1 shop and factory to P. P. Payne and Diah Richardson for $200; to Saxe and Powers 1 grist-mill and machine, in the west part of the town, at $2000; to Conrad Saxe, 1 blacksmith's shop, $100; to James Stearns, 1 smith's shop $200 and to George Wait 1 saw-mill, supposed to be on Rock river at $400.

Hundreds if not thousands of acres of the township were originally covered with a dense forest of the most valuable white pine that ever graced a forest,—often one hundred or more large and stately trees standing upon a single acre, which if standing to-day, $50 the single tree, amounting to $5,000 to the acre, would not be an over estimate. Could Highgate have remained untouched until the present time, with its lofty pine plains, in its primeval grandeur, it is doubtful whether it would not be worth more dollars than it now is with all its improvements, and it would, moreover, have been one of the wonders of the world. But the pioneers, with reckless haste, destroyed its beautiful forests and dispersed from their native haunts the numerous herds of deer which fed upon its spicy foliage and drank with such peculiar liking from the mineral springs with which this township abounds.

When, in 1819, S. W. and S. S. Keyes established themselves at Highgate village, no one dreamed there would ever be an end to pine timber; but they were indefatigable in the lumber business, and, in less than 20 years,

swept almost the entire forests of pine from the face of the town. Our pine is gone and our hemlock fast disappearing. About 15 years since I sold a lot of hemlock lumber, delivered at Keyes' dock for $3.75 per 1000 feet; it is now worth at the mill $9 per 1000 feet, delivered in the log; should the drains continue 20 years more, we must import lumber or go without. The Keyes firm, for some years, rafted pine in the shape of masts, spars and deal plank to Quebec, which was shipped for England; hence King George's subjects had the privilege of using some of the pine reserved by his much beloved Gov. B. Wentworth,—*by paying for it.*

HIGHGATE VILLAGE

is about one mile south and a little to the east of the geographical center of the town, upon a waterfall of the Missisquoi river. This fall is one of the best (if not the best), to be found in the State. The bed of the river lies some 75 feet below the handsome pine plain land on which the village is built; the banks being high and rocky make it a convenient and safe water privilege with no possible danger of the river overflowing its banks and carrying off buildings and machinery; any desirable head and fall can be obtained; the bed of the river descends rapidly for ¼ of a mile or more, and at the foot of the fall must be about 80 feet lower than the level of the water above the dam. There are several good privileges as yet unoccupied, upon which factories, shops and mills might be built on either side of the river. I believe there are no mills or machinery on the north side of the river now in use, although it is one of the best and safest water privileges in Vermont. Directly above this privilege the river is spanned by the arch-bridge, before alluded to, which is some 50 feet above the water. The village is divided by the river, and the road from the bridge, both to the north and south, is quite ascending,—the north part of the village lying on higher ground than the south, but both portions upon pine-plain land. A more handsome tract of land upon which to build a city, can hardly be found in any country; the same on the north, east, west and south, extending for miles, affording any number of desirable building lots—such a privilege as at the West would become a city in 10 years.

There is a waterfall upon the Missisquoi river about 1 mile above the lower village called Keep's Rapids, with good banks, where a head and fall of 16 feet can be realized with no serious expense; it is thought that this fall is as valuable and safe as any upon the river for factory or mill purposes, though it has not as yet been occupied.

If there is any importance attached to the early history of the settlement of the different towns in the State, we have not commenced writing it a day too soon. I find the memory of our oldest inhabitants somewhat treacherous; they have distinct recollections of important events, yet it is next to impossible to arrive at exact dates. I have consulted the very best authority to be found in town, and have, at least, an approximate to the true dates.

Andrew Potter, it has been already stated, built the first house and barn in the limits of the village, in about 1795, and the first grist-mill, of logs, about 1800. It was carried by an over-shot wheel and the water conducted to the wheel by a spout, there being no dam at the time across the river. In 1804 or '05, Andrew Potter and a Mr. Phelps built the first saw-mill and also a dam across the river, which soon went off. In 1811 or '12 Heman Allen built a framed grist-mill which was burned down about 1 year after. In 1815, Mr Allen built a grist-mill of brick, which, after standing 10 or 11 years, was taken down and rebuilt by S. W. and S. S. Keyes, in 1826; this mill is now standing, owned and occupied by Stephen Keyes, the oldest son of S. S. Keyes. The first bridge across the river here was a trestle-bridge, near the foot of the falls, about 40 rods below the present bridge. This bridge was built by Allen and Evarts in 1812, and was a toll bridge and went down in the fall of 1822 or '23. The present bridge which is an arch bridge, built by S. W. & S. S. Keyes, in 1824 or '25 is perhaps the best bridge of the kind in the State. The timbers for the arch were hewn out of tall crooked pine trees, and such timbers as, I presume, cannot now be found in the State. The bridge was built by private enterprise, was a toll-bridge several years, but bought by the town some 15 years since, and from that time has been a free bridge, as are all of our bridges now. Kibbe and Hatch were the master builders, and the bridge, apparently, may stand for yet a half century more. The present mill-dam was built by Heman Allen in 1811 or '12.

Ebenezer Stockwell came into town in 1809, moved into the Potter house, and

was the principal agent, or foreman, for Mr. Allen until 1819, when Heman Allen sold out the water privilege to S. W. & S. S. Keyes. Ira Allen built the first store in the village (time in doubt). Nathan White and Phelps built the first saw-mill on the Hungerford brook, about 1 mile south in, or about, 1798, and a small distillery in 1800, and in 1801 a grist-mill, soon sold to Sylvanus Cobb and Samuel Dewey; they also soon sold out to Simeon Hungerford. At this period, and up to a much later date, this brook privilege was quite valuable, with a plenty of water the largest half of the year; but now such is the change in but 20 years, a man would as soon think of building a mill upon the outlet of a goose-pond, as upon that brook which formerly did a respectable business.

S. S. Keyes built a substantial brick residence in 1819 and '20 on the west side of the road, some 20 rods south of the brick store now owned and occupied by Henry Baxter as a drug store, probably built the same time as the house. In a few years S. W. Keyes built a good brick house upon the east side of the green opposite.

The buildings were ornamented with shade trees, had capacious yards, good out-buildings and were a handsome addition to the little village. The dwelling of S. W. Keyes is now owned and occupied by his widow. The water privilege upon the south side is now improved by one saw-mill—the same built by S. W. and S. S. Keyes at an early day—Lorenzo Olds, present proprietor. There are also 1 grist-mill, owned by Stephen Keyes, the eldest son of S. S. Keys, late deceased, with 4 run of stones, and equal to the best in the State; 1 machine shop and carriage shop combined, Mr. Olds, proprietor; 1 sash and blind factory, Mr. Henry Robey, proprietor, and 1 foundry which has been in operation many years, doing a respectable business, O. Sheridan proprietor. The south village has 48 dwelling-houses, 1 store (G C. Morey's) a post-office, 1 drug store, kept by Dr. Henry Baxter, who manufactures N. G. White's Pulmonary Elixir, as a specialty. Dr. Baxter was a practicing physician in the village for some years prior to the present enterprize and now occasionally yields to the solicitations of his friends and will lend a helping hand in cases of necessity. In addition to the above there is also 1 smith's shop for custom work, 1 tailor's shop, 1 shoe shop, and one grocery kept by B. T. Brown. The Episcopal church edifice, an honor and ornament to the village, is situated upon the east side of the green, in connection with which is the cemetery of the south village. The village is gradually extending its boundaries in different directions. On what may be denominated Main street, there are several good dwellings upon each side of the highway, far enough apart to leave a level handsome green of nearly 2 acres, ornamented by fine shade trees of several years growth, and, to the honor of the citizens, all rubbish, wood, lumber, old carriages &c., are excluded from the highways. Each and every day the entire streets of both the north and south village appear as though fitted up for inspection, and the soil of the village is of such a nature that a violent shower is quickly absorbed, and if there is any citizen who has never been out of the village, he knows not what mud is. It is doubtful whether a healthier locality can be found, even in our favored Green Mountain State. On the north side of the river there are three meeting-houses, the Congregational, Methodist and Catholic, all comfortable and commodious, to which the church-going people of the town resort for worship—the 4 houses referred to, being all the meeting-houses in town; whether all the members of these churches are enjoying a good degree of spiritual welfare or not, it is not my province to say. I leave that portion of history to be reported by the legitimate guardians of the flocks. There is no danger that any community will have too much religion; that there are more professors than true and genuine possessors of that charity which thinketh no evil, I sometimes think. However, I conclude that the people of Highgate are as morally and religiously disposed, as are those of other localities enjoying the same religious privileges. Total abstinence or temperance is not yet quite universal; there have been repeated spasmodic efforts to reform the people in this particular, with but partial success.

There are 3 hotels in the village, and, although I cannot of my own knowledge convict either of them of violating Vermont law, I have reason to suppose that neither of them is kept strictly upon total abstinence principles. The hotel in the north village is kept by the family of the late lamented Henry Stinehous. He was a model landlord. If all landlords had been like him, there would

have been less cause for prohibition; he would never sell, even when he had a legal right, to the drunkard. Mrs. Stinehour, now about 80 years old, hale and hearty, is reputed one of the best cooks in northern Vermont. Mr. Stinehour commenced the settlement of the north village in 1837, and there are now in that portion of the village 46 dwelling-houses, 2 stores, 1 grocery store, 1 carriage shop, (L. F. Pedneau) a post-office (called Highgate Center) and the town-house. The two stores are kept by J. B. Cross, who had been in the mercantile business many years at East Highgate, and, about 4 years since, established himself here, and A. P. Herrick, who had been engaged in trade many years at the south village; but something more than 1 year since removed his trade here. Both keep a general assortment of dry goods and groceries.

Above the arch-bridge some 40 rods, on the north bank of the river, are N. D. Wait's chemical works, extracting from hard wood timber a valuable oil—acetate of lime—extensively used in calico-print works. There is also a saddler and harness-maker—E. C. Thompson—1 milliner, and F. N. Johnson is the hotel-keeper at the old tavern stand. Mr. Johnson has refitted his buildings, the past season, for the accommodation of boarders, who resort to the Champlain spring about ½ mile east of the village, and the accommodations still being found too limited to meet the rapidly increasing demand, and a large increase of boarders, invalids and pleasure-seekers, being expected the coming season, I. S. Jenison, Esq., has purchased the beautiful residence of the late Heman Allen, and added thereto a commodious building, for an extensive boarding-house, of which Mr. Jed P. Clark is the popular landlord.

Seldom, if ever, has a mineral spring, in so short a time, gained so enviable a reputation, which the healing virtues of its water richly merit. This fact taken in connection with the healthy locality, makes the village a most agreeable, quiet summer resort. We give below the chemical analysis of the Champlain spring water by A. D. Hager and M. D. Boston. By this analysis, in which more than 10 gallons of water were operated upon, the following compounds were separated:

Carbonate of potash, 3,679; soda, 1,226; ammonia, (traces); lime, 1,020; magnesia, 1,218; chloride of sodium, 0,164; potassium, 0,741; crenic acid, 0,900; protoxide of iron, 0,032; silicic acid, 0,820;—weight one gall, 9,800 grs.

All carbonates named were in a state of bi-carbonates, besides an excess of carbonic and crenic acids were present.

The average number of boarders the past season has been 100. It is claimed that the Champlain spring water has cured two cases of cancer, and consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, erysipelas, salt-rheum and all forms of cutaneous eruptions—liver complaint, bowel complaint &c., &c., and is especially a specific for dyspepsia, even in its worst forms. Many of the cures have come within my own observation, and I feel justified in thus commending the spring, and still further hazard an opinion that its waters are not inferior to the best mineral waters in the county of Franklin. I am not a resident of this village, but live 3 miles distant and in the neighborhood of another mineral spring, and justice, and not self-interest, has prompted me to make the above statement.

THE OLD HIGHGATE SPRING

is in the west part of the town, near Missisquoi bay. Its curative properties have been known and appreciated for half a century or more. Although there are several other mineral springs in the county of Franklin, the old Highgate spring sustains not only its old high reputation, but is gaining ground every year, and I am informed by the proprietor, Mr. George Averill, that he has accommodations for 70 boarders, and for want of room has been obliged to disappoint very many applicants.

The analysis of the Highgate spring water as rendered by Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, chemist and mineralogist to the Provincial Geological survey of Canada, contains in one thousand, to wit:

Chloride of sodium, 402; sulphate of soda, 042; carbonate of soda, 235; lime, 024; magnesia, 010; potash and boracic acid, not determined,—713.

I am informed by one of our old settlers that our most renowned springs were old "deer licks," of which the deer were particularly fond.

Besides the two described, there are several others in town, which may be found to be equally valuable when properly developed.

EAST HIGHGATE VILLAGE.

As near as can be ascertained, the settlement commenced in 1807 or '08. Stephen Powell and Peter Miller received a lease of 50 acres from Ira Allen on the north side of the Missisquoi river, at the Falls in 1807, and built the dam across the river at that place and erected a saw-mill. Soon after, a small grist-mill was

built upon the same side of the river. The place, for many years, was known as Powell's Falls. Some years from this date, I am informed that Stephen Powell died, and the water privilege and saw-mill passed into the hands of Danforth Ainsworth, who was in possession in 1820. About 1813, it is probable that Luther Hyde made a purchase upon the south side of the river, and built another saw-mill, and continued his residence there until his death, which was in 1847. The farm and saw-mill remained in the hands of the family until 1865, when it was sold to Freeborn E. Bell, the son-in-law of Harvey Hyde, Esq.—the oldest son of Luther Hyde. Until 1837, the falls were known as Hyde's Falls, and now takes its name from its post-office. There is no descendant of Luther Hyde now in Highgate, and but few of his numerous family are now living. Mr. Hyde was somewhat noted in town, and well known through the county.

Jesse Cutler for some years carried on the carding and cloth dressing business, on the north side of the river, and built the house now occupied as a tavern, and at this time resides about one mile from the village, wanting a few days of 80 years, honored and respected by all who know him.

In 1837, Luther Rixford and D. H. Farrington moved into the town and made a purchase, at the Falls, at East Highgate, of a water-privilege and saw-mill, and erected a shop for the manufacture of scythes. The business has been continued for the last 30 years—and is at this date, 1868—by O. S. Rixford, the youngest son of Luther Rixford. Mr. Rixford has also erected the necessary buildings for a foundry, which has been in successful operation about 3 years, principally in casting stoves, of which he manufactures and sells a large number, of excellent pattern and workmanship. Mr. Rixford employs in his business about 30 hands, and the little village is continually enlivened by the stirring music of the trip-hammers, early and late. In addition to Mr. Rixford's business, there are 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 1 blacksmith-shop, and 1 shop engaged in the manufacture of an improved dumping-wagon, with which the farmers of Franklin County are well pleased. We have in our village 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 tannery, 1 shoe-shop, 30 dwelling houses, 1 school-house, and 1 mineral spring that is appreciated by the inhabitants, especially in the summer months. Its healing waters have effected several cures, but it has not yet been analyzed, and no pains have been taken to give it notoriety. It is strongly impregnated with iron and a slight tincture of sulphur, and is an excellent tonic where the digestive organs are weak and deranged. Its waters are not cathartic, but a sure antidote for chronic diarrhea and phthisic. No case of cancer has yet been tried, there not having been any case of that kind in the vicinity. It is a good blood purifier, but the owner of the spring is not desirous of puffing it before its waters have been fully proved.

CRIME, ACCIDENTS, &C.

The inhabitants are extremely industrious, and every man has business of his own, consequently we cannot boast of having many loafers and black-legs. Only one capital crime has been committed in the town, to my knowledge, and that was about half a century since, and occasioned, as nine-tenths of our crimes are, by a too free use of ardent spirits and the closing up of a row.* In the present limits of the village, Dec. 14, 1819, Rufus Jackson, a clerk in the store of S. W. & S. S. Keyes, was killed by Luther Virginia, a colored man. The writer witnessed the execution of the murderer, but has no desire to witness the like again.

DROWNED.—Harvey Palmer, about 1820; a man by the name of Sharkey; a boy by the name of Perry, while bathing; Allen Pratt and a Frenchman whose name is unknown, who while attempting to remove a pile of edging in time of high water, were precipitated into the river and swept off; Roswell Newell, while rolling logs into the river; Ferrin Fillemore, while rafting logs, and two other persons in the river near the village, whose names have escaped the memory of my informant,—making 10 deaths by drowning since 1815.

In 1832 Mr. John Seward was killed by a fall when at work on the grist-mill. Solomon Bovat, at one time fell 42 feet, had no bones broken, and was about his business in a few days, well as ever.

Daniel Herrick—a man past middle age, was drawn up another time by the rope used for elevating grain to the 2d and 3d stories of the grist-mill, which was carried by water, and set in motion by Derriah Hogaboam, who did not understand its management. Mr. Herrick was drawn up to the pully under the ridge-pole about 30 feet, and the rope being drawn out of his hands, he fell to the platform (a plank-floor) below. Some of his bones were broken, but he

*A full account is given in the record of county court matters, in the History of the county town, St. Albans.—*Ed.*

recovered again and lived many years afterwards.

Welcome Freeman, while rolling logs into the river, was caught between two of the logs and his legs so badly crushed that, although amputation was immediately resorted to, he died soon after.

At a celebration in the village, after the election of Andrew Jackson, president, I believe, Mr. John Beard had an arm blown off by an accidental discharge from the cannon.

LONGEVITY.

Names of persons who died over 80 years of age.

John Johnson,	died 1848	aged 93 years.
Rachel Johnson,	1848	81
Henry Stinehour,	1867	80
Caleb Mead,	1856	82
Benjamin S. Meigs,	1836	81
Huldah Wait,	1852	87
Leonard Cummins,	1854	81
Conrad Barr,	1845	92
Joseph B. Cutler,	1861	81
Elkana Albee,	1856	81
Abi Stockwell,	1846	82
Emily Gilkey,	1865	86
Benjamin Barnes,	1858	82
Abraham Carman,		82
Eve Carman,		82
John Averill,	1863	88
Richard Haskins,	1850	91
Daniel Herrick,	1860	84
Daniel Fillemore,		82
Elizabeth Fillemore,		82
John Hendrick, near		90
Elizabeth Hendrick, about		82

Mrs. Mary Sheriden died a few years since, aged 93. Mrs. Polly Seward, widow of John Seward, is in her 89th year, about as smart as modern women generally at 40. And there are several now living in town over 80. Conrade Saxe, in his 85th year; Louis Pedneau was born in France, 1771, emigrated to Canada in 1796, to the U. S. in 1834, is 98; John King (who does not know his age, and cannot read or write) is, undoubtedly, several years over 100, which is known by his recollection of events in history, and is now smart and healthy.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

At a very early stage of the settlement, schools were supported by subscription, and, in some cases by the scholar. There were many of the early settlers tolerably well educated, and that saw the necessity of schooling their children. I have not been able, however, to find upon the records any account of schools or scholars until 1821, when there were 6 districts in town, and the number of scholars 283. In 1822 there were 13 districts and the scholars numbered 517, and from this date they began to wake up on the subject, and the town has followed the lead of legislation since, and at the present time our schools are supported on the grand-list, and teachers have a steady boarding-place instead of boarding around, as once the custom, yet the district schools are not quite what they should be; only about one-half of the houses are exactly comfortable, the other half far from it. There has been, also, a select school at the Center of the town for several years, which has been well attended. About 10 winters prior to the war of the Rebellion, a lyceum was established in the village of East Highgate, where our young men have learned to think and reason, as can best be acquired by such practice. But when the war broke out our boys, that were old enough, fell into the ranks of the Union army, and over half who went from East Highgate, have never returned, and others are now out in the world endeavoring to make favorable marks in it. At this date our town is divided into 21 school districts.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. D. Weeks was the first practicing physician in the village for a short period about 1825. Dr. Orren S. Campbell came into the village in 1829, and was in practice in the town one or two years. Dr. Michael Hatch came in 1832 or '33, who, after one or two years practice, removed to Swanton village. Dr. Franklin Bradley moved into the village about 1832, where he remained in practice for several years. From an anecdote of Dr. Bradley, we are led to conclude he was a man of good, sound common sense. In his practice, it is said, he had a patient who imagined that he was sick and sent for Dr. Bradley. From a prognosis of the case the Dr. came to the conclusion there was no disease preying upon his system, and that it was purely in his imagination. He did not, however, inform his patient, who had been bed-ridden for nearly a year, of his conclusions, but told him there was a plant somewhere upon the east hills which, if he could find it, would surely cure him, and such was the hope and anxiety of the patient, he was prevailed upon to accompany the doctor in

pursuit of it. The sequel is, that they tramped on foot all day over the hills, when the doctor was so much exhausted that he was obliged to give up the chase, while his patient seemed to be as fresh as ever, and was from that day a well man again, although they failed to find the desired herb.

Dr. Henry Baxter settled in the village about 1842; Dr. O. S. Searles about 1845. Dr. S. has had a good practice, is now a resident of the North village, and yet in practice. Dr. Baxter and Dr. Searles have been practitioners in the village for a greater length of time than any other physicians who have settled in it. Dr. Martin, a young physician, moved into the village in 1867, and is now in practice.

ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyer who settled in this village was Robert L. Paddock, in 1825 or '26. As none of his relatives are now living in the vicinity, I am not able to trace his lineage, or the sequel of his history. He left Highgate some 20 years since and is now dead. L. E. Pelton was the next, about 1830. He studied law with Mr. Paddock; was admitted to the bar, and from that time has been in the practice of law in this village. Jesse Carpenter was admitted to the bar about 1835, but was not in practice in Highgate many years. I am informed he is now in Winooski. A Mr. Johnson was a resident lawyer for a short time, about 40 years since. He removed to the West and is now dead. An incident of Mr. Johnson's professional life while in practice at the West, is characteristic of the man. He somehow gave offence to a brother lawyer who challenged him for a duel. Mr. Johnson accepting the challenge, had the choice of weapons and the mode of fighting. He chose pistols, which were to be loaded with powder and ball, and each was to hold the muzzle of his pistol in the other's mouth, and both fire at the given signal. His opponent not fancying the arrangement, and having no particular desire to lose the top of his own head, thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and unceremoniously declined the meeting. Benjamin Peake was in the practice of law for several years in the village. Although about 50 years of age, he enlisted in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. He is now a resident lawyer in the village of Swanton. Heman S. Royce settled in Highgate village and commenced practice about 1848. Mr. Royce is now in practice in St. Albans, and has an extensive practice. D. R. Bailey, about 1859, took Mr. Royce's place in Highgate, but has also removed to St. Albans and has a good practice in company with P. Davis, Esq. John A. Fitch and George W. Newton are two young men now in the law practice in the South village.

MASONRY.

There is no Masonic lodge in the town, but masons are somewhat numerous. During the war many of our boys joined the fraternity in anticipation of being benefitted thereby, should they be taken prisoners. How the sequel proved is more than I can tell. If their anticipations were realized, it is a great pity our soldiers had not all joined them. But not being a member of the *invisible* church, I shall not attempt to write its history, and am but a poor judge of its merits.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Knickerbocker, 1792; Jonathan Butterfield, 1793, '04, 06; Orange Smith, 1795; John Cray, 1799; Matthew Saxe, 1800—'02; Sylvanus Cobb, 1803, '04; Peter Saxe, 1806, '18, '27; Simeon Hungerford, 1811; Abel Drury, 1812, '23; Eben Hill, 1815; John Averill, 1820, '21, '22, '24, '25; Thomas Best, 1827; John Barr, 1829, '30, '31, '37; Jesse Carpenter, 1832—'35; Charles H. Jenison, 1836; Joseph B. Cutler, 1839, '40; Luther K. Drury, 1838; William Skeels, 1841; Luther Meigs, 1843; L. K. Drury, 1845; Luther Meigs, 1846; Daniel Watson, 1847; 1848 and '52, no choice; Jesse Cutler, 1849; A. P. Herrick, 1850; Jacob Corman, 1851, '56; Calvin Drury, 1853, '54; Asa Wilson, 1855; Henry Baxter, 1857; Warren Robinson, '59, '60, '64, '65; Amos Skeels, 1861; O. S. Rixford, 1862, '63, '68; Melvin Church, 1866; J. R. Smith, 1867.

SELECTMEN.

Peter Saxe, 1806, '07. '11; Amasa Howe, 1806, '07; Levi Hungerford, 1806; Elkana Albee, 1810, '20, '28—'35; Abel Drury, 1810, '12, '14; Warren Townsend, 1807, '11; John Barr, 1812—'14, '31, '32, '38; Uri Hill, 1812, '13; John Averill, 1820—'26, '33; Thomas Best, 1826—'28; Conrade Saxe, 1821; Ebenezer Stockwell, 1821; Joseph B. Cutter, 1822—'26, '32, '33, '39; Abraham Blake, 1822, '23; Edward C. Haskins, 1823, '24; William Skeels, 1824, '25, '40—'42; Sanford Sanderson, 1825—'28; John B. Rhodes, 1830, '31; C. H. Jenison, 1829, '30, '37, '38, '41;

Luther Meigs, 1828—'30, '54—'56; Abraham Hollenbeck, 1828; Luther K. Drury, 1825, '26, '45; Eliphalet Albee, 1832; Israel S. Jenison, 1834—'37; Benjamin F. Hollenbeck, 1835—'37; Samuel Gates, 1838; Noah Best, 1839, '47, '49, '63, '65, '66; Cornelius Palmer, 1839; Jacob Carman, 1840, '50; Nelson Nye, 1841; Clark Albee, 1842—'45; Samuel Gates, 1842; E. D. Hyde, 1844, '45; Allen Barr, 1846; I. S. Jenison, 1846, '48, '51, '52, '53, '56, '58, '60, '61, '62, '64; Daniel Watson, 1846—'50, '54; C. P. Pierce, 1847; Henry Stinehour, 1848; M. R. Averill, 1849; W. C. Stevens, '50, 53, '61, '62; Smith Farrand, 1851—'53; Warren Robinson, 1854, '55, '65—'67; Harry Smith, 1855, '57; E. R. Frost, 1856, '57; F. Tarble, 1857, '58; D. H. Farrington, '58, '59; J. R. Smith, 1859, '60; William Teachout, 1859, '60; Calvin Drury, 1861—'64; S. W. Jenison, 1863,—'66; Burton Dimon, 1867; John A. Fitch. 1867, '68; David Sunderlin, 1868; A. H. Spear. 1868.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jonathan Butterfield, 1791—'97; Thomas Best, 1798; Matthew Saxe, 1799, 1800, '05, '06; Silvanus Cobb, 1803, '04; John Barr, 1814—'24; Peter Saxe, 1810, '11 '28, '29; Oramel Cumins, 1822, '23; William Farrar, 1820—'22; Loring Carpenter, 1825; Abel Drury, jr., 1826, '27; Jesse Carpenter, 1830—'37; O. F. Robinson, 1839—'41; Benjamin Peake, 1842—'44; B. Peake, 1845, '46; Wm. Robinson, 1847, '48; A. P. Herrick, '49, '50, '60—'68; Calvin Drury, 1851—'54; Lucius Green, 1855; L. K. Drury, 1856; William Martin, 1857—'58.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

Isaac Asseltine, 1791; John Wagoner, 1792, '93: George Wilson, 1794; John Cray, 1795, '96; Timothy Winter, 1797, '98; Hercules Lent, 1804, '09, '10; —— Proper, 1806; Newcomb Lambkins, 1811; Edward C. Haskins, 1812, '20; Luther K. Drury, 1821, '22, '34; Daniel Fillemore, 1810; '23, '26, '28; B. F. Hollenbeck, 1827; Clark Albee, 1830—'33; Jerhmell Cumins, 1835—'39, '42—'44; Urial D. Fillemore, 1840, '41; Philo Drury, 1845, '46; O. F. Robinson, 1847—'50; C. P. Pierce, 1852—'57; J. P. Place, 1858—'68.

MILITIA.

To attain to a commission in the militia, was for many years looked upon as an important mark of honorable distinction. But as "June trainings"* have been rendered famous for all time to come by a more prolific pen, and the general account of militia officers in one town will probably be its history in most others, the writer feels justified in passing over that portion of our annals briefly. Highgate companies of militia at regimental musters, for many years, however, would outflank most other companies on parade, and apparently were a strong, athletic race of men, and remarkably adapted, physically, for military life.

The only names of men in town who were promoted to a captaincy, which I have obtained, are: Capts.—Timothy Winter, Jacob Croy, Conrad Saxe, Luther Meigs, Lumas Meigs, Franklin Hollenbeck, William Hilliker, Jerahmill Cumins, Jacob McGowen, Elisha Barr, J. S. Jenison, Hannibal Sheltus, *Vol. Rifle Uniformed.*—Capts. Conrad Barr, Harvey Hyde. Lorenzo G. Pomeroy, brigadier-general.

The uniformed companies took great pride in appearing well upon parade, and performed their evolutions promptly. The militia companies usually took more interest in their rations than in their evolutions, and were generally reckless as to their appearance.

WAR OF 1812.

Highgate, in the war with England, as in the great Rebellion, was ready to furnish its men. It appears from the record, that the soldiers to guard the lines, and that were stationed at Swanton Falls, were detached by order of the President. Conrad Saxe was captain of the 2d Company of the 1st Regiment and 1st Brigade of detached Militia. This 2d Company was raised from the towns of Highgate, Swanton, St. Albans, Georgia, Milton and Westford. The number from Highgate was 11, viz: Chester Miller, David Stickney, Samuel Hubbell, Moses Martindale, David Herrick, Nathaniel Johnson, John Corman, Henry Chappell, David Moore, David Sagar, Peter Brewer. This company were detached for 6 or 9 months and served out their time at Swanton Falls in 1812. The commissioned officers in this company were Capt. Conrad Saxe, Lieut. Heman Hoyt, Ensign Heman Blanchard.

Highgate being a border town, it is not strange that such a portion of its inhabitants

* See "June Training" by L. L. Dutcher, in history of St. Albans.

as those whose loyalty was overpowered by avarice, should enlist in the smuggling enterprise. To such, gold is always tempting, and it is doubtful if gold was ever so plenty since the organization of our government as at that period. British gold and silver somehow found its way into the States, and every substantial farmer had his old blue stocking-leg filled with it. The writer well remembers seeing heaps of it passing from hand to hand among the farmers. Every boy carried more or less of the *real pewter* jingling in his pockets, and of course there was more or less smuggling and occasionally the smugglers got sore heads, but what of that, as they were getting prompt pay for the risk.

Captain Conrad Saxe, at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, raised a company of volunteers, principally from Highgate, and started for the battle-ground, and succeeded in reaching Grand Isle, but failed to get passage in season to participate in that memorable and well-fought battle. Frequent rumors of approaching squads of Indians were circulated among the inhabitants, and families were congregated together, every moment expecting the tomahawk and scalping-knife. On these occasions the older members of the families would relate the anecdotes of Indian massacres during the Revolutionary war, that would raise the hair upon the heads of us urchins, as the quills of a porcupine. However the Indians never came during the war. The victory on Lake Champlain, and the skedadling of the British land forces back to Canada, gave the frontier settlers quiet again. I am not aware that, during this war, there was any serious depredation committed on either side, along the border. Those engaged in smuggling were not so much enemies to their country as friends of gain. When two countries are at war, there is more or less of this illicit traffic carried on. Human nature is nearly the same in all countries, hence the necessity of embargoes and stringent prohibition. The cannonading in the naval engagement on Lake Champlain was distinctly heard in Highgate and Swanton. Although but 8 years old, the writer has not forgotten the solemnity of the occasion, nor the anxiety depicted upon the countenances of old men who remained at home, as it was believed on the result of the battle depended our future peace. Not only that, but nearly every family had sent some of its members with such weapons as could be procured, either guns or pitchforks, to the scene of action. Life or death hung in the balance, hence the anxiety.

RADICAL REBELLION.

As Highgate is a border town, any trouble over the line is sooner felt than in towns more remote. The people of the town are peaceably disposed and have no disposition to interfere with the government of the adjacent Province; but when there is difficulty in Canada more or less of the disaffected citizens will leave for the States. It was so in the Radical Rebellion. Canadian refugees in considerable large numbers might be found at the public and private houses, who put their own version upon affairs in Canada, and it is the most natural thing in the world that they should enlist the sympathies of the people on this side of the line, and this rebellion made quite a commotion in Highgate for a short period, but I am not aware that more than two or three participated in any invasion across the lines. The writer was teaching school at the time in the west part of the town, the school-house being on the direct road from Missisquoi bay to Swanton Falls. Just before 9 o'clock A. M., a small body of unarmed men and boys (perhaps 20 in number) from the Canada side, halted in front of the school-house, when Capt. Gaynon walked up to the door, upon which was posted a proclamation of some leading radical (I believe, Dr. Nelson), and turning to his men explained to his Company the purport of it in French, when his men gave three lusty cheers for Papineau and resumed their march again. Just as school closed, at 4 P. M., a company of men and boys, numbering perhaps 150 or 200, again halted in front of the school-house, on their way back with arms in their hands. I took the liberty to pass around the company in review, to see what kind of material the invading army was composed of. I found them mostly French boys, who might have done good service in the garden or a potato-patch, but not quite the right material to conquer old England, or face a well-trained soldiery. I doubt whether there were 10 good guns in the company. They had along with them their artillery, two small cast-iron cannon, such as our boys use on the 4th of July, tied or withed on to the axle-tree of an old one-horse-cart, drawn by a horse that would have paid but a very small crow-tax. There were but two or three Americans in the company;

only one I believe, with a sword dangling by his side. Such as they were, they soon started on their march again. At Moore's Corners they met an opposing force in ambush, which fired upon them from behind houses, barns, rocks and fences. Of course the boys were put to flight. One poor fellow, whose name I have forgotton, was fatally wounded, and Capt. Gaynon slightly in the knee. The United States government ordered out two companies of militia to guard the lines in Highgate, who were out from 6 to 14 days, for which service most of them received their land warrants. One or two barns were burned on each side of the line; but by whom, I believe, it was never ascertained. Gen. John E. Wool was finally sent to the frontier, and in a few days took two leading radcals (one Dr. Nelson) in charge, and the armed rebellion soon came to an end. There were two volunteer companies raised in Highgate and Franklin, but failed to get organized before the finale.

I well remember the remark made by the man of the house where I was boarding at the time of the battle. We were in hearing distance of the guns, and while out in the evening listening, he remarked that he had rather have it said that old Dave Stickney was a coward, than that he was killed. This is undoubtedly true of some, if not with most men. Animal courage is found in the organization of the head, and if nature has not given us this faculty, we are not to blame for not ex ercising it. A man who has a head like a kingfisher, will never make a fighting man, whereas if a man has a head resembling that of the tiger, he will rather enjoy it.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Right well do our noble boys, who served in the Union army, during the war of the great Rebellion, deserve a place in history. The name of every true soldier merits an enduring record. The honor of a victory should be divided between the officers and men, and instead of saying that such a general has gained a victory, it should be said that the army under the command of such a general has gained it. Our Highgate boys have cheerfully responded to every call, and by their patriotism and heroic bravery conferre a lasting honor upon their native town. The descendants of our faithful soldiers will glory in saying, "My father, or grandfather was a soldier in that war, or that he shed his blood in defence of the Union."

Of the names of the soldiers, from Highgate, who served in this war, as far as they are available, I have furnished a list for another portion of this work—the military county chapter —where the respective towns of this county appear as so many brave platoons side by side.*

The first bounty paid was on the President's call for 300,000 men, and was voted August 1862, $100 to each soldier; quota 38 men; 79 cents on the dollar of the grand ilst, amounting to $3800,00. The tax was promptly made out and paid over to the soldiers or their friends as directed. Aug. 13, 1864, the town voted a tax of $1,90 on the dollar to fill the quota on the President's call for 500,000 men not to exceed $300 to each man.

In September, 1865, the following named soldiers were paid the several sums annexed to their names, viz:

George Bradley, $1,005.84, ——— Glover, $1000.00, Thomas Carey, $854.25, Willard Olds, $800.00, Webster Johnson, $825.00, Daniel Fosbury, $1,100.00, Peter Mesier, $1,004.16, $6,589.25, for 7 men. Joseph Grenya was paid in 1864, $100, and F.N. Johnson, in 1864, $1325 for furnishing 4 men.

The town, on every call, promptly voted to raise the necessary funds, which was collected and paid over; hence the town is not encumbered with a war debt, which, as money was plenty then, was probably the best policy that could have been adopted. I understand, however, that there are several soldiers who re-enlisted in the field, without an especial contract with the selectmen, who claim, but have not been paid, their bounty, which they were promised by their officers in the field. In addition to this there were quite a number of the earliest volunteers who have received no bounty, but the $100 paid by government.

THE REBEL RAID IN '64.

The quiet of Highgate was again disturbed by the raiders who so unceremoniously made their appearance in the town of St. Albans and gobbled up quite a bundle of green-backs from the banks there. For some reason, however, they rather slighted Highgate and took another route on their return to the land of rebel sympathizers. There was no force placed upon the line to keep raiders out of Highgate, but a small guard was enrolled to guard the two bridges across the Missisquoi river at Highgate Falls

*See Military chapter at close of the towns of Franklin County.

and East Highgate, leaving the frontier town without protection. However, a small company of cavalry was raised at the Centre of the town which might have done good service had there been anything to do. But as the raid was begun and ended in a day, the company had no opportunity to show their mettle. J. P. Place was Captain or commander of the cavalry, and O. S. Rixford had command of the guard at East Highgate. The two bridges were guarded through the winter. There were a few of the inhabitants of Highgate somewhat alarmed, but generally the people were satisfied that raids would not be continued or renewed again. The people who live contiguous to the line, on each side, have the good sense to discover that there can be no advantage gained by committing depredations upon each other across the line, and as a general thing have a good understanding and hold a friendly intercourse. The Canadians were somewhat enraged at the time of the Fenian invasion, in June 1866, and every man, I understand, who gave the Fenians a pan of sour milk was registered in Montreal as a Fenian sympathizer. There were several of the Fenian boys who had done good service to the United States in the war of the rebellion. Of course if Americans were men, they would feed them for that, if for no other cause, though to the writer it seemed to be rather a round-about way to give freedom to Ireland.

FORM OF THE TOWNSHIP, SOIL, GEOLOGY, &C.

By act of the legislature a portion of Hog Island was several years since set off to Swanton. But I will not enter into the changes in the boundaries of the township. Suffice it to say, the township which was by charter 6 miles square, its lines are now some 12 to 15 miles from east to west, and from north to south about 6 miles.

It is probable there is no town in the county, if there is in the State, that has such a varied soil and surface. Near the Missisquoi and Rock rivers, there are several interval farms, which, having been cropped for nearly 100 years, continue to yield an abundant harvest of either hay or grain. The Missisquoi river enters the town from the S. E., making a detour towards the centre of the town; thence to the W. thence S. W., leaving it again upon the S. line within about 1 mile of Swanton Falls; thence turning to the N. W. it washes the western shore of an extensive marsh, and empties its waters into Missisquoi bay. Rock river (a small river) enters the town from the east, running west, thence N. W., thence north, crossing Canada line into the Queen's dominions, but not finding its position congenial, returns again into Highgate and empties into Missisquoi bay near Walter C. Steven's, in the west part of the town. Some portions have an alluvial soil. There is quite a tract of pine-plane land, north and east of Highgate Falls principally, with light, sandy soil, which with thorough manuring yields fair crops. Other portions of the township have a clay bottom, soil, a clay loam, with the portion of clay in the mixture to make the soil rich and strong, and, when well tilled, as productive as any in the County.

There is one singular feature with regard to the soil in Highgate, its sudden change from clay to sand. In some cases, on one side of a shallow ravine, not 2 rods wide, may be found a bottomless bed of clay and on the other side, sand extending downward to the slate rock, and in some cases to an unknown depth. In the west part of the township is found swampy land with a rich black, muck soil, perhaps the best meadow land in town, and some portions near Highgate gore are a gravelly loam, with low, swampy meadow-lands in connection. The eastern part of the township is quite hilly and a large portion between the hills is nearly covered with boulders of all imaginable sizes, insomuch that to a careless observer it would seem that the farmer would have to sharpen his sheep's noses, to enable them to get at the grass which grows between the stones most luxuriantly. It is believed, however, that an acre of those hilly portions produces more feed than an acre of any other land devoid of stone. In short, our hilly pastures are the most valuable grazing land for the dairy or for sheep.

Water is abundant in every part of the town, living springs and streams, insomuch that its inhabitants seldom suffer for the want of it. It is probable there is not another town in the state, that will stand drouth better, or where the husbandman gets more amply paid for his labor.

The lime-rock makes its appearance in the west part of the township, and farther east we have a slate formation, tilted up edge-wise, which, some portion of the way, forms the bed of the Missisquoi river. I suppose our slate-rock is a water deposit and originally occupied a different position from what it now does. Some convulsion of nature, caused by internal fires, occasioned an upheaval and rent our bed-rock asunder, and rolled it up in this slanting position, pitching to the S. E. Our hills in the

east part of the town are composed of a different kind of rock, neitherlime, granite nor slate, but a hard, flinty rock, bluish-gray, of fine texture, and undoubtedly a conglomerate mass, heated in some great crucible of nature and forced up through a fissure in the primitive rock formations, or the crust of the earth, and rolled off in a melted state to the right hand and the left, overlapping the slate rock. There is another kind of rock found in a hill one-half mile east of East Highgate, overlaying a bed of slate, and above which is found the hard rock first described. The outer surface is reddish and when broken is bluish inside, and pronounced by our State Geologist, Mr. Hager, to be waterlime or cement. A specimen of this rock is now in the Geological Cabinet at Montpelier. The rock is hard—not flinty—and breaks like marble-rock, in any direction, and would make a valuable stone for buildings or abutments.

The surface of the township is decidedly uneven. Near the river it is considerably cut up by ravines, and the north half of the town abounds in low hills, swamps and valleys. The rock, which crops out of these hills quite plentifully, is different from any other rock in town, mongrel in composition, very much broken up, but not round, making good wall-stone, bordering a trifle upon the sand-rock. So romantic is this section of the town, that it is not strange that it has sent out its poet, but rather that its inhabitants are not all poets.

Finally, we are not subject to extremes of heat and cold, though occasionally we have to wear mittens, and in July, 1868, an umbrella was quite comfortable over the head.

M. E. CHURCH AT HIGHGATE CENTER.

During the past season the Methodist Episcopal society have erected at this place a substantial brick church at a cost of $8,500, which is nearly completed. The dedication will take place about the middle of February next. The house is in the north village, and is, perhaps, the best meeting-house in town, and its internal arrangements are admirable for comfort and convenience.

January, 1869.

METHODIST STATISTICS.

FROM REV. JAMES ROBINSON.

Rev. Elijah Hedding (afterwards Bishop) is supposed to have preached the first Methodist sermon in town, in 1799. Rev. Thomas Best was the first settled minister; Church organized 1822; First members—E. P. Haskins and wife, Daniel Herrick and wife, Luke Hitchcock and wife. Daniel Filmore and wife, Amasa Jocelyne and wife, Thos. Best and wife, with other names unknown—old records lost; present number of members, 95. Preachers entered services as follows; Revs. Samuel Weaver 1829, Dillon Stevens, '30—'33, I. Leonard, '33—'35, Wm. Richards '35, John Graves, '36, C. Chamberlin, '37, B. A. Lyon, '38, O. E. Spicer, '39—'41, A. Dixon, '41—'43, John Seaga, '43—'45, Chas. Leonard '45—'47. J. D.White '47—'49, J. H. Brown '49—'51, Oren Gregg '51—'54, S. H. Clemens '54—'56, W. R. Puffer, '56, J. E. Kimball, '57—'59, C. R. Hawley '59, H. C. Robinson '60, J. S. Mott '61—'63, B. Cox, '63, R. Christie (local) '64, J. M. Puffer '65—'67, James Robinson '67—'68. Meeting-house built 1823; parsonage built, 1826; 1st organization S. School, cannot tell; books in S. School Library, 765.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. E. J. COMINGS.

The first Congregational Church of Highgate was organized in a school-house in the N. W. part of the town, Oct. 28, 1811, Rev. Benjamin Wooster officiating. The names of the 15 original members were as follows: Conrade Barr, Hezekiah Harnden, John Johnson, John Stinemats (Stinets in modern times), John Barr, Henry Louk, Eunice Tichout, Anna Saxe, Martha Barr, Catharine Stinehour, Rachael Johnson, Sarah Drury, Sarah Williams, Hannah Stinemats, and Rachel Harnden. This little flock in the wilderness was watched over by that bold and noble man, soldier of the cross and of his country, father Wooster, until the autumn of 1819, Rev. Messrs. Parker, Cheney and other missionaries from Massachusetts and Connecticut made them occasional visits—traveling on horseback through the woods. Their numbers increased at every communion, except when their leader was away in defence of his country during the war of 1812.

In the autumn of 1819, Rev. Phineas Kingsley was installed pastor; Rev. Simeon Parmelee preached from the words, "Put off thy shoes from thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." His pastorate thus begun in the school-house on the south side of the river, closed in Sept. 1829. The next and only pastor installed after Mr. Kingsley, was Rev. E. W. Kellogg, Jan. 7, 1846. Rev. James Dougherty preaching on the occasion. Their new, commodious, brick church edifice was dedicated on the same day. The meetings of the church previous to this time, were first in school-houses, then in the town-house, and finally in a

house built for the purpose at the center of the town, Mr. Kellogg was dismissed in Jan. 1852, No records speak of Sabbath-Schools till May 11, 1842. The church enjoyed the stated labors of Rev. Messrs. Pierce, Squire, Cady and Samson from the time of Mr. Kellogg's dismission till June 1867, when the present incumbent, Rev. E. J. Comings, became their acting pastor.

The church has numbered 140. At other times it has been reduced to about 50. It is now in a more united and prosperous state than at some former times. There is reason to believe that it has always been a power in God's hand, for blessing the town. The hope is entertained that its brightest days are yet to be.

December, 1868.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HIGHGATE.

The material from which to make a history of this parish is very limited. The record of several years of its early existence, if one was kept, has been lost. What is here written respecting it prior to 1837, has mostly been gathered from individuals in private conversation.

The house of worship in this parish was built about the year 1831. It is a subtantial brick building, and is large enough to seat 250 persons. It was consecrated May 1, 1833. In 1835 the original building was much improved by the addition of a chancel and vestry-room and by painting the whole. This desirable change was effected through the liberality of Messrs. S. W. and S. S. Keyes. In 1837, the Hon. Heman Allen gave a bell, a font, of Italian marble; a massive silver communion service, and books for the altar, desk and pulpit. About the same time, mainly by the three gentlemen above named, an organ, of excellent quality and tone, was procured and placed inthe church.

Immediately after the completion of the church edifice in 1831, the Rev. Anson B. Hard became the rector of the parish. At that time though many in the community were favorably disposed towards the Episcopal Church, there was only one communicant. His ministry which continued 2 years was very successful. After the removal of Mr. Hard, the Rev. S. R. Crane officiated in this parish 1 year—1836. For that year he reported to the Convention 3 baptisms and 10 confirmations.

In the fall of 1836 the Rev. John S. Sabine took charge of this parish and remained in it 1 year. He reported 9 baptisms and 4 confirmations. At that time the number of communicants was above 30. Though brief, Mr. Sabine's ministry was useful. Individuals remember him with affection, and often speak of his gentle manners and devotion.

About Christmas 1837, the Rev. Charles Fay took charge of this parish. He resigned the same, Dec. 30, 1840. During his ministry there were 58 baptisms, and 34 confirmations. When he left, the number of communicants was 62. Much also was done by Mr. and Mrs. Fay in the way of education. Very many persons in the community cherish a sentiment of great obligation to him and his highly accomplished wife (since deceased), and whensoever their names are mentioned, show that enduring affection which is the richest earthly reward of human toil. The parish remained vacant about a year, when the Rev. William F. Halsey was called to the charge of it. He was obliged however, much to the regret of all who knew him, to resign, on account of ill health, in April 1843. Mr. Halsey recorded 12 baptisms and 4 confirmations. He reported to the Committee in September 1842, 43 communicants.

During some part of the year 1845, the Rev. John A. Fitch of Sheldon, officiated in this parish. He recorded 11 baptisms and 1 confirmation. The parish remained vacant until July 1847, when the Rev. C. R. Batchelder was called to its charge, and commenced his labors. He resigned Jan. 21, 1860, after laboring with the parish about 10 years and 5 months. During a portion of this time he had a private school in which a number of the young men still living in the town prepared for college. Many pleasant memories cluster around teacher and school. When Mr. Batchelder entered the parish it numbered about 40 communicants. During his rectorship he reported 65 baptisms and 43 confirmations, and reported 40 communicants, when he left.

In June, 1862, Rev. Edward Winthrop took charge of the parish as rector. He was an earnest and able preacher, and much beloved by the people. His was an uncommon talent. He was known as a man of rare theological learning, and most cordial and generous temper. In 1866 he was obliged, on account of illness, to relinquisgh his labors, and while in New York, seeking rest and medical treatment, he was called by the Master to his heavenly rest. During Mr. Winthrop's rectorship he reported 7 baptisms and 8 confirmations. The parish remained vacant until August 1867, when the Rev. J. B. Pitman, the present rector, was appointed to its charge by the board of missons and by the

call of the parish. 12 baptisms and 9 confirmations are reported. The present number of communicants is 45. Sunday School 25. Teachers 4. No. of books in library 200.

PAPERS FROM MRS. M. E. W. SKEELS.

There is a story related of two of Rogers' men, disbanded after his expedition to Canada, the name of one was Cobb, the other unknown. They undertook to make their way to the south part of the State; they had been suffering for food and had been so reduced as to be obliged to eat human flesh, as it was said, also that they had burned an Indian village. When they reached the north part of this town, near Saxe's mill, they found several Indians fishing, who forthwith took them prisoners, and marched them to the north-west part of the town, where the Indians claimed possession of their knapsacks, and in the knapsack of one of the men whose name is unknown, was found a portion of pappoose flesh, which sealed his fate; he was burned at the stake. Cobb expected to share the same fate, but was however only retained prisoner, and soon gained the confidence of the Indians so that he was allowed to go on a hunting excursion with them, and watching his opportunity escaped, crossed the river and, followed the Hungerford brook, a part of the time creeping on his hands and knees or wading up the rapids, till at last he succeeded in crossing the mountains, reaching the habitation of men. He afterwards came to see his brother, Squire Cobb, and related the story here written.

There are many incidents connected with the first settlement of the town, her struggles for a name and position, which are not a little amusing. There has always been in Highgate, as in most other towns, a little party spirit connected with her modus operandi which gives a zest to many of her manœuvers. It, like the comet, makes its appearance at stated periods, such as election days, dismissing ministers, &c. It made its first appearance at the erection of the first Congregational meeting-house. The funds were collected, as far as possible, in this way: One gave lumber, one nails, and one eccentric bachelor, Mr. William Morse, gave a cow, without the knowledge of his host, who was having the use of her and inquired, "Where is that cow going?" Her owner replied, "Going to build a meeting-house." The funds were exhausted before the house was half completed, and it had to remain as it was until more could be collected; they however held meetings there, the floors and seats being rough, loose boards, and the sheep having free access there until doors were obtained from some quarter. There soon arose a dispute. I have forgotten the bone of contention, but one of our venerable matrons taking an active part, stole the door to the sacred edifice, and Sampson-like carried it off on her shoulder, hiding it so effectually that all search for it was fruitless. Feeling a little chagrin at being thus vanquished, the male portion of the opposite party talked the matter over, when one of the foremost replied, "I tont care so mooch for the toor, put how she will prag!"

THOMAS BEST,

born in Hoosick, N. Y., 1770, moved to Missisquoi Bay and lived with his grandparents and uncle until 1794, when his uncle thinking to establish him in business, gave him an axe and what clothing he could tie in a pocket handkerchief and sent him to shirk for himself. He came directly to Highgate, selected a tract of land, worked a while by the month; soon after married Merriam Hyat of Hoosick, N. Y., and settled on his land in Highgate. His advantages for education had been rather limited, for, at 18, he could neither read nor write; but soon after he settled for life, he was converted under the preaching of Lorenzo Dow and began to study and soon became a successful preacher —his labors being attended with great success and very many conversions, as some now living testify. He officiated as a local preacher, laboring on his farm, refusing any remuneration whatever, supporting a large family with his own hands, bearing meekly much persecution and opposition, as his doctrines were not then very popular in some parts. At one time after an evening sermon, when about to return home, he was met at the door by a man who, without a word, felled him to the floor. Mr. Best picked himself up in the most cool, quiet manner possible and said nothing. A short time after his assailant came to him saying, "Mr. Best I am ashamed of myself, I had no occasion to misuse you, I will make all possible amends for my rudeness." The matter was settled and he was ever after one of his warmest friends. Mr. Best was a remarkably shrewd man, keen in his perception of right and of human nature.

with a plain, rather abrupt manner of expression. He was once annoyed by a stranger who during sermon disturbed him in various ways, until it was impossible to proceed farther; when, looking the man full in the face he said, "I am sure you cannot be a resident of this town, there is not one here so abandoned as to disturb a religious meeting; I think you must be a sheep thief or a runaway." The man was mute as a stone, and it was soon proved that both were true of him; he was a thief and runaway. Mr. Best continued his labors until a few years since, when he was called to his reward. He had endured the hardships of a first settlement, accumulated a good property and reared a large family, several of whom are still residents of the town.

Thomas Best, jr., was one morning called from his bed to get up and shoot a bear, the dogs meanwhile doing their best barking and yelping to keep him safe in the tree. Thomas, though only 10 years of age, was considered the best marksman about, and therefore had been selected to shoot the bear. He was soon on the ground and, taking deliberate aim, brought down an enormous bear, which as it came down near the boy, gave one tremendous stroke with his paw, rending his clothes from his shoulder to his feet, but doing no other harm.

Conrad Barr was born in New York, and removed, with his family, to Missisquoi Bay, thence to Highgate in March, 1787. He dug a spot in the deep snow and erected a cabin, but soon after built a saw pit, sawed boards and erected comfortable dwellings; reared a family in town, and lived many years honored and respected. Two sons still live in town, John and Conrad, and have held town offices. John Barr, now, one of the oldest residents in the place, still recollects many of the incidents connected with their early settlement.

PETER STINEHOUR

came to Highgate, August, 1787, with a family of 6 or 7 children; they afterwards numbered 16—8 sons and 8 daughters. He labored hard to secure comfortable food for his family and was sometimes a little short, so much so, that after going a long distance to get potatoes to plant, and getting them fairly covered, they were obliged to dig them to keep soul and body together. They, however, after a year or two, saw better times, as the town became more thickly settled. Henry Stinehour, said by many to be the first male child born in Highgate, is still living, the proprietor of Stinehour's Hotel, north side of the river.

JOHN SAXE,

a German, born in Rhinebeck, Duchess Co., N. Y., removed to Highgate, A. D. 1787, with a family of 8 sons and 1 daughter—namely John, George, William, Matthew, Godfrey, Peter, Jacob, Conrad and Hannah. Mr. Saxe was a man of ability and perseverance, every way calculated to endure the hardships of a first settlement; he had, with his family, many difficulties to encounter, many trials to endure; they were harrassed by Indians and wild beasts, Mr. Saxe was at one time obliged to swim the river, breaking the ice with his hands. He had much to do with the settlement and organizing of the town. John, the eldest son, died at the age of 22; George was a hunter and drover, William a surveyor, Matthew a millwright, and subsequently a merchant; he was the first town clerk, several times represented the town, and held many other town offices. Godfrey died at the age of 28. Peter remained on the old homestead, a farmer and merchant, a man of business: he several times represented the town; the poorer class always voted for him, for, said they, we all owe Peter. He is the father of the famous John G. Saxe, the poet. Jacob Saxe, a merchant and furnace man, has done extensive business in town. Conrad Saxe, a blacksmith and farmer, is still living; he has long been an esteemed member of the M. E. church, and for near 40 years a class-leader. He is now aged and infirm, waiting quietly on the banks of the dark river for the last summons "Come this side."

ANDREW POTTER,

one of the earlest settlers, removed from Clarendon to St. Albans Bay, thence to Keyes' Falls, which were then named, after him, Potter's Falls, and for a long time bore that name; he built the first mill in town; his daughter, 13 years of age, was the first female in that section, she afterwards married Elkena Albee.

REV. PHINEAS KINGSLEY,

first pastor of the Congregational church, a faithful and honored minister who labored for the conversion of his people and the building up of the church, a man respected and beloved by all who knew him and especially the people of his charge, has been very recently

called to his eternal reward. He was to have furnished a sketch of his life and labors in Highgate, for this work, but his labors are ended, and there are many other persons whose names should stand conspicuous in the history of the town, whose biography must remain unwritten, as there were none to record it, and they have passed away; their names alone must for a time recall them to remembrance. Among these are Cobb, Howe, Phelps, Stinets, Reckord, and, later, Drury, Haskins, Tilmon, Cutler, Keyes, Hungerford and Skeels.

MRS. SUSANNAH ALBEE,

wife of Elkanah Albee, died in Highgate, aged 63. Mrs. A. was born in Clarendon, from which place her parents removed with her at the age of 3 years, and settled at St. Albans Bay, then a dense forest. After a residence here of 10 years, she was carried to "Keyes' Falls," in Highgate, up the Missisquoi in a batteau, there being no land roads. She was the first female carried to that point for settlement. After some years she married, and settled, where she lived to raise a large family and see the wilderness retire before the hand of cultivation. In meeting the trials and toils peculiar to the settlement of a new country, Mrs. A. was remarkable for courage and fortitude and for patience to endure them. Benevolence to the needy was a prominent trait in her character. She had been long a much beloved member of the Congregational church, and her death was calm and peaceful.

THE POET OF HIGHGATE.

BY MRS. M. E. W. SKEELS.

Away up north where the wild oak grows
And where Rock river overflows,
Where rocks, the hills are piled upon—
There lived uncle Peter and his son John.
And John was a roving lad I've heard
Who whistled as oft as he spoke a word.
He ran about with the cattle and flocks,
Picking up pebbles and clambering rocks;
He kicked around and tumbled about
Till his hat was lost and his elbows out,
And the wind went whistling thro' his hair
Like the autumn winds when the trees are bare,
And John grew tall like the maple tree
And lean and lank as he could be;
'Twas little he cared for rain or sleet,
He was not troubled,—if enough to eat,—
He went without a shoe or stocking,—
And the way John looked, Oh dear, 'twas shocking!
He loved the woods much better than school
And some people called him Saxe's fool. *
He grew and grew till quite a *long John*,
His father thought fit to put reins on:
He went to school and became a man,
And now believe it, you who can,
He's grown a poet and quite a sage—
His praise is spoken on many a page—
And John has got him a little wife
As pretty's you please, upon my life!
He more than a sonnet loves a son
'Tis true, for he now has three and one;
And yet 'tis true at the present day
He keeps his same odd, singular way.
He sometimes goes with his elbows out
While his hair is hanging his brow about,
Waiting for the winds to comb it again
While he is whistling some childish strain.
He always sits heels over his head—
For he rests much better than when in bed;
To be an odd genius he is inclined,
For he rides for pleasure with his face—behind,
His poems are neater far than his cloak,
And he loves to deal a capital joke.
He's fond of resting and fond of play,
And fond of satire every day,
He's fond of fiction and fonder of facts.
Yes, a wonderful man is John G. Saxe.

P. S.

Pray kindly, John, my ditty excuse,
For I've captured once your saucy muse.

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

"John Godfrey Saxe was born at Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., on the 2d day of June, 1816. From 9 to 17 he worked on his father's farm and went to school. Then he entered the Grammar-School of St. Albans, and after the usual preparatory studies the college at Middletown, Ct., where he graduated Bachelor of Arts, in the summer of 1839.

"While at college he had no reputation as a speaker or writer; but he was considered a fine scholar, especially in the languages, a very pleasant fellow, and the best talker in the place. It is rather odd, though, considering the immemorial custom of all collegians and the literary aspirations of most young men, he wrote nothing at college, nor until several years after he had graduated, when

* A rather plain, but natural illustration withal, of the estimate of the more ignorant people found in every community—perhaps more in the rural district—of any unlucky child, or youth, who has the mystery in his face of undeveloped talent—a genius they can neither read nor comprehend.—*Ed.*

he was in apparently unpropitious circumstances, viz. in the holy bonds of matrimony and the tedious study of the law." For several years after, he practiced in the courts, writing verses occasionally, and attending to the interests of his party in that part of the world—for Saxe is something of a politician. He edited the Burlington Sentinel for a short time, running for the office of district-attorney, which he was talented and popular enough to gain, and writing and delivering college and anniversary poems, and lectures. He has certainly won applause by his lectures, very generally.

" For his personal appearance we refer to an epistle of his to the editor of the Knickerbocker where he describes himself:

"I am a man, you must learn,
Less famous for beauty than strength;
And for aught I could ever discern,
Of rather superfluous length.

In truth, 'tis but seldom one meets
Such a Titan in human abodes,
And when I stalk over the streets,
I'm a perfect Colossus of roads!"

He resided at Burlington a number of years, but for some over six years now has lived in the city of Albany, and gives himself quite to his profession as the humorous poet of his age and country. Mr. Saxe published the first edition of his poems in 1849, and the last by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, in 1868, 12 mo. 465 pp. The earliest edition has run—the last publishers, in their late edition of his complete poetical works, say—through some 23 editions.

A GROUP FROM SAXE.

Poems and Extracts.

"Pray, what do they do at the Springs?"
The question is easy to ask;
But, to answer it fully, my dear,
Were rather a serious task,
And yet, in a bantering way,
As the magpie or mocking-bird sings,
I'll venture a bit of a song
To tell what they do at the Springs?

IMPRIMIS my darling, they drink
The waters so sparkling and clear;
Though the flavor is none of the best,
And the odor exceedingly queer;
But the fluid is mingled, you know,
With wholesome medicinal things,
So they drink, and they drink, and they drink,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Then with appetites keen as a knife,
They hasten to breakfast or dine;
(The latter precisely at three;
The former from seven till nine.)
Ye gods!—what a rustle and rush
When the eloquent dinner bell rings!
Then they eat, and they eat, and they eat,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Now they stroll in the beautiful walks,
Or loll in the shade of the trees;
Where many a whisper is heard
That never is told by the breeze;
And hands are commingled with hands,
Regardless of conjugal rings;
And they flirt, and they flirt, and they flirt,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

The drawing-rooms now are ablaze,
And music is shrieking away;
Terpsichore governs the hour,
And Fashion was never so gay!
An arm round a tapering waist—
How closely and fondly it clings:
So they waltz, and they waltz, and they waltz,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

In short, as it goes in the world—
They eat, and they drink, and they sleep;
They talk, and they walk, and they woo;
They sigh, and they laugh, and they weep;
They read, and they ride, and they dance;
(With other unspeakable things;)
They pray, and they play, and they PAY,—
And that's what they do at the Springs.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

When do I mean to marry?—Well,
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to have me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share,
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his earthly lot,
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer-girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sire's one-story houses;

Then, madam,—if I am not old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold;
And look about me for a wife.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

"Here wife," said Will, "I pray you devote
Just half a minute to mend this coat
Which a nail has chanced to rend."
"'Tis ten o'clock," said his drowsy mate.
"I know," said Will, "it is rather late;
But 'tis never too late to mend!"

SLEEP.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I;
And bless him, also that he did not keep
His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by "patent right."

Yes, bless the man who first invented sleep,
(I really can't avoid the iteration;)
But blast the man with curses loud and deep,
Whate'er the rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That artificial cut-off—early rising!

Men dying, make their wills, but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

MONTGOMERY.

BY. N. W. CLAPP.

This town, not being settled till long after the Indian wars and the Revolution, has but few of the romantic stories that grace the annals of towns earlier settled, and located nearer the great thoroughfares of Indian raids and foreign invasion. It lies upon the extreme eastern border of Franklin Co., lat 44° 52′ and long. 4° 23.′ It is 42 miles N. from Montpelier, 41 N. E. from Burlington and 25 E. from St. Albans. As originally chartered, it was in a square form containing 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, bounded N. by Richford, E. by Westfield, S. by Lowell and Avery's Gore and W. by Enosburgh. In the year 1859 a tract, containing about 7000 acres from the town of Lowell and Avery's Gore, was added to it on the south, embracing all the territory sloping in that direction from the mountains, the interests of whose inhabitants, from their local position, being identical with those of Montgomery. The township was granted Mar. 13, 1780, to Stephen R. Bradley, Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D., John Graham, and others, but was not chartered until Oct. 1789.

The first permanent settlement was made by Capt. Joshua Clapp, a revolutionary officer of much respectability, who removed his family from Worcester Co., Mass. in the spring of 1793. He took up a large tract of land in the S. W. corner of the town, lying upon both sides of Trout River, and embracing what now comprises, in whole or in part, the farms of L. W. and L. D. Martin, A. G. Watkins, H. H. Rawson, Hon. R. Hamilton, Isaac and Samuel Head, Caleb Combs, and Levi Janes. His first house was a log or block hut upon the bank of the river, which afterwards gave place to the sightly and commodius mansion so long the residence respectively of Jockton Goodspeed and Hon. Rufus Hamilton. This house is still standing and in a decent state of repair. It is a two-storied square roofed building, occupying a very sightly position, and was the first frame-house built in town.

About the year 1795, the Hon. Samuel Barnard, Reuben Clapp and James Upham Esqs., all from Massachusetts, moved into town and were the immediate successors of Capt. Clapp, with the exception of a man by the name of Collar, who settled for a short time on a rocky hill, now included in the farm of N. W. Clapp, and known from this beginning, by the *soubriquet* of "Collar Hill" to this day. He, however, soon left, leaving nothing behind but a small clearing and a log hut, the hearth-stone of which is still pointed out. Judge Barnard settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Seth Goodspeed, Reuben Clapp on the farm now occupied by J. L. and N. W. Clapp, and Mr. Upham on the one now occupied by James Upham, which last two farms have never passed out of the hands of their respective families.

Very soon after this date there came into town, in rapid succession, chiefly from Massachusetts, Stephen and Jonathan Gates, Seth, John and Jockton Goodspeed, Jonah and Zebulon Thomas, Daniel Barrows, Samuel Lusk, Jonahdab Johnson, Robert Martin and others, most of whose descendants are embraced in the present population of the town.

The first town meeting was held and the town was organized, Aug. 12, 1802. Hon. Samuel Barnard, first town clerk.

Montgomery is a mountainous town, or rather is surrounded by mountains and hills on all sides, except the N. W. corner, which affords a passage for Trout River, forming in the aggregate a not very bad *fac simile* of a tray with one end broken out. Jay moun-

tain, on the east, is by far the most lofty of the range—the Peak ranging next to Camel's Hump in the State, in altitude. It is sometimes resorted to by pleasure-seekers, but the distance is found to be too far from civilization and carriage roads to have the pleasure amount to much. Occasionally the wolf, the bear, the deer, and, once in a great while, the moose makes his appearance here, but they are all fast passing away. All the brooks that rise on these hills, empty into Trout River, which is the only stream that passes out of town. The intervals on the banks of this river are very productive, and the hillsides make the best of grazing lands.

Montgomery is celebrated for its rich pasturage, producing fine cattle, horses, and sheep, and its dairy products rank among the best. Another article it probably produces more of for export than any other town in the county, if not in the State, which is Timothy grass-seed. A considerable portion of its lands being newly cleared,—very rich in vegetable matter and free from the seeds of weeds and other grasses, a crop of Timothy seed is rarely attempted that does not prove very remunerative to the proprietor In 1856 an Agricultural Society was formed in town for the mutual benefit of its inhabitants For three successive years it held its annual fairs, which were extensively attended and pronounced by all to be no mean displays of animals and agricultural products. On one occasion the town-team embraced over 100 pairs of fine red oxen and steers. In 1859 the neighboring towns of Enosburgh, Berkshire and Richford joined Montgomery in the enterprise, having received an appropriation from the legislature under the title of the Franklin County Union Agricultural Society. The fairs have since been held at East Berkshire.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

There had been no church organization in this town previous to July 15, 1817. On that day a Congregational church was organized, Rev. James Parker, officiating. The first pastor of the church, Rev. Avery S. Ware, was ordained Jan. 20, 1825. Previous to this the church had enjoyed but a partial supply of ministerial labors. Rev. James Parker, Rev. Benj. Wooster, and Rev. E. J. Boardman, bestowing occasional services. Rev. Mr. Ware was dismissed July 7th, 1830. After this, the Rev. Rufus Case, Rev. E. W. Kellogg, and Rev. John Gleed, officiated a part of the time. The present pastor, Rev. Sewall Paine, began his labors here in March, 1842, and was ordained as pastor, Feb. 22, 1843. The Congregational house of worship was erected in 1840.

METHODISTS.

The first organization of a Methodist Episcopal church in Montgomery, was in 1828. For a number of years previous to this time, clergymen of this denomination had occasionally preached in town and a few of the inhabitants had long been members of the church.

The first "class" was formed in the summer of 1829, by Rev. Jacob Leonard, of the following persons—Thos. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Jonah Thomas, Mrs. Kelley, and Dr. Alvin Lusk, who was leader. In 1831 an extensive revival took place in town, and many of the converts were added to this church.—Among the rest was Asa Wheeler, Esq., who was afterwards, till his death, a very active and influential member and "class leader." One of the prominent characteristics of this Society, and one that should be mentioned to their credit, as showing their perseverance in well doing, is, that they have kept up a constant series of weekly, morning and evening prayer meetings with scarcely an omission for over 30 years. In 1842, they erected a neat and commodious house of worship, which they still occupy. The circuit to which the first "class" belonged, extended over 8 towns, employing but two preachers. It has since passed through various gradations, the circuit being divided and sub-divided, till in 1861, the Montgomery Society was made a separate charge and is now in a very prosperous condition.

UNION PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"The Union Protestant Episcopal Church and Society" in Montgomery, was formed by 17 persons in this town in 1819. May, 17th, the same year the first meeting was held for the choice of parish officers. June, 23d, the parish was admitted into Union with the Convention of the diocese. Previous to this time occasional services had been held in anticipation of the organization of the parish.

EPISCOPALIANS.

As early as 1804 or '05, several children belonging to Montgomery were baptized by an Episcopal clergyman by the name of Farewell, at a service held in East Berkshire. One of these children was Joel Clapp, (the

late Rev. Dr. Clapp), at that time about 12 years old. He was afterwards confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, at Sheldon, and commenced the study of theology. His name is gratefully remembered by the church in Montgomery for his untiring labors in their behalf; serving as lay reader while pursuing his studies, and becoming minister of the parish after his ordination, which took place in 1818. There were about 15 communicants in 1819, and in that year 40 baptisms are recorded. In June, 1821, Bishop Griswold made his first visitation to Union Church. He stopped at the house of Mr. Clapp's mother,—preached from the steps to a goodly congregation, and administered the rite of confirmation for the first time in the place. In 1822, the Rev. Mr. Clapp removed to Shelburne, and the Rev. Jordan Gray took charge of the parish. His life soon became a mournful sacrifice to his zeal, being drowned in Trout river while attempting to ford it in a time of high water. From this time the parish was without a pastor till 1827, when the Rev. Mr. Clapp again came to their aid; traveling the long way from Shelburne, 50 miles, every month to minister to the people of his native town. The Rev. Richard Peck became the minister soon after, and remained 6 years. His health failing in 1833, he retired, and the Rev. Louis McDonald became the minister, remaining 3 years. In 1838 the Rev. Josiah O. Bear came to the parish, remaining 2½ years, The Rev. A. H. Cull officiated in 1841, and in 1843 the Rev. E. H. Sayles succeeded to the charge, remaining till 1850. The Rev. A. F. Cadle labored here for a short time in 1852, and in 1856 the Rev. J. A. Fitch was in the parish for nearly a year; but the church suffered much from lack of clerical services during many years. The Rev. A. H. Bailey became the rector in 1857, but his removal in 1860 again left the church desolate and filled the hearts of the people with grief. Soon after this the Rev. Dr. Clapp was called back to his native town, the field of his first labors, and gladness was universal, but death soon closed his toils and earthly career and left the church again without a pastor. In the Autumn of 1861, the Rev. E. Jones took charge of the parish and is still supplying it, in connection with East Berkshire,* Although this church has much of the time been without a pastor, and never has enjoyed the entire services of one, being always connected with one or more neighboring parishes, it has always been opened for public worship by lay readers, who have officiated in the absence of clergymen.

As early as 1827, an earnest effort was made to erect a house for public worship, and althongh it was at once begun, it was several years in progress, but was used in its unfinished state for the accommodation of the congregation. It was finished in 1835 and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins. As the inhabitants of Montgomery, in common with most Vermonters, when compared with those of other portions of our country, may be termed a church-going people; so, also, have they taken particular care that their children should reap the advantages to be derived from good schools. The town is divided into 12 districts, and the best of native or foreign talent is meant to be employed.

The town abounds in "water-powers," and mills of all kinds are scattered over it; including 2 very respectable grist-mills—4 extensive establishments for the manufacture of butter-tubs and cheese-boxes, of which they turn out immense quantities yearly; and some 12 or 14 saw-mills, which supply the surrounding country with spruce, hemlock, and bass lumber. Our town supports two large stores; the enterprising firm of L. W. Martin & Co., being the proprietors of one—the other being the 84th Division of the New-England Protective Union, under the management of Elder Columbus Greene. Both are apparently in a very flourishing condition.

The Rev. Joel Clapp was the first white person born in town, Sept. 14, 1793. He was educated—studied his profession, and preached the first fast day—the first thanksgiving, and the first mother's funeral sermon preached in town. Of the present inhabitants John L. Clapp, Esq., has lived in town 66 years, being the longest of any one individual. Miss Emily Clapp is the oldest person now living in town that was born here, aged 63 years. Hon. Rufus Hamilton an old resident of the town, has been for a long series of years a justice of the peace, and for a number of years assistant justice of the county court. Dr. B. W. Fuller, the senior physician in town, settled here in his early manhood, and has worn himself about out in being dragged over the hills and through the

*This paper was written some six or seven years since. Rev. F. A. Wadleigh is the present rector.

vales year after year, ever since. He has long been a justice of the peace, and held the office of town clerk for 20 years in succession. In 1848 he was succeeded by Joshua Clapp, Esq., the present incumbent.

First Selectmen.—James Upham, Elijah Learned, Stephen Gates.

Town Clerks.—Sam'l Barnard, two years; Henry Marble, 12 years; Rufus Smith, 15 years: B. W. Fuller, 19 years; Joshua Clapp, 19 years.

The original grantees of the town were 64.

RICHFORD.

BY REV. JAY POWELL.

THE CHARTER.

"The Governor's Council and General Assembly, and Representatives of the freemen of Vermont, to all persons to whom these presents shall come—greeting:

Know ye that, whereas, it has been represented to us by our worthy friends, Jonathan Wells, Esq., and company to the number of sixty—that there is a tract of vacant land within this state which has not been heretofore granted, which they pray may be granted to them, we have, therefore, thought fit for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within this estate and other valuable considerations us hereunto moving; and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the freemen of Vermont give and grant unto the said Jonathan Wells, Esq. and the several persons hereafter named as his associates, viz.*

Together with five equal shares to be appropriated to public uses as follows—viz: one share for the use of a Seminary or College within the State, one share for the use of the county grammar schools, Schools throughout this State; one share for the first settled minister of the gospel in said town, to be disposed of for that purpose as the inhabitants thereof shall direct; one share for the support of the ministry; and one share for the benefit and support of a school or schools within said town. The following tract or parcel of land, viz: Beginning at the north east corner of the township of Berkshire being in the north line of this State, then east in said line six miles; then southerly on such point as to gain six miles on a perpendicular from said line of this state; then west parallel with said State-line to the south-easterly corner of said Berkshire; then northerly in the easterly line of said Berkshire, to the bounds begun at, will contain the contents of six miles square and no more; And that the same be and is hereby, Incorporated into a Township by the name of Richford; and the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said township are declared to be infranchised or entitled to all the privileges and immunities that other towns in this state do by law exercise and enjoy:

* Names of grantees not received in time for insertion.

To have and to hold the same granted premises as above expressed, with all the privileges and Imprimis; that each proprietor of the township of Richford aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share of land in said township, within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of settlement with safety, on the penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share of land in said town; and the same to revert to the freemen of the State to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. Secundo: That all Pine timber suitable for a navy be reserved to the use and benefit of the freemen of this State.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of this State to be affixed this 21st day of August, A. D. 1780, and in the fourth year of the Independence of this State, and 5th of the United States.

Thomas Chittenden.

Joseph Fay, Sec'y."

This township which lies in the northern part of the State, upon the Canada line, is described in the charter to contain 6 miles square, and no more; but surveyed by General Whitelaw of Ryegate, in 1795, who ran the town lines, and most of the ranges north and south, making corners from measurement, the south line varies from the charter, in following Montgomery line to the corner, which is some 150 rods south of Berkshire corner, thus making more than 6 miles square; but the surface is uneven and mountainous, and this township has not as much arable land as many others of the same size; not more than three-fourths of it perhaps being fit for agricultural purposes, the remainder is valuable only for the timber which grows upon it. Yet, as a whole, the town is well calculated for farming. Its soil differs in different places. It contains nearly all kinds, clay, loam, muck, with a little sand and gravel, and is mostly rich and productive, although little grain is raised. The farmers give their attention mostly to raising cattle, and making butter and cheese, for which the town is favorably adapted.

The hill-sides abounding in springs of water, are well calculated for pasturage, as they seldom suffer from drought. The intervales and flat land, yield usually a large growth of hay, and are reserved for meadows.

There are several small streams of water that flow from the mountains in the north-easterly part of the town, on which there are numerous saw-mills, besides those on the Missisquoi. The timber is hemlock, spruce, beech, birch, bass-

wood, ash and maple, from which a large amount of sugar is usually made.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Hugh Miller and his wife, with 8 children and 3 sons-in-law, came from Bradford, Vt., in March 1795, by some wilderness route, and found their way to Richford. They commenced on Missisquoi river, on the flat about 2 miles above the present village, in a wilderness where there were no neighbors except wild beasts.

They arrived there in March, and the weather was so severe that it was necessary to erect some shelter without delay; they cleared a small patch of ground, left four blue beech staddles standing, for corners, withed on poles, covered with boughs and blankets, and probably carpeted the cold ground with the smaller boughs of the hemlock. Such was their camp.

Their sons-in-law were Theophilus Hastings, Robert Kennedy, and Capt. Benjamin Barnet, who married the three oldest girls, Hannah, Catherine and Amy. The other children were three young men, James, Jacob and Daniel, and two younger girls, Mary Ann and Ruth. Their camp was soon exchanged for log-houses, with bark roofs, split basswood for floors and doors, and skins grained for windows.

Wild game, such as moose, deer, and bears were plenty, and the rivers furnished an abundance of fish, beaver, otter and other game. The deer were easily caught in the winter. Deep snow would drive them into yards where there was plenty of browse. The hunter, taking advantage of the crust would soon secure abundance of them.

The first settlers slashed down the trees and trimmed off the limbs, and in a dry time would set fires which would burn up the brush and small stuff. They would then plant their corn among the logs, and usually raised good crops this way. But no roads and no mills being near, they pounded their corn in a samp mortar made by burning out a hollow in the end of a log, and, with a spring-pole and pestle, pounded out their bread.

The Indians were hunting along the Missisquoi river and mountains in winter, where moose, deer and bears were plenty. They would freeze their meat, and in the spring would pass down the river into Lake Champlain and Sorel river to Caughnawaga to market.

James Miller, sometime later, settled in Canada, about 3 miles up the river, on the place now known as the "Bickford farm." Jacob married Saloma Nutting, daughter of Capt. Nutting of Berkshire, and lived and died in this town. Daniel married Anna Powell, daughter of Rowland Powell. He was Custom House Officer, and had an affray at Hyde Park, in 1810, from the effects of which he died, leaving a widow and 5 small children—Patty, Anna, Fanny, Madison and Marvin, all of whom are living except Madison. Capt. Barnet and Robert Kennedy moved to Canada about the time of the war of 1812.

Hugh Miller, on hearing of the death of Daniel had a shock of paralysis, and lived but 20 days. He was buried on the hill near where he lived and died.

Theophilus Hastings, a strong and useful man, died with the nose-bleed, at the seaside, leaving a widow and several small children, in destitute circumstances. Seymor, son of Theophilus, was the first child born in town.

MRS. HUGH MILLER

was a Christian woman. She possessed great courage and endurance. She was a doctress, and performed services beyond her own family. She has traveled on snow-shoes, through deep snows in winter, by marked trees six or seven miles to Trout river, in a midwifery case. On another occasion she was called to visit the wife of William Lebarron, who lived on lot No. 56, near South Richford. It was an extreme case, no doctor being near for counsel, her anxiety and responsibility was great, and when deliverance came, she knelt down and thanked Almighty God.

C. M. Davis says, when a boy, he, with others, went to the river bank, to see her with Edward Ladd, whom she accompanied, safe over, the night being very dark, and rainy, with heavy thunder and lightning, and the river swollen, and they had scarcely reached the opposite shore when the lightning struck a large hemlock and stove it into slivers. They were uninjured. although they had but a moment before passed the tree. Much more might be said of this good woman. She had no privilege of meetings for abont 7 years.

In 1802, Bishop Hedding, that pioneer of Methodism, then a young man on the Fletcher circuit, following the trail of the early emigrants, by marked trees, and hunting up the lost sheep of the house of Israel, preached the first sermon in town at her house. She survived her husband 10 years, lived with her son Jacob, and died in 1820. Her funeral was attended in a barn and she was buried beside her husband on the hill before mentioned.

JOSEPH STANHOPE, SENIOR,

and family came from Guilford, Vt., to this town in 1796, and commenced on the flats above and adjoining Hugh Miller. The family consisted of himself, wife and 6 children—Sally, Isaac, Joseph, Leverett, Mun, Ezra and Samuel. The three last were born in this town. Joseph is still living on the old homestead. He and Samuel are the only ones living. They got grain ground at Fairfield, which they brought with them, but they soon had to use the samp-mortar.

Col. Timothy Seymor of Hartford, Ct., the same year built a dam across the river, above the present dam, and a saw-mill and grist-mill, near where the present mills now stand. They made their mill-stones from a granite found near by. Tradition says that after pounding out their bread for more than a year, when they got their first meals, they made a pudding and ate it with egg-nog, *i. e.* rum and eggs.

Mrs. Stanhope died in 1829, and was buried on the farm where they first began. Mr. Stanhope lived several years longer, and was buried beside his wife. Their graves are now visible, being curiously marked—with white flint-stones in their native state, two at the head about as large as a bushel basket, two at the feet the size of a peck, and covered along from head to feet with smaller ones, all white as marble—much better than many others that have lost their identity.

DANIEL LOVELAND

came to this town about the same time of Mr, Stanhope, and took a large tract of land near the falls, taking in the island, and all of the land south of the falls on the river to what is called the Loveland brook. He built a log-house on the rise of land above the interval, a few rods west of the buildings now owned by H. D. Farrar. After the saw-mill was built he commenced a framed house, the first in town. But he left town before it was organized, Jona Janes and Stephen Blaisdell taking his place.

Mr. Blaisdell came on the ice over the river, and probably others. There was a road opened from the ferry at the lower end of the Island to intersect with a Berkshire road, at a point near the farm of Henry Miller, but it did not continue long, the road being opened on the south side of the river, that crossed trout river, taking the main travel by the way of Enosburgh Center, up to about 1820, when a bridge was built across the main river, to about 2 miles this side of East Berkshire.

In 1778, others moved into town, viz. Rowland Powell and family, Jared Farnham, Chester Wells, Stephen Carpenter and Daniel Janes, and several young men nearly of age.

About this time the inhabitants were called to part with three of their number. A young man by the name of Burbank, living with Judge Janes, was killed by the fall of a tree, and buried on the south bank of the mill-pond where he was killed, near the house of William Corliss. This was the first death in town. The next was that of Plympton Janes, son of Jonathan, aged 8 years. The next was a boy by the name of Joseph Hooker. He was sent to the mill-pond for water and fell in and was drowned.

As many settlers were now moving into town, it was thought best to have it represented. For this purpose Stephen Royce, father of Gov. Royce, in a warning dated the 30th of March 1799, called a meeting to be held at the house of Jonathan Janes. They met agreeable to the call, and chose Stephen Royce moderator. The meeting opened, the town was organized by the election of the following officers: town clerk—Chester Wells; treasurer—Jonathan Janes; selectmen—Jonathan Janes, Daniel Janes and Robert Kennedy; constable and collector—Theophilus Hastings.

The first freemen's meeting was held on the first Tuesday of September of the same year. The vote was unanimous for the following officers—only 11 votes being polled; for governor Isaac Tichenor; for lieutenant governor, Paul Brigham: for treasurer, Samuel Mattocks. In that meeting they elected Jonathan Janes their first representative.

The following list will show the town

REPRESENTATIVES.

1799, Jonathan Jones.	1826, Sterling Parker.
1800, " "	1827, Jonathan Carpenter.
1801, " "	1828, " "
1802, " "	1829, " "
1803, No record.	1830, William Rogers.
1804, Joseph Parker.	1831, Caleb Royce.
1805, Robert Kennedy.	1832, William Rogers.
1806, " "	1833, John Huse.
1807, " "	1834, John Huse.
1808, Amherst Willoughby.	1835, " "
1809, John Powell.	1836, Alden Sears.
1810, " "	1837, " "
1811, William Rogers.	1838, John Huse.
1812. " "	1839, " "
1813, Joseph Parker.	1840, Nathaniel Sears.
1814, William Rogers.	1841, Jay Powell.
1815, Capt. John Powell.	1842, " "
1816, " "	1843, Josiah Blaisdell.
1817, " "	1844, Alden Sears.
1818, Hezekiah Goff.	1845, No election.
1819, Capt. John Powell.	1846, Harvey D. Farrar.
1820, " "	1847, " "
1821, " "	1848, Silas P. Carpenter.
1822, Caleb Royce,	1849, " "
1823, Sterling Parker.	1850, Caleb Royce.
1824, " "	1851, Calvin P. Dwyer.
1825, " "	1852, " "

1853, No choice.	1861, Arvin A. Brown.
1854, Silas P. Carpenter.	1862, Lorenzo D. Corliss.
1855, Lucius H. Goff.	1863, " "
1856, " "	1864, Orvill J. Smith.
1857, Josiah Blaisdell.	1865, " "
1858, Charles S. Royce.	1866, William Corliss.
1859, " "	1867, " "
1860, Arvin A. Brown.	1868, Caleb Royce.

GRAND LIST FOR 1799.

16 polls, $20,	$320.00
25 acres improved land,	61.25
One house,	3.00
Other property,	800.85
Total,	$1,185.10

JARED FARNHAM,
STEPHEN CARPENTER, } *Listers.*
BRADFORD POWELL,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grey-lime was formerly made from a ledge in town, where there is still a plenty of rock, but so hard to burn it has not lately been worked. Copper has also been found in this ledge. A company was formed to work it, and considerable labor has been expended there; but the ledge is hard, and it costs more to get it than it is worth. A granite rock of sufficient size to make the face-stones for the front side and end of the meeting-house, was found on the ground where the house stands. No other ledge or stones were near it, nor were there any of the same quality in town, or in other towns near by. The question is, where did this rock come from? A geologist lecturing in this house, said that the same quality of granite could be found 45 miles N. E. of this place. There are four mineral springs in town; one at the Center, one near the village on Caleb Royce's land, one on William W. Goff's land, near the mill-pond of G. N. Powell and E. S. Locke, and one on the island, below the trotting-park. This Island which lies in the Missisquoi river near the village, contains about 100 acres of land. A portion of it is used for a trotting-course. The fairs of the Franklin County Union Agricultural Society are also held on it. Calkins and Garvin have dug a canal 130 rods long, taking water out of the Missisquoi river at the mouth of the Stanhope brook, making a fine water-power. They have a saw-mill and tub-factory now running, and other machinery soon to be added. This town never suffers much from drouth. It abounds in springs of water.

The meeting-house was built in 1842. It stands on the hill on the north side of the river. A school-house large enough to accommodate meetings was built at the center of the town —an elevation of land, about two miles south of the village. It is the center geographically, but not of business. It is a farming district. Town meetings were formerly held there, but lately at the village. A brick school-house was built on the ground where A. W. Sears' store now stands. It was burned in 1850. Joseph Sears kept the first high school in town there. The nearest post-office for this town until 1817, was Enosburgh Center, at which time the mail route was extended from Danville, Vt., over the mountains to this place, and mail brought on horse-back. "The North Star," a paper printed at Danville, was, I believe, the first regular newspaper taken in this town. But the route was soon changed from St. Albans to this town, which continues to the present time. We have now three stage lines: a daily stage to St. Albans, another to Sweetsburg, P. Q., and a tri-weekly one to North Troy and Newport.

There is a post-office at East Richford, a small place on Missisquoi river and Canada line. It is 5 miles above the village, on the road to North Troy.

Benjamin Puffer, grandfather of William R. and John M. Puffer, preacher in the Methodist traveling connection, was the oldest man in town, who died at the age of 98 years. The oldest man now living in town is William Goff, in his 86th year. (Feb. 1869.)

RICHFORD VILLAGE

lies in the northerly part of the town, contains over 500 inhabitants, has a fine water-power, on which there is now a grist-mill, saw-mill, a shop for sash, doors and blinds, a shop for butter-tubs and pails, a wheel-wright-shop, a cabinet-making shop, a black-smith's shop; and, on the east side, a bark-mill and tannery. The village is about equally divided by the river. On the north side there are two dry-goods stores, a drug-store, a grocery and provision-store, a boot and shoe-store; in Union Block, a store for books and stationery, a printing-office, a lawyer's office, a doctor's office, a masonic hall, a good templar's hall, a millinery shop, &c., a meeting-house, a hotel, 2 harness-shops, and 2 shoemaker's shops. On the south side of the river, in addition to what is before mentioned; 2 dry-goods stores, 2 groceries, a store for stoves and tin-ware, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 hotels, a custom-house and town clerk's office, a telegraph office, and a union

school-house, in which two schools are kept summer and winter, and a select school, spring and fall.

FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

Daniel Loveland, before mentioned, commenced near the Falls, where he staid about two years. Judge Janes took his place. Dr. Amherst Willoughby built the first store for goods, on the lot now owned by Mr. Harris, and a distillery near the east end of the dam. David Thomas and Samuel Shephard built a trip-hammer shop, and Peter Brazee a blacksmith's shop on the same side of the river. The first bridge was built across the mill-pond near the dam. Daniel Janes built a house of boards and scantling, where William Corliss' house now stands. Samuel Shephard built a log-house, where O. J. Smith's shoe-store now stands, and a framed barn near by, on a hill. Edward Ladd built a small house where John Dwyer now lives. Aaron F. Steward built a house of scantling and boards, near the house of William Goff.

A road was opened to the head of the rapids, now East Richford, by boating 8 miles to Doctor Gilman's place in Potton, then to North Troy. By this route the trade for Glen, Sutton, Potton, and a part of Orleans Co., passed this place to Missisquoi Bay and Montreal, to market. Nathaniel Rains built a tavern on the corner near the house of C. S. Royce, Esq.; Spring built a house where Caleb Royce now lives; Dea. Joshua Smith, next north, Caleb Sanders and Samuel Calf, built houses on the same road. Chester Wells lived on the Carr lot; Eld. William Rogers next lot north. Jared Farnham lived on the farm now owned by C. S. Royce. Stephen Carpenter lived near where Alfred Damon now lives. Samuel White began on the east side of the North Branch, on the interval above the bridge about 100 rods. Samuel L'Hommedieu, began on the road to Sutton, where George Brown now lives; Bradford Janes the next farm north, where George W. Smith now lives; John French next lot north, and Yankee Tom—Shephard, as he was called—on the next lot, adjoining Canada Line. These places are not all in the village proper, although it is but a mile and a half to the lines. Settlers were now coming rapidly. Nearly all of the best lots of land were taken up. All appeared prosperous. Land about the falls was high. Corn sold for $3.00 per bushel, and other provisions in proportion. But the times soon changed. In the spring of 1804 the freshet took off the bridge and trip-hammer, and other damage was done. This was not all; there was trouble about land-titles. Doctor Willoughby's store was burnt. Judge Janes moved to St. Albans. Settlers moved away about as fast as they had come in. Samuel Shephard and Brazee went to Canada, Willoughby to Berkshire, Steward to Vergennes, Rains and Spring to Ohio, others to places of their nativity, and business run down (except a little sawing boards and grinding grain). Willoughby's distillery and malt-house proved a failure; not much loss to the town, I think.

The few settlers that remained, with large families, had to face the storm. Attempts were made to revive business. Bradford Powell, John Powell, and Horace Janes, of St. Albans, formed a copartnership in 1808, for trade. They sold goods in a small store on the east end of the falls, but did not continue long. Hard times and few customers could not support it. Uri Foot came on to the Janes place, sold goods for a while, and built a new grist-mill, but soon failed up. About 1810, Edward Cook came into town, built a house where E. H. Powell now lives, and a shop for cloth-dressing and carding wool, but the troublesome times of 1812, induced him to sell out and move back to Canada. Hezekiah Goff, Jr., took his place, and carried on the business 2 or 3 years, and then sold to Ralph Stebbins, of Sheldon, who added to and fitted up a house, on the ground where Doctor Huse lately lived; but the war of 1812, and the cold season of 1816, nearly desolated the town, very few inhabitants remaining, and they nearly starved for the want of bread; not an ear of corn that was fit to roast, was raised in town. Corn was worth, at the lake, $3.00 per bushel, and flour $16 to $18 per barrel, and no way to get it, but by making salts and potash out of the trees. It was not possible for those with large families to supply them with bread, and potatoes and milk supplied a share of the food.

In the spring of 1817, the third bridge was carried off by the freshet, and there was no bridge that year. The pond was crossed in a boat in summer, and in winter on the ice.

In 1818, Hezekiah Goff built a bridge and warranted it to stand 15 years. It was so constructed that it dammed the river, so that it washed off the road on the north side, where

the Union block now stands, and was no doubt the principal cause of carrying off the mills. In 1819, Hezekiah Goff died, leaving a widow and 8 children. In 1820, Bradford Powell died, leaving a widow and 9 children. Two leading men in town business, in the prime of life, leaving 17 children to find homes among strangers. In 1822 the freshet took off the saw-mill, grist-mill, clothing-works, and drain-bridge,—everything clean to the bare rocks. But the bridge below remained until it was drawn out. By this freshet some were nearly ruined, as to prospects. It seemed to be almost the finishing stroke. [It would make a long chapter to write all the troubles of these times.] Stephen Blaisdell and Ralph Stebbins were the principal losers. In 1823, Enoch Carlton, of Cambridge, in company with Nathan Pierce, traded in goods in the store-room of the Blaisdell house. Pierce traded about 2 years, took what money and other valuables he could handily carry and one of our girls, and left for Canada, leaving a wife and one child. Several young men went to get them back, but the most of them had the privilege of seeing the inside of Montreal jail. In 1822, the town was resurveyed by Joseph Beeman, of Fairfax. The proprietors held a meeting at the house of Stephen Blaisdell, at the close of the survey, and so arranged matters as to give good titles, and quiet the settlers in possession of their lands. Soon after, Enoch Carlton, with his son-in-law, Alden Sears, moved into town, gathered up what remained of Pierce's trade, built a store, brought on more goods, and had a successful business. Sears built a hotel, now the Union-house, and an ashery, which he run for the business; but ashes soon failed.

He built a starch factory, which paid well for a while, till the potato-rot prevented a supply of potatoes. He next tried to make whisky in this factory, but grain was scarce, and he could buy whisky cheaper than he could make it. The factory was turned into a wheel-wright's shop where G. N. Powell has made wagons for several years past. Sears sold out here, and went to California. In 1824, William Goff moved from Sheldon to this town, bought the falls of Stephen Blaisdell for about $1000, and all the land on the east side of main-street as far south as A. W. Sears' store, put in a run of stones, in the saw-mill previously built by Mr. Blaisdell, where he ground corn until the mill-stones were transferred to a new grist-mill—a small mill about 20 feet square, standing where the saw-mill now stands. He next built a shop for cloth-dressing and wool-carding, near the drain-bridge, and lived in the upper part until he moved into the house where he now lives. He next built the present grist-mill, and afterwards a starch-factory, which is now the tub-factory. John Dwyer has been the principal blacksmith for nearly 60 years. He now lives on the place where he first began, and is about 84 years old. The 10 years of reciprocity, no doubt, helped to advance the trade of this place. There is an excellent farming country lying north of this village, whose trade naturally comes here. Let us have reciprocity and a railroad, and trade would be lively here. A new school-house is in contemplation, but a new meeting-house is among the things of the future. The present generation has a much better prospect pecuniarily, than their fathers who have labored before them.

SCHOOLS.

Cyntha Janes kept the first school in town in part of her father's house. Polly and Cyntha Powell kept school in the Stewart house. A log school-house was built on the rise of land on the north side of the branch of the river. John Stearns kept the first school in it. This was burned, but another log-house was built farther north, which remained for school and meetings until 1819. Several now living graduated there: Elder Wm. Rogers preached there on the Sabbath. It was fashionable then to go to meeting on ox-sleds. The old house had a Dutch back and stick-chimney. School-boys would draw in logs of wood 5 or 6 feet long, pile them up 3 or 4 feet high, and make a blazing fire. The books used, were Webster's Spelling-book, the American Preceptor and Third Part, Adam's Arithmetic and Grammar, Geography, Morse's Abridgment. In 1822–3 two school-houses were built in first and second districts, one on the corner near where Edwin Wheeler now lives; the other in 2d district, on the ground where A. A. Brown's house now stands. There are now 9 school-districts in town; the village district numbers about 175 scholars, in which a graded school is kept, summer and winter, and a select school, spring and fall. C. G. Austin taught the high school this fall, (1868), having about 60 scholars. A Union Sabbath-school and Bible-class is attended on the Sab-

bath, at the meeting-house, with very good success. The first singing-school was kept by Edward Morris, afterwards by Harvey and Thomas Durkee, of Sutton. They were sweet singers, but their voices have long since been silent in death.

SOUTH RICHFORD

lies in the S. W. corner of the town, and is a fine farming region. A small stream of water runs through it, which empties into Trout river. The first saw-mill and grist-mill was built by Hezekiah Goff, about the year 1802, near Montgomery line; but the business run down while he was in the war of 1812. Afterwards David Goff built a saw-mill and grist-mill higher up the stream, where the road to Montgomery crosses it. Other machinery for cloth-dressing, a turning-lathe, &c., were run there for a while; but finally the larger streams near by took away the custom. Some 15 or 20 families are united in a school-district here. They have a good school-house, in which they sustain good schools; also preaching on the Sabbath, a Sabbath-school and Sabbath-school library.

The first settlers were Asa Morris, Edward Morris, Rossel Allen, Nathan Allen, Ira Allen, Levi Allen, James Dwyer, and Hezekiah Goff, before mentioned. William Lebaron, began about the same time, (1802). Rossel Allen moved back to Pomfret. Mr. Dunham took his place, and afterwards Samuel Farrar, father of Hon. Harvey D. Farrar, of this village. Nathan Allen was deacon of the Congregational church of East Berkshire, but a society of Methodists being formed in his own neighborhood, he joined them and remained in their communion to the time of his death. His widow is still living, aged 85 years.

METHODISM IN RICHFORD.

BY REV. B. F. LIVINGSTON.

In the year 1802, Elijah Hedding, afterward Bishop, on his way to appointments in Canada, stopped and preached the first Methodist sermon in town, at the house of Hugh Miller, as has been before said. I do not know as there was any more preaching by the Methodists in the town till after the war with England. Then they had occasional preaching supplied them from the Fairfield Circuit by Isaac Hill, James and Samuel Covel and —— Northrop. The first regular appointment was by Salmon Stebbens at the house of R. Wright; then by Fitch Reed at the house of Dr. A. Lusk In 1825, Elijah Crane and Orville Kimpton of the Sheldon circuit, assisted by two English missionaries from St. Armand, Matthew Lang and William Squires, commenced a series of meetings, from which quite a revival occured; and a class was formed and attached to the Sheldon circuit, viz. of Dr. Alvin Lusk and wife, Rebecca Goff, Rebecca Carr, Porter Bliss and wife, and within a few days Jay Powell and wife, making up eight members; and that same fall the number was increased to 30 or 40. Jay Powell (who with his wife are the only members now remaining), was immediately appointed assistant class-leader. Dr. Lusk was leader. In one year, Jay Powell was appointed class-leader and steward, which office he held for about 20 years. Oct. 5, 1827, he was licensed to exhort by Rev. William Todd. Jan. 30, 1830, he received a license as a local preacher from the presiding elder, John Clark. The 31st day of August, 1834, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Hedding. He is still waiting with his harness on for the consolation of Israel, respected and loved by the church as its spiritual father. In 1842, the Methodist Episcopal church and the Calvinistic Baptist church built a union meeting-house, which is now occupied by the different religious bodies of the town. As the Sheldon circuit increased in membership it was divided, and the Richford class was embraced in the Franklin circuit, and when the Franklin circuit was divided this class was embraced in the Berkshire circuit, and the next division left it in the Montgomery circuit. In the spring of 1861, Richford was set off from the Montgomery circuit and formed the Richford and East Berkshire circuit, with its headquarters at Richford, and Rev. B. F. Livingston was sent to take charge. From that time it has had a resident minister. In the fall of 1864 it had completed its new parsonage. The following is a list of the ministers having charge of this society since the class was first formed, with the date of their pastorate: 1825–6, Elijah Crane; 1827–8, William Todd; 1829–30, Jacob Leonard; 1831–2, Benjamin Marvin; 1833–34, Stephen Stiles; 1835–6, Reuben Washburn; 1837–8, Alanson Richards; 1839–40, Mr. Gregg; 1841, Mr. McKellaps; 1842–3, B. M. Hall; 1844–5, Hiram Dunn; 1846–7, John Sage; 1848–9, Myron White and John Haslem; 1850–1, D. H. Loveland; 1852–3, Mr. Taylor; 1854–5, Benjamin Cox;

1856–7, J. S. Mott and D. Lewis; 1858–9, Alfred Eaton; 1860, Truman Williams; 1861–2, B. F. Livingston; 1863–4, Densmore Austin; 1865–6, S. Donaldson; 1867–8, B. F. Livingston.

The membership of the Methodist church, including only those residing in town, is over 90.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN RICHFORD.

BY REV. A. L. ARMES.

The first Baptist Church in this town was organized Aug. 12, 1802. A council composed of delegates from St. Armand and Sutton, Canada, met at the house of F. Gibbs in Sutton, and held the public services of recognition. There were 5 male and 6 female constituent members, namely: J. French, F. Brown, F. Gibbs, S. Carpenter, J. Rowe, S. French, R. Gibson, L. Gibbs, F. Carpenter, C. Scoville and N. Calf. The first members received into the church at her first covenant-meeting, Aug. 21, 1802, were Thomas Arms and his wife, Martha Arms. The first persons baptized in Richford were Stephen Carpenterand his wife, Florinda Carpenter and Rhoda Gibson. They were baptised by Rev. William Marsh, pastor of the Baptist church in Sutton, who previously, had occasionally preached in town. He and Rev. Jedediah Hibbard of St. Armand, who also made occasional visits here, were evidently the first Baptist ministers that preached in the town. Rev. William Marsh continued his labors with the church, a part of his time during the first, and a part of the second year, of her history.

Dec. 18, 1803, the church called to the pastorate the Rev. William Rogers of Stanbridge, Canada. He accepted; and in March, 1804, moved into the town and commenced a pastorate which continued for 45 years.

The present, or third Baptist church in Richford, was organized July 16, 1851. The recognizing council was composed of delegates from the Baptist Churches in Enosburgh, Montgomery, Fairfield, and St. Armand. There were 14 constituent members; most of whom had previously been members of the first or second Baptist churches in Richford. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Bryant. He was succeeded in 1857, by Rev. A. Bedell. In 1860 Rev. A. L. Arms was called to the pastorate, in which capacity he is still serving. He was ordained Feb. 17, 1853. Two others, to wit, G. W. Arms and William S. Blaisdell, who formerly belonged with this church, are now ministers of the gospel. In September last this church reported 57 members. But few of these, however, reside in Richford.

June 22, 1867, a branch of this church was formed in St. Armand, Canada, where a revival commenced in February of that year, and continued for some 15 months. Most of the members reside here in the vicinity of the pastor's residence.

Additions were made to the church from time to time, and for 20 years a good degree of prosperity was enjoyed. But in November, 1825, some difference in doctrinal views between the members of the church, resulted in the formation of a second Baptist church. An attempt was made in 1834, to re-unite the two churches, but without success.

This division left the first church in a weak condition; and the additions being comparatively few, the constant diminution by death and removal, &c., resulted in the extinction of the church. The last entry upon the book of record bears date Feb. 5, 1848. From 1839 to 1842, Rev. James Rockwell was assistant pastor. Three individuals, once members of this church have subsequently become ministers of the gospel, to wit, John Stearns, Prosper Powel and Albert Stone.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,

as intimated above, was formed in 1825, or soon after. No records of this church being at hand, a few general statements from memory only can be given. She had an existence of about 18 years, and enjoyed the labors of Rev. Prosper Powel, James Rockwell, John Spaulding, Albert Stone, William Arthur and Wellington Sornborger. In 1842 this church, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, erected the first meeting-house in town. A good revival was enjoyed in 1842, and quite a number were added to the church. But through the labors of Rev. Columbus Green and others, the greater part of the members embraced the doctrines advocated by William Miller, in consequence of which the church became extinct in 1844.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY REV. A. C. BOURDEAU.

In A. D. 1857—61, labors were bestowed occasionally in East Richford and vicinity, by S. D. Adventist ministers, and a small company soon became believers. Since that

time the friends in Richford met frequently with the S. D. A. church in Enosburgh, and *vice versa*. In 1863, Elders A. S. Hutchins and A. C. and D. T. Bourdeau organized a S. D. A. church in East Richford, of 13 members; appointed a local elder, clerk, and S. B. treasurer; and the church set down their figures on systematic benevolence amounting to $10.00 per year. Since then others have been added to their numbers; and at present (1869) 24 in the organization, pay on S. B. more than $120.00 per year, which means are used to help in the furtherance of the cause. They propose to erect a house of worship the ensuing season, and have pledges already toward the enterprise amounting to nearly $800 00. This church is favored from time to time with the services of Elders A. Stone and A. C. Bourdeau.

MAJOR CALEB ROYCE

was an early settler of this town. He with his wife were emigrants from Tinmouth in this State, where they were born and lived until they removed to Richford.

The commission of Caleb Royce as Major of the third regiment in the third division of Vermont militia, given and signed by Isaac Tichenor, governor, the 4th day of July, 1806, and also the commission of governor Tichenor of Caleb Royce as Justice of the peace, dated Nov. 5, 1808, are now in the hands of his son, I. S. Royce, of this town. Major Royce held the latter office until within a few years of his death, in August 1844.

BRADFORD POWELL

was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1775. His father, Rowland Powell, moved to Hartford, Vt., where he lived several years, and then moved to Sheldon.

Bradford, then a young man, lived with Col. Bowditch of Fairfield, worked days, and studied nights, and obtained a tolerable business education. He came to Richford as early as 1799, and his name appears on the record as one of the first listers. He surveyed the first and second divisions of land for his uncle, Jonathan Janes, agent for the original proprietors of said town. He commenced and cleared a farm in the bow of the river, where the writer now lives. He married Clarrissa Goff, April, 1803. After the freshet had carried off the bridge, and trip-hammer, and Dr. Willoughby's store was burned in 1808, he moved on to the place where William Corliss now lives.

He formed a copartnership with his brother John, and Horace Janes of St. Albans, and commenced trade in a small store on the ground where Alvin Goff's house now stands. Goods came principally from Montreal, but the embargo and war of 1812 broke up their trade. He was deputy collector of customs under Solomon Walbridge, Gov. C. P. Van Ness of Burlington. There were troublesome times on the line, stealing, plundering and smuggling being the order of the day. On one occasion, for seizing a team, he had every hoof of stock driven into Canada. A black horse was never returned.

A company of cavalry was sent here in October, 1812. The following names appear on his book, Daniel Winchester, David Curtis, Josiah Bennett, Elisha Hutchins, Joseph White, P. Strong, Sargeant Burton, and others. Forage being scarce here, they were exchanged for a company of Infantry, Jan. 8, 1813. The following names appear: Capt. Morrill, Lieut. Rufus Simons, Ensign Bugby, and others remained during the winter.

There was a smugglers' road through North Berkshire, where a heavy business was carried on. Two custom officers were not sufficient to stop the trade over this road. Two soldiers at a time stood guard. On one occasion, two sentinels were overpowered and taken into Canada, but hearing from the commander of this department, Gen. Fifield, they concluded best to give them up. Before the war was closed, there was an arbitration on the line, to settle disputes about seizures, driving off cattle, &c., which brought together a large number from both sides of the line, Gov. C. P. Van Ness and others, from this side, and lawyers from the other side, were in attendance three days. During this time, as was customary, there was a ring for wrestling, in which the champions from both sides engaged. It was finally agreed to decide the war, each side to furnish its man. The side whose champion was thrown was to be beaten. Mr. Warren from Stanbridge, and Jonathan Smith of this town, were the chosen men. After two or three hours' wrestling, Jonathan floored his antagonist. It was satisfactory to all parties, and he afterwards wore the champion's belt.

After the war, the cold seasons, as before stated, commenced, and some families had to live without much bread. The subject of this sketch had 9 children to provide for, his health was poor and he had to mortgage land which he never redeemed. His sickness was long and severe. He was a member of the Baptist church, and died in hope of a better life, June

11, 1820, aged 45 years. His widow lived till Sept. 19, 1864, being 79 years of age.

JOSEPH PARKER

came to Richford in 1802, and settled on land south of what is called the Parker pond. The county-road was laid and chopped out from Berkshire, by this pond, through the geographical centre of the town, to what is called the Mack place. About this time a few settled on this road, viz: a family by the name of Adams, Phineas R. Wright, Hibbard Delano, and Abner Mack. But hills were high and hard and the road was never worked. Joseph Parker moved into the North part of the town, on the place where Edwin Wheeler now lives. He died May 7, 1823, aged 70 years. He was town clerk, represented the town several times in the state legislature, and was justice of the peace. He had five sons, Russell, John, Ariel, Sterling and Chauncey. Russel lived to an old age—about 96 years. John married Betsey Jewett; died at south Richford, leaving one child, John Parker, now living in Ohio; the widow married Andrew Cummings; was the mother of Elam Cummings, a Congregational minister living in Highgate. Sterling was a leading man in town business; died August 19, 1828, aged 47 years. Ariel died a few years since aged 80 years. Chauncey is now living in town.

EPHRAIM CORLISS

came to this town in 1804, and commenced on the lot of land now owned by the Rev. William Puffer. He married Abigal Goff, by whom he had 12 children, all living except one, James, the eldest. He worked hard and fared hard in the former part of his life. He was a worthy christian man, and a member of the Baptist church. He died Feb 21, 1841, aged 59 years. His widow is still living in town, aged and infirm, and looking for that blessed hope and glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour, Jesus Christ.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wm. Samson was the first physician that settled in town. He built a house where Charles S. Royce now lives, in about 1801. He practiced here about 3 years and then moved to Berkshire, where he died. Dr. Alvin Lurk commenced practice in 1816. He lived in town until 1827. He had a large practice and accumulated a handsome property. He spent the last years of his life at East Franklin. Dr. John Huse came to this town in the spring of 1828. He was born in Sandown, N. H., in 1798. His father moved to Stratford about 1808. He studied medicine at Lebanon, N. H., and attended medical lectures at Hanover. He first commenced the practice of medicine at Enosburgh, Vt., in 1826. He next went to West Berkshire, where he staid 2 years, and moved to Richford in 1828, where he now resides. He has had a long and successful practice, and has been town clerk about 15 years, and held other town offices. He is aged and infirm, and now lives with his son-in-law, Hon. Silas P. Carpenter of this village. Drs. Hamilton and Smith are now our regular physicians.

HEZEKIAH GOFF.

Hezekiah Goff, Sen., came to this town in 1802, and began at the south part of the town, where he built a saw-mill and grist-mill on a small stream. He was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. He lived at South Richford until the war of 1812, when he enlisted for 5 years, and took with him two sons, Seth and Jonathan, his sister's son, John Parker, now Col. Parker of Essex, Vt., and Elias Combs, a grandson, now living in Wisconsin.

While in the war his place ran down and he lost his land. He died Feb. 1848, aged 95 years, his wife the mother of 18 children, died in 1815, when he was in the war.

JONATHAN CARPENTER

BY MRS. LAURA POWELL.

was among the early settlers of this town. He was born in Rutland, 1784. His father moved to Berkshire when he was quite young, where he lived a while. He was soon obliged to rely wholly upon his own exertions, and, therefore, apprenticed himself to a tanner and shoe maker, where by diligent application to business and study, he formed habits which shaped his after life. He came to this town as early as 1800, and in 1810, he married Patience Rogers, daughter of Rev. Wm. Rogers, and settled on a small farm bordering on Canada line, he built a rude log-house in which he lived, and a small shop for shoe-making—this was also made of logs. His vats for tanning leather were made on a flat near a brook, without any covering excepting a few loose boards thrown over them and covered with tan in winter to keep them from freezing. His bark-mill consisted of a platform, or plank on the ground, on which a large slab of stone, rounded, was turned around a center shaft by one horse. The bark being thrown in the track of the stone was ground to sufficient fineness for tanning purposes. But the increasing demand for leather induced him

to sell his farm on the line, and remove to the Falls.

In 1826, he commenced business at the Falls, on the north side of the river, on the site where O. J. Smith's boot and shoe-store now stands. In addition to his leather manufacturing, he built a store near the north end of the bridge, where he did an extensive business, and also, an ashery opposite on the bank of the river, where that part of Union Block, occupied by L. Rounds as a store, now stands. He did a successful business, owing partly to the fact, as he used to say, "that tanning would be good business as long as children were born barefoot."

He was an enterprising and influential citizen, possessed of a sound judgment, and scrupulously honest. He held nearly all town offices, justice of the peace for 25 or 30 years in succession, town clerk a number of years. He was the first mover in the cause of temperance in this town, and was during his life a firm supporter of the cause. He was a believer in the christian religion, and died in the faith, Sept. 1859.

REV. JAY POWELL

BY MRS. LAURA POWELL.

was born in Richford, March 7, 1804. His father, Bradford Powell, died when he was about 16 years of age, leaving 9 children. Jay being the eldest, the care of the family consequently, devolved upon him. At the time of his father's death, his estate, owing to cold seasons and hard times and a protracted sickness of 3 years, was in an embarrassed condition. He managed to provide for the smaller children until places could be found for them. He then went to work wherever he could find employment, to raise money to pay the debts that were against the estate. Money being hard to be obtained, ordinary labor would not command money, consequently he was compelled to resort to any kind of labor that would bring money. He shant'd in the woods for months at a time, making ashes, the principal source of raising money in those times.

In less than 5 years he had succeeded in paying all debts against the estate, and saved the property for the children. He married E. M. Smith in 1824; in 1825 he experienced religion and was one of 8 members that formed the first Methodist class in town, of which he is now the only surviving member.

He was appointed leader of the class, afterward labored as an exhorter for some time, and was finally ordained deacon in 1834, at Plattsburgh. He never joined the conference, but labored on the plan of the circuit, filling a share of the appointments. He never received any compensation for his labor, but like most local preachers, labored with his hands during the week, and preached on the Sabbath.

There being no settled Methodist preacher in town, he was often called to attend funerals, which called him away from his secular business—thus dividing his labors, when his growing family required his whole attention. He never wholly gave up preaching, but for quite a number of years preached but little, He was always zealous to promote the interest of the church, yet at the same time liberal in his views.

He manifested, when but a boy, true moral courage and manhood, while struggling under the weight of poverty with a view to better days. The same decision of character which marked his youthful days, has through life exhibited itself in the discharge of his moral and religious duties. He has at times, held many important offices in town. During the last 10 years he has suffered much from congestion and loss of one lung. He now lives on the farm where he was born, feeble in health, awaiting the call of the Master, when he hopes to obtain a better life.

REV. WILLIAM ROGERS

BY MRS. LAURA POWELL.

was born at Hancock, Mass., June 6, 1773. His father, Clark Rogers, was a native of Rhode Island. He was a Baptist minister, and the first settled minister of that place; no dates of his birth or death are left.

Rev. William Rogers was married to Susannah Carr, April 28, 1791, after which he resided in Hancock 5 years. He then removed to St. Armand, P. .Q, where he resided until 1804. He experienced religion when about 18 years of age, but did not make a public profession until after his removal to the Province. About the age of 24, his attention was again called to the subject, in a powerful manner. The nature of his exercises and emotions are described by the following lines composed by him at the time:

"Six years ago, and some above,
With Jesus Christ I fell in love,
Such love I never knew before;
Lord, of thy mercies give me more!
What vows to God I then did make,
To suffer shame for Jesus' sake;
But Oh, Alas! my vows I broke,
Which brought me under Satan's yoke.

But now my Lord has come again,
And, washed my soul quite free from sin;
And washed in his redeeming blood,
I now can praise a pardoning God.
All praise unto the once slain Lamb
Who's gone to plead for rebel man.
I plead the merit of his blood,
That we may praise a pardoning God.

WM. ROGERS.

It was some time before he made a public profession. He entertained doubts in regard to his fitness for baptism. He was the second person baptised by immersion in St. Armand, and one of the seven that constituted the first Baptist church in that place, and was appointed deacon.

His mind soon became exercised in regard to his duty to preach the gospel. The Baptist church in Stanbridge being destitute of a preacher, solicited his services, and he was therefore ordained to the work of the ministry Sept. 1802, Elders Sam'l Rogers, J. Marsh and J. Hibbard being present. He labored there until 1804 when he removed to Richford, where he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, which at the time numbered but very few communicants, but afterwards became a prosperous church.

He was a preacher of the old stamp. He enjoyed but few advantages for literary culture, but Providence had given him that in greatest plenty, which would be most useful to him in his condition in life. He was a man of close observation, and accurate discrimination, he permitted nothing to pass without his notice, and possessing a rare memory, he was enabled to accomodate the knowledge thus obtained to the purposes of life.

His life was governed by fixed religious principles, and whatever he believed to be right, that he dared maintain, and ever had the courage to be true to his convictions, and express them boldly, even when such a course placed him in opposition to his friends.

His ideas of reform were wholly upon gospel principles, he discarded the idea of forming societies, or organizations other than church organizations. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. He several times represented the town in the State Legislature. He died March 9, 1851. His widow survived him a little more than a year, and died at the residence of her eldest son, who has since removed to Orleans Co., where he still resides the only surviving member of the family.

ST. ALBANS.

BY L. L. DUTCHER, A. M.

The town of St. Albans is situated upon the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, in lat. 44° 49′ N. and long. 3° 54′ E. from Washington. It has Swanton on the N., Fairfield on the E., Georgia on the S., and the west is indented by a bay, called by the Indians Bellamaqueam bay, which is about 2½ miles in length by ½ mile to 1 mile in width. Two cultivated and inhabited islands, one called Wood's Island, containing 115 acres, and the other Potter's Island, containing 303 acres, belong to the town. Ball Island. containing 7 acres, lies south of Potter's Island. Here Jesse Welden settled previous to the Revolution and returned there after the close of the war. While living there, an improvident settler stole from his crib a quantity of corn. He was tried and sentenced to receive 39 lashes, which was the first trial in the county. The indentation of the bay gives to the town an irregular shape, it being nearly 9 miles from its extreme eastern to its western limit, while from N. to S. it is but about 5 miles. That portion lying west of the bay is called St. Albans Point, and is in length about 2½ miles by ½ mile to about 2 miles in width. The western shore is called MaQuam from its proximity to MaQuam Bay in Swanton. This name is a corruption of the original Indian name, which was Bopquam. The true aboriginal name should be restored to this locality. Off this shore there is a small island, a former gathering place of the Indians, and called by them Popasquash.

Along the eastern border of the town rises a range of hills, the southernmost and loftiest point of which, called Bellevue, affords one of the finest prospects in the country, taking in the highly cultivated valley of the Champlain, with its numerous villages; the lake, with its beautiful islands; the mountains in the rear of Montreal and other Canadian mountains; the Adirondacks on the south west, and the Green Mountain range on the east. There is another hill in the south part of the town, called Prospect Hill, and another, half a mile north of the village, called Aldis Hill.

Among the original forest trees, the sugar maple predominated, with a large admixture of beech, birch, elm, ash and hemlock. The soil is a rich loam, well adapted to the growth of the several cereal crops, and producing

luxuriant grass. There is little waste land in the town, the hills being arable nearly to their summits, and affording the finest of pasturage for cattle and sheep. Gen. James Whitelaw surveyor-general of the State, used to say that St. Albans and Stowe were the two best towns in the State. Tradition has reported that the lands around the Bay, were favorite places of resort for the Indians. The stone arrow-heads and other Indian implements, found by the early settlers, give confirmation to the tradition.

The town was chartered by Benning Wentworth Esq., the royal governor of the province of New Hampshire, August 17, 1763, in 70 equal shares. The grantees named were as follows viz., Stephen Pomeroy, Elijah Hunt, Joseph Hunt, Lemuel Stoughton, Solomon Ellsworth, Ebenezer Harvey, Jonathan Hunt, Frederic Ellsworth, Nathaniel Stoughton, John Hubbard, Jonathan Hunt, jr., Heman Pomeroy, Joel Hunt, Philip Safford, Medad Pomeroy, Elisha Hunt, Elijah Pomeroy, jr., John Hunt jr., Caleb Strong jr., Seth Field, George Field, John Genison, Samuel Field, Thomas Williams, Silas Hambleton, Arad Hunt, Thomas Williams. jr., Samuel Smith, Aaron Burt, Joseph Burt, Aaron Smith, Willard Stevens, John Hastings, John Gentle, Peter Stanley, Samuel Hunt, Shammah Pomeroy, Samuel Pomeroy, Joseph Ashley, Joseph Stebbins, Daniel Jones, Fellows Billings, John Clary, Abner Cooley, Josiah Foster, Breed Batchelder, Caleb Strong, Rufus Harvey, James Robinson, Richard Montague, Napha Freeman, John Hubbard, Oliver Cooley, Hon. John Temple, Wm. Temple, Esq., John Nelson, Esq., Paul March, William Treadwell, Ebenezer Alexander, Reuben Alexander, Asa Alexander and Hon. James Nevin, Esq. The grant was made by George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britian, France and Ireland, "to his loving subjects" above named. The conditions were that every grantee should plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, within the term of 5 years for every 50 granted, under penalty of forfeiture. All white and other pine trees, "fit for masting our royal navy," were reserved. One acre near the centre of the town was to be set to each grantee. A tax of 1s. for every 100 acres, was to be paid annually, after Dec. 25, 1773.

Jesse Welden, was unquestionably the first civilized settler of St. Albans. His place of birth is not known, but he came to this town from Sunderland, (having resided before that at Salisbury, Ct.,) previous to the war of the Revolution, and built a log-cabin, a few rods south of the spot now occupied by the Congregational meeting-house at the Bay. Duncan Dunn, settled south of the red house at the Four Corners. A Mr. Dorsey, settled south of Dunn, and Mr. Spafford next, on the farm now owned and occupied by Nelson Buck. These settlers, with all others north of Rutland county, were driven off by the events of the war. Jesse Welden is said to have been taken a prisoner by the British, and to have made his escape. It is to be regretted that so little is known of this hardy and intrepid pioneer. It has always been said that he was of Indian descent, and that his strong relish for the adventures of a pioneer life, in the solitude of the primeval forest, is thus to be accounted for. That he was a forward man in the infant settlement, will be abundantly shown in the course of this history. His memory is perpetuated in the street which bears his name, and also in the magnificent hotel, the pride and glory of St. Albans, which stands upon the north side of the public park, and which bears the name of the Welden House. After the close of the Revolutionary war, he returned, in 1785, and lived awhile at the Bay on what has since been called the Brackett place. After this he removed to what is now the village of St. Albans, and built a log-cabin some 10 rods S. W. of the present residence of Abel Houghton. He cleared about 70 acres of land and planted an orchard. He held in possession three lots on the west side of South Main street, and shortly before his death, erected a hewed log-house, near the residence of Henry M. Stevens. He was accidentally drowned, off Isle la Motte, in October 1795, while returning from St. Johns in Canada, in a skiff laden with salt. His body was not recovered until the spring following, when it was brought to St. Albans for interment. His estate, after payment of his debts, amounted to upwards of $4,000 The sum of $50 was subscribed by him in aid of the University of Vermont, and was one of the demands allowed against his estate. Among the articles of household property in the inventory of his effects, was one large family bible, appraised £1 10s.

In the course of the year 1785, a number of men came to look over the town with a

view to settlement, and in 1786, Daniel B. Meigs, Amos Morrill, Andrew, Noel and Freeborn Potter, Job and Nathan Green, Daniel Baker, Thomas Gibbs and others, came in with their families. In 1787, Silas Hathaway came in from Bennington. He was largely interested in lands in St. Albans and did much to promote immigration. He held so much land in his own name and as an agent for others, that he was jocularly called Baron Hathaway. Many of his titles proved defective and he died, comparatively poor, in November, 1831, aged 67. Several of his descendants, however, are among the wealthiest families in the State.

July 28, 1788, a meeting of the freemen and other inhabitants, was warned, to be holden at the house of Jesse Welden, by the Hon. John White, one of the assistant judges of the court for the County of Chittenden, to which St. Albans at that time belonged, for the organization of the town. At this meeting Silas Hathaway was chosen moderator, and Jonathan Hoit, clerk. Jesse Welden, David Odell and Andrew Potter were chosen selectmen, and Daniel B. Meigs, constable. At the state election in September, the following persons, among others, appeared and took the freeman's oath, viz. Hananiah Brooks, Ichabod Randall, Simeon Spencer, Jonathan Colvin, Solomon Hinds, David Welden, James Tracy, James Thorington, William Abbey and William Griffin. The grand list of the town, for the year 1788, was £364 5s, and for 1789, £540 15s.

EARLY SETTLERS, &c.

The settlement of all new territory is attended with more or less of privation and suffering. The first settlers of St. Albans were not exempt from the common lot. They brought but little with them. Mr. Meigs, in his reminiscences, states that one ox-team brought all the goods of three families. Their cabins were of rude logs, the floor of basswood split and smoothed with an axe, the roof covered with bark, and the chimney of sticks plastered with clay. Provisions were very scarce for the first three or four years—moose and other game furnishing an important portion of their living. The most accessible flouring mill was at Plattsburg, N. Y. They hauled their grain to the Bay, upon an ox-sled, through the mud, and then, when the wind permitted, proceeded in a log canoe, carrying 6 or 8 bushels. They would often be away 4 days in going and returning. The women and children of the settlement would sometimes get lost in traversing the woods. At such times the people were rallied, and, with loud halloing and blowing of horns, would continue the search until the lost were found. There were no physicians nearer than Burlington and Cambridge. The settlement of the town however proceeded so rapidly that these privations were limited to a very few years.

Among others who came in about this time was Levi Allen, a brother of the renowned Ethan Allen and of Gen. Ira Allen. He laid claim to a large portion of the lands of the town, and in a letter to his wife, playfully styles her "the Duchess of St. Albans." The organization of the County of Franklin and the establishment of St. Albans as the shire town or county-seat, in 1793, gave considerable impetus to its advancement. Great attention was given to the working of roads, and the public green, which is now one of the chief attractions of the village, was was laid out and cleared. Silas Hathaway in the year 1794, built the large two-story house now owned and occupied by Romeo H. Hoyt, which was the first framed house erected in the town. This was occupied by him as a tavern. The courts of the newly organized county were holden in the hall, and religious services occasionally performed there.

The first record of a store is that of "Capt. Whitney," probably in 1792. A Mr. Jackson is said to have had a store here about that time, and afterwards came Daniel Ryan, Prince B. Hall, Arza Crane, Seth Pomeroy, John Curtis, Anthony Rhodes, Joseph H. Munson, William Foote and Carter Hickok.

CHRISTOPHER DUTCHER

settled at the Bay in 1790, where he built a tannery, near where the wheelwright shop of Warren Green now stands. On the location of the county seat at the village, he purchased the farm one mile south of the village, now owned and occupied by Benjamin F. Rugg. Here he built a tannery, on what has since been called the Dutcher brook, and was a prominent business man of the town until his death, which took place Feb. 4, 1814.

COL. HOLLOWAY TAYLOR,

from Northboro, Mass., came in about this time. He was an active and influential man, and considerable of a wit and humorist. His

piquant sayings were frequently quoted by the settlers.

DR. JOHN WARNER

was here as early as 1793. He came from Bennington with a large family, and was, for several years, the only physician in town. He was not a regular practitioner, but had large experience in the diseases at that time prevalent, and possessed great knowledge of the medicinal qualities of the indigenous plants of Vermont. In this knowledge of the medicinal botany of the country he probably had no equal, and in the diseases incident to a new country, he was successful to an extent rarely exceeded by any practitioner of the time.

WILLIAM NASON,

wife, one son and four daughters, came to St. Albans in 1796, from Epsom, N. H. Their effects were brought in four sleighs and one ox team. They were 7 days on the road. On their arrival here they were entertained by Major Amos Morrill, who lived at the Bay, on the farm now owned by Nelson Buck. They next moved to the farm which they afterward occupied, one mile south of the village, and which is now owned by Theron Webster. A small framed house stood upon this lot, in which a Mr. Hibbard kept a small store. Mr. Nason made extensive additions to this building, and, shortly after, opened a tavern which he kept during his life, which closed in December, 1810.

Hall, Crane & Pomeroy had a store at this time on the lot now owned by J. Dorsey Taylor. Daniel Ryan came in 1797. His store was on the ground now occupied by the house of Mrs. Dr. Stevens. He built and occupied the house next north of this, now owned by Hiram Bellows. His ashery was on the Stevens brook, on the south side of Welden Street, near Main. He was an industrious, prudent and thrifty man, and at the time of his death Feb. 8, 1810, was the richest man in the County of Franklin. Gen. John Nason, who came here with his father in 1796, says that at that time, the Greens, David Powers, Lewis Walker and Elijah Davis, lived in log-houses in the south part of the town.

A. Mr. Brush lived on the Gilman farm. Samuel Calkins lived where D. R. Potter now lives, and kept a tavern. David Nichols lived in a log-house near the gate of the old cemetery. Mr. Welden lived on the spot now occupied by the house of Henry M. Stevens. There was a log-house on the corner of Main and Congress streets, covered, like the others, with bark, its windows of paper and chimney of split-sticks, plastered with clay. The green was at that time covered with a heavy growth of timber, chiefly maple, from which sugar was made every Spring. Dr. Seth Pomeroy was post-master; the mails were brought from Burlington once a week. William Coit built a large house near where the Congregational church now stands. This was afterwards occupied by Dr. Levi Simmons. The frame was raised in June, 1796. The first jail of the county of Franklin was in the back part of this building. The second was the old basswood jail, which was erected in 1800, on what is now Bank street, just west of the house of Samuel Williams. The third jail was built, on the corner where the Episcopal church now stands, in 1810. This was burned Dec. 25, 1813, and rebuilt in the year following. The fourth was erected on the site of the present jail in 1824. It was burned in March, 1827. A prisoner confined in the debtor's room, came near being destroyed with the building. The flames had made such progress before being discovered, that the door of his cell could not be reached, and he was rescued, through an opening made, with some difficulty, in the roof. The present jail was erected in 1852. The first court-house, a neat and well finished building, was erected in 1800. This was succeeded by the one now occupied, in 1830. The Methodist church was built in 1820. The first Episcopal church in 1825. The one now in use in 1858. The first Congregational church was built in 1826, the second being the one now occupied, was finished in 1862. The first academy was built in 1800, the second in 1828, and the third and present spacious and commodious building in 1858. The ground on which the public buildings of the town were to be erected, was selected by the voters in town-meeting, assembled June 12. 1792. Col. Robert Cochran, Capt. Ford and Stephen Pearl were appointed a committee, "to set the stake for the center," which was done a few days afterward. The county of Franklin embraced three towns of the present county of Grand Isle, and the selection of St. Albans as the county seat, followed in 1800 by the erection of a court-house and jail, gave to it a new importance.

As the reputation of the people of St. Albans, at this period, has been severely assailed, it is proper here to say that a calm investigation of facts discloses with what levity the most of them have been made.

It is true that a considerable number of speculators and adventurers, with no particular calling, were attracted to the new and rising town; many of whom were men of dissolute and vicious habits. Assimilating with some of the citizens of like taste with themselves, they, for a time, gave tone to society, and brought upon the substantial settlers of the town a reputation they by no means deserved. Some of them were open and shameless gamblers; others, intemperate, licentious and profane, disregardful of the Sabbath and frequent disturbers of the public peace. In their drunken carousals, they would occasionally sally out to the neighboring settlements; where their boisterous shouts and obscene jokes tended greatly to disgust the orderly and quiet people in their secluded homes. On one occasion, a band of these silly inebriates started from the village at the hour of midnight, passing along the old stage-road to Georgia, blowing a conch-shell, and calling out in stentorian tones, "awake ye dead and come to judgment." But the men who were engaged in felling the forest, and opening up farms, had not the slightest sympathy with these reprehensible men. They were, for the most part, a hard-working, temperate and thrifty class. Their tastes and habits were simple, and they lived in great harmony. In the long days of summer, before the evening-twilight had faded from the sky, the light of their cabins was extinguished, and every soul in bed. They were up before the sun, ready for the labors of the day. That such people had no sympathy with the reckless and depraved adventurers, who were seeking to live by their wits, may be gathered from the action of the town, on matters connected with the advancement of virtue and morality among them. They voted, as early as 1796, when the town contained less than 500 inhabitants, to raise money by tax upon the grand list to hire a preacher. The town records show frequent movements afterward, in the same direction. May 9, 1803, the freemen, in open town-meeting, voted a formal call to Rev. Joel Foster, to settle with them in the gospel ministry, on a salary of $500 per annum, to be raised by tax upon the grand-list. The call, with Mr. Foster's reply thereto and the subsequent negotiation, are all spread upon the records of the town and prove the earnestness of the people, in their desire to promote sound morality and religion. An absurd tradition, that there were horse races in early times on the Sabbath, is easily disposed of. At the time when they were said to have occurred, there were not a dozen consecutive rods of road in the township, over which a horse could be driven beyond a walk.

The first settled minister of the town was Rev. Jonathan Nye, who was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, March 5, 1805. A full account of the ministry of Mr. Nye, will be given in connection with the history of the several churches of the town. Considerable improvement in the habits and morals of the people, was manifest from this time. It was not at once, however, that the Sabbath congregations presented the staid and orderly appearance, common in older communities. Gen. Levi House, a lawyer of ability and one of the leading men in the town, unfortunately became addicted to intemperance. In a state of partial intoxication, he, on a Sabbath day, decided to attend church, and entered while Mr. Nye was proceeding with his sermon. He had not been long in his seat before he made an audible response to a question propounded by the preacher. This was repeated, when Col. Seth Pomeroy, acting as tithing man (one of whose duties it was to preserve order during public worship), called out from the gallery, "silence down there." Gen. House, turning his glassy eyes in the direction of the gallery, with maudlin tone exclaimed, "silence up there." Gen. House was for some years a very successful lawyer, and accumulated considerable property. He built a large and expensive house, which occupied the site of the residence of H. R. Beardsley, but became at length miserably poor, and died of intemperance, March 30, 1813, aged 44 years.

TRAGIC EVENTS.

The trade and business of St. Albans suffered considerably during the existence of the embargo and non-intercourse laws. During the war which followed, however, the growth and prosperity of the town were advanced, rather than impeded, by the events which occurred. The stores and shops of the village were kept well stocked, and there

existed a fair demand for merchandise and manufactured articles from the surrounding towns. The foundations of some of the best properties in the village were laid during these years. An active contraband traffic sprang up with Canada, the center of which was here, and which added to the floating population, numbers who were engaged in smuggling operations. The people on each side of the line, seemingly by mutual understanding, not only abstained from all irritating and hostile acts, but actually lived on terms of friendship and good neighborhood with each other throughout the war. Sleigh-rides and pleasure parties, from both sides were not infrequent.

Smuggling was pursued with considerable activity. The extreme scarcity and high price of all foreign goods were such as to justify great risk. Collisions between the revenue officers and the smugglers occurred frequently along the frontier, and in several cases with fatal results.

HARRINGTON BROOKS,

of St. Albans, a young man 24 years of age, having a wife and two children, both daughters, was shot and instantly killed, while attempting to escape from the custom-house officials with a skiff-load of salt. He was on his return from St. Johns in Canada, accompanied by Miner Hilliard, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1811, and had passed the revenue post of Wind-mill Point. He was pursued by the collector, Samuel Buel, in a boat with John Walker and George Graves as oarsmen. They came up with him about 9 o'clock A. M. near two rocky shoals or islets, one of which is called Gull island, lying off the west shore of Alburgh. The skiff drew less water than the revenue boat, and Brooks kept in shoal water where Buel could not board him. The latter demanded a surrender, when a parley ensued. Brooks told the collector that he had only 7 bushels of salt; that it belonged to five different families who wanted to cure their pork; that there was no salt to be had at St. Albans, and that he would pay him the duties if he would accept the same and allow him to proceed. Buel told him that he should seize the boat and its loading. Brooks replied that he must catch him first. He started and kept on rowing around the shore of the islands, keeping his skiff where the water was so shallow that the revenue boat could not reach him. The chase continued for some time, when Buel ordered Walker to fire. He obeyed, and discharged a load of duck-shot, twelve of which penetrated the breast of the unfortunate man. He pulled open his shirt and exclaimed, "See what they have done," and fell forward dead upon the loading of the boat, covering the salt-bags with his blood. His boat, containing his dead body, was then towed by the revenue boat to the Alburgh shore, to a place where a store was at that time kept by Mr. Alexander Scott. Here an inquest was holden, the body laid out and provided with a shroud by Mr. Scott and Duncan McGregor, and, during the night, forwarded to his late home. A large and excited crowd awaited the arrival of the remains, and the indignation expressed at the course of Buel was severe. The funeral services were attended by a large and sorrowing congregation. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. George W. Powers, who delivered a funeral discourse, from Job xiv. 1, 2. The excitement which followed this deplorable event, aggravated by the extreme party virulence which at times prevailed, was very great, and continued for a long time. Mr. Walker, who fired the fatal shot, although in obedience to his superior officer, was full of distress on account of it. It threw a cloud of gloom over his entire after life. He died at Albany, while a member of the legislature of the state of New York, to which he had been elected from the county of Clinton, in Jan. 1832.

SILAS GATES.

One of the most deplorable events, that ever took place in the town, occurred on the evening of Nov. 4, 1813. The great excitement it awakened at the time, and the influence which followed it, and which can be hardly said to have ceased, even at the present day, are sufficient to justify its introduction here. Silas Gates, of St. Albans, was shot and mortally wounded by Alva Sabin, of Georgia. The third brigade of the third division of the militia of Vermont, which included the entire county of Franklin, was called into the service of the General government *en masse* and marched out of the state, and stationed at Champlain N. Y. This singular and unaccountable act, by which the Vermont frontier for 40 miles, denuded of its entire military force, and which was employed, in the guarding of the territory, of the great and powerful state of New York, was severely

censured by men of all parties. It was urged, that supposing Vermont to be under obligation, to furnish troops to be taken beyond her borders, for the defence of sister states; why were those troops not taken from counties lying remote from the frontier? Why invite an invasion from Canada, by removing the natural defenders of the Vermont border and sending them out of the state? These questions could receive no very satisfactory answer, and the general temper was unquiet and sullen. The able bodied, arms-bearing portion of the population having been removed, there remained few indeed except the old men and boys to gather in and secure the fall harvest. In many fields might be seen the white haired old grandfather, toiling with his stripling grandsons, through the chilly month of October, and nearly to the setting in of winter, in the gathering and housing of the crops. Many of the soldiers, uneasy under the thought of the loss which their absence was occasioning, quietly slipped away from camp without leave, and went home. To such an extent had this proceeded, that a few only over 300 were left in camp. Among those who had gone to their homes was Silas Gates. He was not quite 20 years of age and was, both physically and socially, one of the most splendid young men of the town. His family likewise was one of the highest respectability. Sergeant Henry Gibbs and private Alva Sabin of Capt. Asahel Langworthy's rifle company, were sent by their commanding officer to St. Albans to bring back deserters, including young Gates. During the evening of Nov. 4th, they called upon him at his father's house, and after some conversation he agreed to accompany them. The three started from the house, and had proceeded a short distance, when Gates went back for something which he said he had forgotten, but, instead of returning, he raised a window through which he passed, and started off on a run through an orchard on the north side of the house. Sabin being at the corner of the house, discovered him escaping, and called to him twice to stop, and threatened to fire upon him in case he did not. Gates kept on running, and at a distance of 25 rods Sabin fired. The ball took effect above the hip and near the spine. He lingered 5 days and 5 hours, when he died. Political feeling ran high, and the opponents of the government and the war seemed carried away by a spirit of fierce and vindictive wrath. They would have sacrificed Sabin at once, but the supporters of the administration and the war promptly rallied to his support and entered upon his defence. He was indicted for murder, and tried at the December term of the Supreme Court for 1813. There were present the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, chief judge, the Hon. Daniel Farrand and Jonathan H. Hubbard, assistant judges, Ebenezer Marvin, jr., State's attorney, Aldis & Gadcomb and Cornelius P. Van Ness, attorneys for the defence. The jury did not agree, standing three for acquittal and nine for conviction of man-slaughter, and were soon discharged by the Court Jan. 3d, 1814. A second trial took place in December, 1814, before the same court, when the jury again were not agreed, standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction of man-slaughter. At the December term of the court in 1815, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the State, and the case was ended. People of all parties, including the relatives of the deceased, came at length to the conclusion that Mr. Sabin should be acquitted of all blame. He was but 20 years of age at the time and of course had little or no experience of the life of a soldier. His prisoner was escaping and he supposed it to be his duty to fire. It was about 8 o'clock of a cloudy evening, and Gates was running through an orchard set thick with apple-trees. He hastily drew up his gun and fired. By one of those singular acts of Divine Providence which men call chance, the ball even at the distance of 25 rods took fatal effect. Probably no one ever regretted this melancholly affair more than Mr. Sabin. He after this became a Baptist preacher in the town of Georgia, from which he was elected for several years representative to the General Assembly of Vermont. He was afterwards elected state senator from Franklin Co., judge of the county court, secretary of state for Vermont, and finally had two elections to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Another tragic affair occurred a short time after the killing of Gates, which created a great excitement in the County of Grand Isle, as well as in the surrounding country. The occurrence to which we allude, took place in Isle La Motte, but as the offenders were committed to jail in St. Albans, and tried here, the affair may be considered as belonging to the

history of this town, and deserving a place in this sketch. During the war three sailors, from our fleet on the lake, went ashore with a subordinate officer, and visited the dwelling-house of Judge Hill who kept an Inn on the Island. After they had tarried in the house a short time, Judge Hill, for some reason which has not been fully explained, took up a musket and called on the men to surrender as his prisoners. The officer in command ordered his men to fire. They accordingly did so, and Judge Hill was killed on the spot. The sailors, with the officer, then left the house, and took refuge on board the vessel to which they belonged. The people of the town were highly excited, as Judge Hill was one of the most respectable men in the place.

The next day an officer and posse of men were sent on board the vessel to arrest the offenders. Commodore McDonough, who was in command of the fleet, surrendered the three sailors, but refused to give up the officer who had accompanied them. The sailors were committed to jail in St. Albans, and were indicted and tried for murder at the next term of the court. The charge of the presiding judge was unfavorable to the prisoners, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced them to the State prison for life. It was generally thought that, although the sailors were legally guilty, they were not morally so, as they were in that condition in life that required an unreserved obedience to the orders of their superiors. At the next session of the Legislature they were all unconditionally pardoned.

At the trial of the sailors there was evidence tending to show that sailors from the American vessels on the lake were in the habit of visiting Judge Hill's house, unaccompanied by an officer, and that at the time of the homicide in question, he knew the character of the men, and that they belonged to McDonnough's Squadron. It was, however, conjectured by some that he supposed they were British sailors, and that he intended to make them prisoners; and for that purpose stepped into an adjacent room and got a musket, and in a threatening manner, as we have mentioned, demanded their surrender. If such were the facts, the conduct of Judge Hill on the occasion may be in a measure accounted for. But it did not appear that he had sufficient assistance at hand to carry such intentions into effect.

In 1814, occurred the invasion of the State of New York, by a British force under the command of Sir George Provost, numbering about 14,000 men, and the memorable battle of Plattsburgh. Only the part which the people of St. Albans took therein, will be here stated. That an expedition, having for its object the invasion of the territory of the United States, was in preparation at Montreal, was a fact well understood. Its destination was soon disclosed, and Sunday, Sept. 4th, hand-bills, containing a proclamation of Gov. Provost, reached St. Albans, and were circulated among the people. The proclamation was printed on narrow slips of paper—announced the invasion of the country, and promised protection to all who remained at their homes, and abstained from acts of hostility, and was signed R. Brisbane, Adjutant General. On Monday, Sept. 5th, the magistrates, composing the board of civil authority of the town, came together for deliberation, and as Gov. Chittenden (at that time governor of the State,) had declined to call out the militia to aid in repelling the invading force, they decided to call on the people to volunteer for that purpose. They also sent out influential citizens to rouse the neighboring towns to arms. On Tuesday the 6th, the annual State election was holden, and the freemen were very generally present. After the votes had been deposited, a fife and drum were heard, and all who were willing to go to the defense of their country at Plattsburgh, were requested to fall in after the music. Eighty men, mostly democrats, volunteered promptly, and after taking a few turns on the green, were paraded. It was decided to start immediately. A number of citizens who had teams, offered to convey the men to South Hero, and about sunset they left, to cross at the sand-bar. The wind was blowing fresh and Sanford Gadcomb, one of the most promising young lawyers of Vermont, who was on horseback, was swept off the bar and saved only by the extraordinary power and endurance of his horse, who swam with him a distance of two miles, and brought him safe to land.* The men remained over Wednesday on South Hero, awaiting transportation to Plattsburgh. Here they organized as a military company and chose Samuel H. Farnsworth captain, and Daniel Dutcher, lieutenant. On Thursday they were ferried across the lake to Plattsburgh, where they reported to Gen. Macomb, and were by

* See paper dictated by the late Jona. Blaisdell—in connection with his biography—after this paper.—*Ed.*

him ordered to Pike's cantonment on the Saranac. The company participated with honor in the fighting which followed, and particularly on Sunday, when they aided in repulsing a heavy attack by a column of the enemy, who had forded the river and were in full march upon the American forts. The only casualty, was the severe wounding of Mr. Robert Lovell, a hero of the Revolution. He persisted in facing the entire British column, retreating backward, and continuing to load and fire. His companions remonstrated with him unavailingly. Nothing could induce him to turn his back to the foe, and he was, at length, hit by a musket-ball, in the abdomen, lingered for months in a most critical condition, but at length recovered and lived to a great age. Very few able bodied men remained behind. There were individual members of the Federal party, who were so far controlled by partisan feeling, as not only to refrain from volunteering, but to with-hold encouragement to others to do so. But very many of that party were among the most active and vigorous in procuring recruits, arms and stores. From most of the houses throughout the town, the fathers, the elder sons, and all capable of handling a gun, had gone. Those who remained were filled with most distressing anxiety. The week wore away with no tidings from the seat of war. The drift of travel set strongly towards Plattsburgh. At every hour of the day, and throughout the night, huge farm wagons were passing, filled with browned and stalwart men, armed with guns of various paterns. But none returned. On Thursday, a deserter from the British force came along and reported that their fleet lay at Ash island, ready for battle, and that, with the first change of wind to the north, it would sail up the lake to engage Mac Donough. Very great confidence was expressed by all in Com. Mac Donough, but it was well known that his fleet was inferior to that of the British. The name of every vessel in either fleet, with the number of guns she carried, was well known and repeated twenty times a day, even by the school boys. Could Mac Donough prevail against such disparity of force, was a question frequently put and one which occasioned grave foreboding.

On Sabbath morning, Sept. 11th, the wind blew fresh from the north. A little after 7 o'clock, the town was startled by a tremendous cannonade directly west, which shook the houses and caused every thing moveable to jar and rattle, as if an earthquake were in progress. This was conjectured to be a signal of the approach of the fleet, to the army at Plattsburgh, to commence the action. A general movement of the people to the hill tops then commenced. From these heights the British war-vessels were distinctly seen, proudly bearing on a southerly course, and at length, rounding Cumberland-head. Shortly after 9, a. m., the action commenced—Plattsburgh bay was covered with a dense canopy of smoke, the solid earth trembled under the thunder of the broadsides, and the progress of the distant battle was watched with most intense anxiety. Over 2 hours of terrific cannonading had passed when the thunder lulled and soon ceased altogether. The firing continued briskly upon the land, but for better or for worse, it was all over upon the water. The gallant Mac Donough if alive, was either a victor or a captive. The people slowly and silently returned to their homes, and it was not until after sunset, that a horseman rapidly passing, communicated the electrifying intelligence of the defeat and capture of the British fleet. The volunteers, for lack of transportation, did not return until the Wednesday after the battle. All parties now joined in doing them honor. A public dinner was given them soon after their return, to which was added a torch-light procession at evening, in which both political parties participated.

The summer of 1816 was long remembered as the cold season. There were frost and snow once at least, during each month. In July and August snow did not actually lie upon the earth, but minute descending flakes were plainly visible. On the 9th and 10th of June, quite a flurry fell and the surface of the ground was frozen. Corn was killed to the roots, but sprouted again, and attained a respectable growth. A heavy frost about Sept. 10th, just as the young ears were ready for roasting, destroyed the entire crop, and there was not a sound ear of corn harvested in the county of Franklin. In the spring of 1817, seed-corn was sold in St. Albans at $4 per bushel. Ordinary flour was imported from Troy and Montreal, and sold at from $15 to $17 per barrel. A number of the inhabitants clubbed together, and sent Pierpont Brigham to Chambly in Canada, to purchase a sloop load of wheat. This was delivered at St. Albans bay at a cost of $2,50 per bushel. The scarcity of bread-stuffs was so great, that the earliest ripe grain was at once cut, dried by artificial heat and ground to flour. The cold season gave a great impetus to the spirit of emigration to the milder climate of the West, and numbers removed to the, at that

time, new State of Ohio. To such an extent did emigration progress, that during the decade ending in 1820, the population increased but 27.

In the year of 1820, the first and only execution in the county of Franklin, took place in St. Albans. This was the hanging of Luther Virginia, for the murder of Rufus W. Jackson, in the town of Highgate, Nov. 14, 1819. Virginia was a youngerly colored man of intemperate and dishonest habits. He had worked for Mr. Herrick, an innkeeper at Highgate Falls, and was convicted of stealing money from the till of the bar, and was sentenced to a term in the State's prison. After the expiration of his sentence, he settled in Canada, near the line of Highgate. Sunday afternoon, November 14th, he came to Herricks', partially intoxicated, and demanded liquor. This being denied him, he became quarrelsome and had some angry words with Jackson, who was present. He was finally expelled from the house and started, as was supposed, for home. Jackson, at sunset, started on horseback to go to the north part of the town, crossed the bridge over Missisquoi river and ascended the hill beyond, when he was knocked from his horse by Virginia, with a stake taken from a fence near by, and beaten to death. Virginia drew the lifeless body out of the road, and the riderless horse returned to the tavern. This created alarm for the safety of Jackson, and a party started off to search for him. The body was soon found and Virginia was captured before morning, at his home in Canada, and lodged in the jail at St. Albans. Jackson's watch was found secreted in his bed. He was convicted of wilful murder at a special session of the Supreme Court, Dec. 13, 1819, and sentenced to be hung between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 o'clock, P. M., Jan. 14, 1820. This sentence was carried into execution by Shiverie Holmes, the sheriff of the county of Franklin, in the field on the north side of Congress street, opposite Gov. Smith's stock-barn. Virginia attended his own funeral service at the Court House, which was conducted by Rev. Phineas Culver, who preached a sermon from Genesis IX, 6, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." The execution was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

In anticipation of the opening of the canal, connecting the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Hudson, at Troy, two canal boats were built at St. Albans during the summer of 1823, viz. the Gleaner, by N. W. Kingman, Julius Hoyt and John Taylor, and the Commerce, by the brothers Hungerford of Highgate. The former of these was completed in September 1823, and under the command of Capt. Wm. Burton, with a cargo of wheat and potatoes, was the first boat which passed through the canal. The little vessel in consequence of this, attained no little celebrity and honor. A full account of her first trip to New York and her reception on the way, is given on page 681 of Vol. 1, of this work. The new facilities afforded to trade with the great cities of the country, by the completion of the canal, were of incalculable value to western Vermont. Business of all kinds, at St. Albans, improved, and the enterprise of its citizens received a new impulse. The steamer Franklin was built at St. Albans bay in the year 1827. A full account of this vessel will be found upon page 694 of the seventh number of this work.

Nov. 4, 1826 a charter for a steam-boat company by the legislature of the State, was granted to Julius Hoyt and others, under the name of the St. Albans steam-boat company. The company was organized during the winter following; and N. W. Kingman was appointed president, and L. L. Dutcher, clerk. This company built the steam-boat Mac Donough, to run as a ferry boat between St. Albans and Plattsburgh, touching at the islands of North and South Hero. This enterprise, although of small advantage to its projectors, was of great convenience to the community at large.

The rebellion of the French population of Canada, against the rule of the sovereign of England in 1837, was the cause of no ordinary excitement, among the people along the northern frontier. A history of that abortive attempt at revolution, does not properly come within the province of this publication, but so far as it was connected with our own history, it is entitled to notice. That the people of this country should have regarded with indifference the struggles of a conquered race, however unpromising, to throw off a foreign domination and establish a government and institutions of their own, was not for a moment to be expected. When the discomfited leaders sought safety by flight to the territory of the United States, they were received with the hospitality always awarded to unfortunate political adventurers, in common with all who seek an asylum among us. In the early days of the rebellion, several gentlemen, having become subjects of suspicion to the officers of the government and in danger of arrest, left their homes for a season and took up a temporary residence in St. Albans.

Among these were R. S. M. Bouchette, a young gentleman of high family connection, splendid abilities, and fine personal appearance; Doctor Cyril Cate, a young physician of influence and promise, and P. P. Demary, a respectable notary of St. Johns, with others of more or less distinction in their communities. A much larger number of refugees, located themselves at the neighboring village of Swanton. They were for the most part exceedingly quiet and undemonstrative, making no apparent effort to enlist sympathy for their cause, or to excite ill will against the British government. But they did not remain idle. They secured two small pieces of cannon, some muskets of various paterns, and a small quantity of amunition and stores. These were mainly purchased with money, but it is probable that some portion of them were contributed by sympathizing friends. It was their plan to force their way through the loyal population of the border, to the French country beyond. Having been reinforced by the arrival of 70 habitans from L' Acadie, and numbering in all just 96 men, they left the village of Swanton Falls, December 6th at 2 o'clock, 30 m. P. M. The men from L'Acadie had marched during the whole of the preceding night, and were worn and fatigued. As soon as they had crossed the province line, they commenced enforcing levies, upon the loyal opponents, of horses and provisions. When the party left Swanton. and again when they reached the forks of the road at Saxe's mills and turned to the right, intelligence was sent forward to the British authorities of their movements. In a straggling and disorderly manner, they were proceeding slowly, entering the houses by the way, when at about 8 o'clock P. M. they were fired upon by a body of militia at Moore's corners. This militia force consisted of several hundred men, thoroughly armed and well supplied with ammunition. From a chosen position by the road side, on a steep, rocky hill, they kept up an irregular fire upon the invaders. The rebel party were rallied, as soon as it was possibie, in the darkness and confusion, and proceeded to return the fire as well as they were able, by firing in the direction from whence the attack seemed to come, but without a living object against which to direct their aim. They stood the fire directed upon them for about 15 minutes when they broke and retreated back to Swanton, leaving one dead and two wounded men with most of their stores behind. The two iron pieces of cannon as well as the stores were lost, by reason of some of the horses which were drawing them being shot. Among the wounded was M. Bouchette, who received a severe wound in the foot, from a musket ball just forward of the ankle joint. He had displayed undaunted bravery and coolness while under fire, and his unlucky adventure was very generally deplored. He was taken before P. P. Russel, a magistrate of Phillipsburgh, 2 miles from the scene of action, by whom he was sent under guard, to the military post of Isle Aux Noix. The hospitality extended to the refugees, and the aid and comfort which it was alleged, had been afforded them by the people of the States, greatly exasperated the loyal people of Canada. Bitter denunciation of sympathizers, and acrimonous strictures upon the course of the American population along the frontier, were the staple burden of the loyal journals. These were replied to with equal bitterness by the American press, and the war of words became severe. The Montreal Herald threatened the Editor of the Burlington Free Press, "with a noose," and was very rancorous in its attacks upon our citizens. Many public meetings were holden on this side of the line, at which exciting speeches were made, and resolutions of an inflammatory character passed. On the 19th of December, a meeting of the citizens of Franklin County was holden at St. Albans, at which 2000 people were present. A committee, through their chairman, the late Henry Adams, made report, that "the following facts are clearly established by the testimony of numbers of intelligent and credible witnesses, whose affidavits are hereto annexed, viz.

1. That frequent threats have been publicly made, by men of standing, both at St. Armand and Missisquoi Bay, to burn the villages of St. Albans and Swanton Falls, and the dwellings of citizens in other places.

2. That frequent threats have been made by men of standing in Canada, to cross the line and kidnap those Canadian patriots who have fled to our territory for protection from British tyranny.

3. That armed men acting as British guards, and under the command of a British officer, have often been seen at night on this side of the line; and on, one occasion, while in our own territory, made proposals for the kidnapping of one of our own citizens.

4. That a large number of our most worthy citizens in various parts of the country, have been threatened, as well by the armed guards stationed along the line, as from other quarters, with arrest, imprisonment and trial by court

martial, for acts done and opinions expressed within the jurisdiction of the United States—and that lists containing the names of our citizens have been given to the armed guards, with orders to arrest the persons therein named.

5. That several of our citizens have been arrested by the armed guards without any just cause, have been prevented from pursuing their lawful business, detained under arrest for several hours; stripped of their clothes and otherwise treated with abuse and insult.

6. That some of the leaders of the tory faction in Canada, relying on the forbearance of our fellow citizens, have come among us and disturbed the public peace, brandishing their pistols in places of public resort.

The affidavits alluded to in the report, were all read to the meeting, and fully sustained the assertions of the committee.

Feb. 14, 1838, some 200 or 300 of the rebel force crossed the line to Caldwell's manor, under the command of Doctors Nelson and Cote, and encamped for the night about 2 miles from the line. On mustering their party the next morning, it was ascertained that quite a proportion of the men had deserted during the night. A superior British force was marching to attack them and they drew back to the line, when they surrendered to Gen. John E. Wool, of the U. S. Army. This was the last attempt of the so-called patriots to enter Canada in this quarter, with an armed military force. From this time the excitement began to subside. A party of desperadoes, in the latter part of April, crossed the line from Canada in the night and burned several barns in the town of Highgate. Barns and other buildings were fired in several places in Canada. A militia force, under Gen. Nason, was stationed along the line in Highgate, to guard against the commission of hostile acts by either side. This measure was successful and after a few weeks the troops were recalled and discharged. It was several years before the angry feeling, which had been excited, disappeared, but it gave way at length and peace was fully restored. After the public mind had become tranquil, it was the general conviction that there had been a great deal of unnecessary and not very creditable excitement, and that the wrong was not confined to either side. If the people of Canada had indulged in rash and threatening language, it was known that throughout the entire winter they had been kept in a state of constant agitation and alarm by reports that invasion from the United States, by an armed horde of rebels and sympathizers, was imminent. These reports were put in circulation by mischief-loving persons, who were amusing themselves by practicing upon the credulity of their neighbors. They did not hesitate to couple with this fictitious invasion the names of men of influence and standing, on this side of the line, as actively countenancing and abetting it. These idle reports being believed, was the principal cause of the intemperate utterances and threats to which allusion has been made.

MURDER CASE IN FAIRFIELD.

On Sunday, Oct. 16, 1842, Eugene Clifford, residing in the north part of Fairfield, murdered his wife and infant child, by drowning in Fairfield pond. He was a deserter from the British army and had come to Fairfield where he married Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore, a widow who owned a farm of some 50 acres. He had been told, and, being an ignorant man probably believed, that if he outlived his wife and child, this farm would be his own, and it is supposed that he then formed the purpose of bringing about their death.* He invited his wife to cross the pond with him in a log-canoe and she was never seen again alive. In the course of an hour or two, he came back to the neighborhood with the report that his wife, in the act of adjusting a shawl around her infant, had fallen out of the canoe and that both were drowned. Mrs. Clifford wore a silk shawl, a valuable one which she had brought over from Ireland, and the infant was wrapped in a woolen blanket shawl. The bodies were recovered the next day. That of the infant had floated quite a distance and that of the mother was hooked up in water about 10 feet deep. But the shawls were not upon the bodies nor could they be found. This increased the suspicion, already existing, that Clifford was the murderer. The agitation of the public mind became intense. People, for several miles around, came in, and a vigorous search was made for the missing shawls. They would not sink, and, unless carried off, must float to

*In an unfinished account of this murder and trial by the late Col. Perley, among his papers for Fairfield, it is stated that Clifford was reputed guilty at the time, of an intimacy with a woman whom he thought he could marry if he could only remove his wife,—*Ed.*

the shore. Every foot of the shore and the entire surface of the pond was carefully examined, but no traces of the missing articles were found. Clifford was in the charge of keepers and the search, for the day, was given up. On the following night the wife of Mr. Stephen Marvin dreamed that she started to look for the shawls, that she crossed the road in front of her dwelling, got over the fence, then went through a field to a second fence athwart which a large hemlock tree had fallen; that she got over this fence, walked a short distance on the prostrate tree, and into a patch of woods where trees had been overturned by the wind; thence passed to ground, near the shore of the pond, covered by a thick growth of brush; and that there, in a shallow hole in the sand, and but partially covered, she found the shawls. On awaking, she made known the dream and expressed her entire confidence in being able to go directly to the spot and finding the shawls. She invited her husband to go with her, but he thought so lightly of the dream that he declined. A neighbor, by the name of Bailey, however, offered to go and they set out together. She had never been over the ground, but proceeded, finding everything precisely as she saw it in her dream, and, at the end of the search came upon the shawls still wet as when the murderer buried them two days before.—Clifford was tried at the April term of the Court, at St. Albans, where the above facts were fully given in evidence and he was convicted of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged after the expiration of one year from his sentence, April 21, 1843, and in the meantime, and until the punishment of death was inflicted on him, to be committed to solitary imprisonment in the State Prison at Windsor. The execution of the sentence was not ordered by the governor, and the prisoner became a raving maniac, and, in this condition, died.

Previous to the introduction of Railroads, this, and the other towns of the county were in a state of partial isolation. The islands composing the County of Grand Isle cut us off from the main channel of the lake, which was the great highway of travel. In early times, the merchants, and others who had occasion to visit New-York, proceeded on horseback to Troy and from thence by sloop.—Goods were freighted from New-York to Troy by sloop, forwarded by wagons to Whitehall, and, from thence, by sailing vessels to St. Albans Bay. When a line of steam-boats was established upon the lake, it was only of partial benefit to this part of the country. To reach them a land journey to Burlington was necessary, that being the nearest port at which they touched. The establishment of a steam-ferry to Plattsburg, in 1828, made a connection with the through passenger steamboats at that point, but little was gained, however, since transhipment at either point, was unavoidable. The markets of Boston and the great manufacturing regions at the east, could hardly be said to be available to us at all. The trade with that section, which has since increased to such immense proportions, had no existence. The project of a rail-road, by which we could have easy and uninterrupted communication with all parts of the country, was received and entertained with universal favor. Several rail-road charters were granted by the legislature at the session of 1843, among which were charters for the Rutland & Burlington and Vermont Central Rail-Roads. The directors of the latter road claimed that their charter gave them the right to build their road across the sand-bar to South Hero, to connect with a road which had been located from Ogdensburgh to Plattsburgh, N. Y. To this the directors of the Rutland & Burlington objected. A movement was then made for a charter to an independent company, to build the road from Burlington northward to effect a connection with roads to the city of Montreal, and, also, with the one to be constructed from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburgh. In October, 1845, mainly through the efforts of the late Hon. John Smith, the charter of the Vermont & Canada Rail-Road was granted by the legislature. This was to run from some point upon the State line, in Highgate, thence southward to Burlington, with a branch passing across the sand-bar to South Hero. Books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of this company were opened June 8, 1847. At this time an attempt was made, by the president of the Rutland & Burlington Rail-Road company, to obtain the control of the new organization, by the employment of an agent to subscribe for a majority of the shares of its capital stock. The subscription was made, but in a clandestine manner, and was stricken off by the commissioners. The company was fully organized July 8, 1847,

by the appointment of seven directors and at a subsequent meeting of the latter, Hon. John Smith was appointed president, and Lawrence Brainerd, clerk. The project of a connection with the Ogdensburg road at Plattsburgh was, from the first, regarded as very unpromising, by those best acquainted with the locality. There were not wanting those, who advocated the erection of a bridge from South Hero to Cumberland Head, a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and in water of great depth. But the great majority of people understood well that the connection could be made only by a ferry and that, through the winter months, there could be no communication whatever, on account of ice. The Burlington papers demanded the abandonment of the project and that the connection of the Vermont roads with the Ogdensburgh should be made at Burlington. The directors of the Ogdensburgh road, at length, changed its location from Plattsburgh to Rouse's Point, where the channel of the lake is so narrow as to render bridging a matter of comparative ease. The attention of the public began to be strongly attracted to this new and apparently feasible route. The great capitalists of Boston and other places, whose funds had been hitherto the main support of the Vermont roads, hesitated to advance further aid, except on the condition that an unbroken line of railway could be secured to the great lakes of the West. The Vermont and Canada rail-road therefore, in compliance with the statute, gave legal notice that an application would be made to the legislature for changes in their charter, which would give them the right to locate their road to the west shore of Alburgh and to build and maintain a bridge from that point to the west line of the State. A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, Oct. 27, 1847. A contest ensued, which has few parallels in the history of legislation in this State. All the other rail-road interests in the State, with the exception of the Central, and the transportation interests of Lake Champlain combined to oppose the measure. The idea of "bridging the lake" was ridiculed as one of the most preposterous, ever indulged by sane men. Remonstrances, with hundreds of signatures from Burlington and towns to the south, and from all the villages on the New-York side of the lake, flooded the legislature. Even some of the towns, lying within a few miles of the projected road, sent in remonstrances signed by their principal men, embracing a large majority of their legal voters. They were also represented at the legislature by astute and busy lobbyists, who contributed to swell the clamor against the monstrous proposition. So fierce and vindictive was the onslaught, that one would have supposed, that the men who were endeavoring to furnish the last remaining link in the chain of rail-roads, binding the East and the West, had been guilty of some flagrant outrage against the peace and well-being of society. The brunt of this memorable contest was borne by St. Albans, and, to cripple her energies the more, a bill was introduced to remove the shire of the county to Sheldon. This was passed by the House but defeated in the Senate. To conciliate the opposition to the bridge, if possible, the friends of the bill offered several amendments to meet objections which had been made, and, at last, consented to a motion to strike out from the bill, everything relating to a bridge at Rouse's Point. But all concessions were in vain. The bill was still opposed with undiminished zeal, and, Nov. 10th, a motion to dismiss prevailed by a vote of 106 ayes to 80 noes. Two days afterward the Hon. George W. Foster, of the Senate, called up a bill which had been introduced, entitled an act in amendment of an act incorporating the Vermont & Canada Rail-Road Company, and the same was passed with but one dissenting voice. This bill was sent to the House of Representatives, and, on Nov. 15, was passed by a vote of 72 ayes to 70 noes. This act repealed "so much of the first section of the act incorporating said company as is expressed and contained in the words, *passing across the sand-bar to South Hero.*" Thus terminated this severe and exciting struggle; and if, at the time, the decision arrived at was not acquiesced in by all the parties concerned, its justice and wisdom have since been abundantly vindicated. The charter, as amended, proving satisfactory to the company a preliminary survey was ordered by the directors, at a meeting in Boston, Dec. 1, 1847. Henry R. Campbell was appointed engineer and Phaon Jarrett assistant. The road was formally located in August, 1848, and work thereon commenced in the month of September following. It was completed to St. Albans, Oct. 17, 1850. The first train came upon the

evening of the 18th, having among its passengers the members of the legislature from this county. A crowd had collected at the Lake street crossing, who received the train, the first which ever entered the County of Franklin, with hearty and vociferous cheers. The Troy & Montreal telegraph line was opened to St. Albans, Feb. 8, 1848. The building of the rail-road was followed by a steady increase of the business and considerable addition to the population of the town. Numbers of forehanded people from different towns in the county, took up their residence here and erected neat and tasteful buildings. In 1860, the offices, machine and repair shops, of the rail-road were located at St. Albans, which caused the removal hither of many valuable families, and the building up of a number of streets which had been opened.

RAID OF '64.

The raid of Oct. 19, 1864, having given to the town a notoriety, greater than any event which ever occurred within its bounds before or since, an accurate and full account will be expected in this place. A band of armed and desperate ruffians, in the interest of the slave-holders' rebellion, 22 in number, succeeded, by a secret and well planned movement, in robbing our banks in open day-light, and in escaping to their base of operations in Canada with their plunder. That a robbery so daring could be accomplished by a force so small, in a village of the population of St. Albans, has appeared to those unacquainted with the circumstances as something unaccountable. To effect it, it was necessary to make it a complete surprise. Our people, like those of New England villages generally, were occupied upon the day in question with their private affairs, in their offices, shops and stores, with no suspicion of danger, and with scarcely a weapon of defence. The rebel plan was indeed a bold one, and is conceded to have been ably and skillfully carried out. An impression has gone abroad, that the raiders came into the town in a body and proceeded to make an open attack upon our citizens, intimidating them into a state of passive submission, while they were despoiling the banks of their treasure and our people of their property. This is not true. Bennett H. Young, who it appeared afterward was the leader, accompanied by two others, came to town from St. Johns in Canada, Oct. 10th, and put up at the Tremont-house. Two others, on the same day, stopped at the American Hotel, and, on the next day, were followed by three others. These men were, (most of them at least) in and about the village up to the time of the raid, occupied in ascertaining the habits of the people, the situation of the banks and location of their safes—also the places where horses could be easiest obtained, when they should be ready to leave. They attracted no more attention than other strangers, who arrive more or less on every train, and put up at the hotels. One of those who stopped at the Tremont, was remarked as a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and was repeatedly heard reading aloud, an hour at a time. One of the charitable lady boarders, took him to be a student of theology. In order to ascertain to what extent fire-arms were possessed by the people, they made a fruitless endeavor to borrow guns for the alleged purpose of hunting. They called at the stores, making enquiries for trifling articles, entering into conversation freely with the proprietors and others. Young visited the residence of Gov. Smith, and politely desired the privilege of looking over the grounds and of inspecting the horses in the stables, which was accorded him. Oct. 18th two more came to breakfast at the Tremont, and were joined by four more at dinner. The greater part of these men were afterward identified, as those who had been boarding at the hotels in St. John's in Canada, for some days previous. On the 19th, the day of the raid, five came to dinner at the American, and six at the St. Albans House. Of these, it has been satisfactorily proven, that two came in a carriage from Burlington, and that the others alighted from the Montreal train which arrived at noon. They differed in nothing from ordinary travelers, except that they had side valises or satchels, depending from a strap over the right shoulder. They had learned that Tuesday, being market day, would be an unfavorable one for their purpose, but that the day following would be the dullest of the week, when there would probably be but very few people in the streets. It so happened that on this particular Wednesday, nearly 40 of the active men of the town were in Montpelier, in attendance upon the legislature, then in session, and at Burlington, awaiting the progress of important cases before the supreme court.—The names of the raiders, so far as has been ascertained, were Bennett H. Young, Squire

Turner Teavis, Alamanda Pope Bruce, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Marcus Spurr, Charles Moore Swager, George Scott, Caleb McDowal Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGrorty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronson Collins, and Wm. H. Hutchinson. They were mostly young men of from 20 to 26 years, except McGrorty, who was 38. The afternoon of Wednesday. Oct. 19th, was cloudy, threatening rain, and the streets were particularly quiet. By a preconcerted understanding, immediately after the town clock had struck the hour of three, the banks were entered, simultaneously, by men with revolvers concealed upon their persons. Collins, Spurr and Teavis, with two others, entered the St. Albans Bank. C. N. Bishop, the teller, sat by a front window, counting and assorting bank-notes, when the men entered, and going to the counter to see what was wanted, two of them pointed two pistols, each of large size, at his head, upon which, he sprang into the director's room in the rear, in which was Martin I. Seymour, another clerk, engaged with the books. Bishop, with Seymour, endeavored to close the door, but it was forced open with violence by the robbers, who seized them by the throat, pointing pistols at their heads, and saying in a loud whisper, "Not a word—we are confederate soldiers—have come to take your town—have a large force—we shall take your money, and if you resist, will blow your brains out—we are going to do by you, as Sheridan has been doing by us in the Shenandoah valley." On being told that resistance would not be made, they relaxed their hold, but with pistols still pointed, they kept guard over their prisoners, while the others proceeded rapidly to gather up and stow away, in their pockets and valises, the bank-notes on Bishop's table, and in the safe. A drawer under the counter containing $0,000 they failed to discover. Bags of silver containing $1500 were hauled out, from which they took about $400, saying, that the whole was "too heavy to take." While this was going on, the handle of the outside door was turned and one of the robbers admitted Samuel Breck, a merchant of the village, with $393 in his hand, who had come in to pay a note. A robber presented a pistol at his breast and said, "I will take that money." Mr. Breck told them that this money was private property, but it was taken and he was ordered to the back-room with Seymour and Bishop. Just after this, Morris Roach, a young lad, a clerk of Joseph Weeks, came with $210 in a bank book, to deposit. This was taken and the astonished boy dragged into the director's room with the others.—Collins had the appearance of an educated man, and while keeping guard over the bank officers, discoursed about Gen. Sheridan's doings, and said that theirs was an act of retaliation. Mr. Seymour remarked, that if they took the property of the bank as an act of war, they ought to give time to take an inventory of it, that they might make claim upon the government for indemnification.—Collins replied sharply, "G–d d–n your government, hold up your hands." He then administered an oath, that they should do nothing to the injury of the confederate government—that they would not fire upon any of the soldiers of that government then in this town—and that they should not report their (the robbers) presence here, until 2 hours after they had left. The robbers had found but a few hundred dollars in United States bonds, and no gold.* They knew that no bank would be doing business with so slender a basis, and were satisfied that, somewhere in the building, a large amount must be concealed. With the inevitable pistol pointed at his breast, Mr. Seymour was severely interrogated as to their United States bonds and gold. They failed, however, to intimidate him into any confession, that there were either bonds or gold in the bank. In the safe, through which they had nervously fumbled, was a large amount of U. S. bonds, in envelopes, belonging to private individuals and which had been deposited for safe keeping. The coolness and firmness of Mr. Seymour, saved these parties some $50,000. The robbers also overlooked, in their great haste, a bundle of St. Albans bank notes in sheets, regularly signed, but which had not been cut apart for use, to the amount of $50,000. It seems that they actually left behind, more money than they took from the bank. This happened probably from their being excited by liquor. They brought with them into the bank a rank atmosphere of alcoholic fumes, adding another to the many proofs already on record, of the intimate connection between ardent spirits and crime. The entire time

*The securites of the bank were mostly deposited in the Park Bank in New York.

occupied in the robbery of this bank, did not exceed 12 minutes. Hearing a report of fire-arms in the street, three went out. Two staid a few moments and backed out, with pistols pointed at their prisoners. Hutchinson and four others were deputed to rifle the coffers of the Franklin County Bank. Marcus W. Beardsley, the cashier, sat by the stove conversing with James Saxe. Jackson Clark, a wood-sawyer, was also in the room. Hutchinson came in shortly after three, and Mr. Beardsley arose and went behind the counter to see what was wanted. He wished to know what was the price of gold. Mr. Beardsley replied that the bank did not deal in it. J. R. Armington then came in with money to deposit, and Hutchinson was referred to him. While Mr. Beardsley was counting the money left by Armington, Hutchinson sold the latter two gold pieces for greenbacks. Saxe and Armington then went out, leaving Hutchinson standing at the counter, keeping up a conversation with Beardsley. Immediately after this, four others came in and stood in a corner of the room a few moments, when one of them advanced a few steps, put his hand deep into a side pocket, and drew out a heavy navy revolver, which he pointed directly at Beardsley, looking him straight in the eye, but without saying a word. Mr. Beardsley thought he must be some insane man at large; and at first was inclined to fly, but did not, and stood returning his gaze, when two of the others stepped forward, drawing their revolvers and pointing like the first, without a word from either. Hutchinson, who had kept his place at the counter, then said, in a low but very decided tone, "We are confederate soldiers. There are a hundred of us. We have come to rob your banks and burn your town." Clark, hearing this, made a dash for the door, but was ordered back with a threat of instant death if he moved. Hutchinson said, we want all your greenbacks, bills and property of every description. They came behind the counter and into the vault, taking possession of everything they supposed valuable. When they had secured their booty and were ready to leave, Hutchinson told Mr. Beardsley that he must go into the vault, where Clark had already been placed, for a second attempt to escape. Mr. Beardsley remonstrated against an act so inhuman, told him that the vault was air-tight, and that no man could live long in it, that he had got all their money and that if left out he would make no alarm. This did not move the savage in the least. He seized his unresisting prisoner by the arm, led him into the vault, and fastened the door. Beardsley supposed that they would carry into execution their threat to burn the town, and had before his imagination the horrid prospect of being burned alive. Hearing voices in the room, he rattled the iron door of his prison, and soon heard his name called by Armington. He told him how the door could be opened and was then released, his confinement having lasted about 20 minutes. As he emerged from the bank he saw the robbers galloping off in a body to the north.

Four persons were engaged in the robbery of the First National Bank. The only persons present at the time were Albert Sowles, the cashier, and Gen. John Nason, an old man, then nearly 90 years of age, and very deaf. Wallace, with another closely following, approached the counter, drew a revolver, cocked it, pointed at Sowles, and said, "You are my prisoner." He had also a revolver in his left hand. His manner was unsteady and nervous, his hands trembling as he pointed both pistols at Sowles and said further, "If you offer any resistance I will shoot you dead."—The other robber then came up and drew a revolver a foot and a half long. Two others then entered the bank, one of whom, McGrorty, went behind the counter to the safe, from whence he took bank-bills, treasury notes, and United States bonds, cramming the former in his pockets and tossing the latter to his fellow ruffians across the counter. While this was doing, Bruce stood just within the door keeping guard. Having disposed of the funds of the bank upon their persons and in their valises, they passed out of the door. Wm. H. Blaisdell then came into the bank and enquired what was going forward, and what these men were doing. Being told that they had robbed the bank, he stepped to the door and meeting one who was coming up the steps with pistol in hand, seized and threw him down, falling heavily upon him. Wallace and another robber called out, shoot him, shoot him. This not being a matter of easy accomplishment for the prostrate wretch in the hands of a powerful man like Blaisdell, his two companions came to the rescue. They held their pistols at Blaisdell's head and told him to relinquish his hold, or that they would

blow his brains out. Gen. Nason, who stood upon the steps, mildly suggested that "two upon one was not fair play." Blaisdell seeing resistance to be useless, and that there was much more of the affair than he had supposed, released his antagonist and took post where they directed him upon the green.—Wallace, the robber who first entered the bank, is a nephew of Hon. John J. Crittenden, late Senator from Kentucky. Another of the band is a nephew of Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge. In the safe of the bank, McGrorty discovered 5 bags of coin and enquired of Mr. Sowles what they contained. He was told that they contained cents, but to make sure that the truth had been told him, he untied the string of one and scattered the cents about the floor. Having thus satisfied himself that there had been no deception practiced upon him, he desisted from further examination. Had he pursued it thoroughly, however, his exertions would have been well rewarded, as one of the bags was filled with gold. Gen. Nason, the old man already mentioned, sat during the entire transaction in the back part of the room reading a newspaper. After the robbers had gone out, he came forward and mildly inquired "What gentlemen were those?"

It has been shown that thirteen of the robbers had been engaged in rifling the banks. The others had been occupied in guarding the streets. The banks were all situated upon Main street, in a space not exceedimg 45 rods. It was important not to allow any information to be carried out of this locality. At a short distance, down Lake street, were the machine-shops and depot buildings of the rail-road, where hundreds of men were at work, who if made aware of what was doing, would have quickly disposed of the entire rebel party. They therefore stopped all persons who essayed to pass out of Main street by threats of instant death, and ordered them to pass to the green in front of the American. Some six or eight had been sent to this place, when Collins H. Huntington, an old and highly respectable citizen, came along on the way to the academy for his children, having heard no alarm, nor seen any thing to excite suspicion. As he was passing the American carriage-way, a man touched his shoulder and told him to cross over to the green.

Mr. Huntington, supposing the man intoxicated, kept on, when the man spoke again saying, "if you don't go over I'll shoot you." Mr. H. looking back over his shoulder, said "Oh no, I guess you won't shoot me." The robber then fired and Mr. H. was hit, the ball striking a rib on the left of the spine, following it 6½ inches, when it came out, leaving a flesh wound only. He took his place with the others on the green, and was soon liberated by the retreat of the robbers, and in a few days fully recovered of his wound.

Some of the robbers now commenced the seizure of horses, with which to effect an escape. Field's livery stable was first visited. Opposition to the appropriation of his horses being made by Mr Field, a shot was instantly fired at him by Young, the ball passing through his hat. Mr. Shepard of Highgate, driving a pair of horses in a double-wagon was stopped opposite the Franklin County bank, and his horses taken. The harness was quickly stripped off and the robbers mounted without saddles, using the head-stalls for bridles. Leonard Bingham, hearing of the disturbance, came up Lake to Main street, and when near the American, saw Young about to mount his horse in front of Webster and Failey's store. Thinking he might be able to fall upon and seize him before getting seated and in a condition to use his pistol, he ran toward him, but was a trifle too late. He ran past him to near the front of Wheeler's store. Some dozen shots were fired at him, by one of which he was slightly wounded in the abdomen. Young rode up and down the street, directing the operations of his fellow-robbers, ordering people into their houses, or to take a stand upon the green. A man started off when Young called out, "What is that man running for? Where the h—l is he going to? Shoot the d—d cuss," and several shots were fired. L. A. Cross, a photographer, hearing the report of pistols, came to the door of his saloon, and seeing Young inquired what they were trying to celebrate. Young replied, "I will let you know," and instantly discharged his revolver at him, the ball of which came near his head and lodged in the door. E. H. Jones was ordered by Serager to stop, and on his not complying, both Serager and Young fired at him. Young frequently ordered his men to throw Greek fire upon the wooden buildings. This was a phosphoric compound in a liquid state. A bottle of it was thrown against the front of N. Atwood's store, but without much effect. The water closet of the American was besmeared with the same compound. It burned until the next day; but as the wood-work was kept wet, it did no damage. The robbers now began to move

towards the north, and halted near the corner of Main and Bank streets. Bedard's shop was rifled of saddles, bridles and blankets. 7 horses were led out of Fuller's livery stable. E. D. Fuller, who had been out and was returning, having no knowledge of what had been done, inquired of his foreman what he was doing with the horses, and ordered him to take them back. The foreman said to him, "keep still, or they'll shoot you." He crossed the street and was ordered by Young to bring him a pair of spurs from Bedard's shop. Fuller, having a revolver in his pocket, sprang behind a post in front of Dutcher's store, and aiming at Young attempted to fire, but his pistol only snapped. Young at this laughed outright, and said, "now will you get me the spurs?" Fuller replied "yes but I thought you were joking. He passed through Bedard's shop and back to the Welden House, which was then in process of erection by Mr. Elinus J. Morrison. He told Morrison that a strange set of men were making a visit and committing robbery in the street, whereupon Morrison ordered all the men at work upon the building to come down, and came round with Fuller to the front of the Messenger office. In front of Jaquez grocery-store, a horse was hitched belonging to a French Canadian named Boivin. A robber had mounted the horse, but Boivin attacked him vigorously and pulled him off. Another robber then entered upon the quarrel, and Boivin being advised to desist, relinquished his hold. The alarm now was becoming general, the robbers were mounted and were shooting in every direction. Fuller being warned by M. F. Wilson that Young was aiming at him, sprang behind an elm tree in front of B. Paul's shoe-shop. Morrison at the same moment undertook to escape into Miss Beattie's millinery store, and had his hand upon the door knob when Young fired. The ball struck Morrison, passing through the hand into the abdomen. He was taken into the drug-store of L. L. Dutcher & Son, laid upon a bed and cared for an hour or so, when he was taken to his lodgings at the American Hotel, at which place he died Oct. 21. He was not a resident of St. Albans, but was engaged as contractor in erecting the brick-work of the Welden House. His home was at Manchester, N. H., and to that place his remains were taken for interment. Several of our citizens now came up with guns, which they attempted to discharge, but from being in bad order, they failed to go off. Capt. George P. Conger came running up the street, calling upon all to rally with whatever weapon they could lay hands upon. The robbers, finding the street rapidly filling formed in sections of four and galloped off to the north. As they were leaving, Wilder Gilson who had but just heard of the robbery, came up with his rifle, and when in front of Wm. N. Smith & Co.'s store, drew a careful and steady bead, and fired upon the hindmost of the gang, as he sat on his horse, nearly in front of H. Brainerd's store. He was seen to start quickly, and was evidently hit. As the party were leaving, a man apparently wounded was seen by several, supported on either side by two comrades. From a number of circumstances which have become known. It is thought by most people extremely probable, that this man died of his wound, in Canada, in the course of the winter following. The raiders took the road to Sheldon, making all the speed possible. At the village, they dashed across he bridge over the creek, and then attempted to set it on fire. They had intended to rob the bank at this place, but found it closed; and as they were apprehensive of a pursuit, they contented themselves with stealing a horse from Col. Keith, and passed on to Canada, crossing the Missisquoi at Enosburgh Falls. A party of our citizens started in pursuit as soon as horses and arms could be procured; but one half an hour went by, before they were ready to move. A laughable incident occurred on the way to Sheldon. Just this side of the village, in the woods, they met a farmer on a good substantial horse, which one of them wanted in exchange for the one he was riding, which was near giving out. Without words or ceremony they drew the astonished farmer from his horse, which one of them quickly mounted, leaving his own jaded, panting animal in its place, when they dashed off rapidly as before. In mute and puzzled amazement, the farmer remained standing in the road, until the St. Albans party, riding like the others at full speed, came in sight. He, supposing them to be another portion of the body by whom he had been robbed, ran for life across the field, and the St. Albans party, recognizing the horse mistaking him for one of the robbers, gave chase, firing repeatedly at him, and gave it up only when their further progress was checked by swampy ground. The robbers succeeded in getting across the line into Canada, but thirteen were arrested there, and held for trial. The money found upon them amounted to some $80,000. The prisoners were brought before Justice Coursol, and after a long and tedious examination, at great expense to the banks

and the U. S. government, he, on the 13th of December arrived at the conclusion that he possessed no jurisdiction in the matter, ordered the men to be discharged, and the stolen money to be restored to them. Applause was manifested in the court-room at this decision, but the infamous judge had a sense of decency remaining, sufficient to order it to be suppressed. The murderous ruffians left the court-room in triumph, and were received in the street by their sympathizing Canadian friends with cheers. Lamothe, the Montreal chief of police, anticipating, or having been notified in advance of the judge's decision, had the money of which he was custodian, ready to deliver, and having received it, the party left immediately. Some four or five of the robbers who had not escaped were re-arrested, and an attempt was made to procure their extradition under the Ashburton treaty. They were brought before Mr. Justice Smith at Montreal and after long delays and much additional expense to the United States government, the judge decided that the transactions of the robbers in St. Albans were acts of war, and therefore they were not liable to extradition. The Canadian government, it is believed, did not sympathize with these magistrates in their decisions. The governor-general, Lord Monck, recommended to the Provincial Parliament, to appropriate $50,000 in gold, to be paid to the banks as an equivalent for the money found upon the captured robbers, and which had been restored to them by the order of Justice Coursol. This was voted by the parliament and paid to the banks, and was equivalent to $88,000 in currency. The entire amount taken by the robbers was $208,000. The loss was therefore $120,000. To this might be added a sum not less than $20,000 which was expended in the arrest of the robbers, and in attempting to secure their extradition. The financial strength of the town was such, that no particular monitary disturbance was occasioned.

While the raid was in progress, the telegraph operator sent a dispatch over the lines, that a body of rebels were in St. Albans, plundering the banks, setting fire to the town and shooting down the citizens in the streets. This, as might be expected, created intense excitement wherever it was made known. At Burlington the bells were rung, hundreds of citizens were congregated in the bank, and a body of armed men were immediately made ready and proceeded by train to St. Albans. From other towns came offers of assistance, but the retreat of the robbers rendered any further demonstration unnecessary. Two companies of the U. S. invalid veteran corps were ordered by the Governor, and arrived at 6 o'clock on the following morning. Col. P. C. Benton was placed here to direct measures of defence against any further incursions. A company of infantry home-guards was organized, of which Louis McDonald Smith was appointed captain, George H. Kittridge and L. P. Kimpton, lieutenants. A company of cavalry were also organized, the officers of which were John W Newton, captain; F. Stewart Stranahan and Joseph W. Taylor, lieutenants.

For several weeks after the raid, strange lights were seen, which were supposed to be signals for some attempt to fire the town or other nefarious purpose. A barn in the outskirts of the village was one evening discovered to be on fire. It was at once conjectured to be an incendiary fire, set for the purpose of attracting the people from the village, when an attempt to burn it would be made. Both companies of U. S. troops, and the Home Guards were, in the course of 15 minutes assembled for duty. The streets were rigorously patroled, and sentinels placed at all important points, with directions to stop any who failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves. A powerful rain came on, which would have baffled any intention of burning, even had it been entertained. The streets were patroled after this, during most of the ensuing winter. On the 10th of Dec., Maj. Gen. Dix issued an important order, directing all military commanders, in case further acts of depredation were attempted, to shoot down the marauders if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, or, if necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada. This order, although somewhat modified soon after by President Lincoln, was productive of good. The rebel sympathizers in Canada grew much more respectful, and manifested less disposition to encourage attacks from their side of the line upon the territory of the United States.

FENIANS.

St. Albans was again the scene of considerable interest and excitement, in June, 1866, by the concentration here "of the right wing

of the army of Ireland," more commonly known as the Fenian organization for the invasion of Canada. It has been supposed by many, that under our peculiar circumstances, a demonstration of this kind could not have been viewed by our citizens with special disfavor. This is not correct. It was true that the great majority of our people sympathized to some extent with Ireland, as a country which had been visited by the government of Great Britain with injustice and wrong. But that these wrongs could be redressed, by the indiscriminate murder and pillage of the unoffending people of Canada, they deemed neither reasonable nor just. Had we been influenced by a spirit of retaliation, for the encouragement and assistance afforded the robbers by many of the Canadian people, we still should not have wished to include the men of the townships along the border, with whom we had no controversy. They had not harbored our enemies, nor feted and cheered them when fresh from the murder and robbery of our citizens, but, on the contrary, had promptly assisted in their capture. To countenance the letting loose, upon such a community, of a horde of unprincipled marauders, would have been an outrage for which we were by no means prepared. June 1, 1866, eight car loads of Fenians, said to number about 300 men, very unexpectedly to our citizens, arrived in the morning train from the south. They were, for the most part, rough and unprepossessing in appearance. Every train which came from the south brought accessions to their numbers. They were unarmed and without organization, and after a few hours lounge about the streets, moved off to the east and N. E. Certain men, who seemed to have authority, supplied them with provisions from the shops of the town, and those who remained over night lodged in barns and unoccupied buildings, or lay down upon the green sward of the park under the trees. On Wednesday, the 6th, the force concentrated at Franklin, in the midst of a pouring rain. At night, they found lodgings in barns and unoccupied sheds. On Thursday, the 7th, Gen. Spear, the commanding officer, ordered an advance. On crossing the boundary line, he made a speech, to his followers, of a hopeful character and enjoined upon them strict respect for the women and children. The column moved into Canada, a distance of about 70 rods, and established the "Head-quarters of the army of Ireland" in an ordinary farm-house by the road-side. The entire force numbered about 1,200 men, one-half of whom were armed with tolerably good muskets. The remaining half were unarmed, except a small number who had revolvers, carbines and sabres. On Friday, the 8th, a party proceeded to the village of Frelighsburg, some 6 miles, where a few shots were exchanged, stores plundered, and the British flag taken from the custom-house. On the 4th of June, U. S. troops began to arrive at St. Albans, under the command of Major Gibson, and on the 7th, came Gen. Meade, sent hither by President Johnson to preserve neutrality. Signs of discontent began to be manifest among the Fenian adventurers. Expected reinforcements and supplies did not arrive. They had neither tents nor commissariat, were quartered in the fields and subsisted by pillage. For a week they had lived in mud and rain and had lived on very indifferent and uncertain rations. Some began to leave on Friday, but the greater part, being appealed to by Gen. Spear to wait still longer for the arrival of reinforcements, remained. Certain of the citizens of St. Albans strongly urged Gen. Spear to abandon his expedition, and Gen. Meade offered transportation to the men to their homes, in case they should return. On Saturday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock A. M., a council of war was holden, at which it was reluctantly acknowledged that the project must be abandoned. At 9 o'clock the men who had remained were drawn up in line when Gen. Spear expressed to them his inability to fulfil his promises, and their expectations, and desired as many men as would remain with him on British soil, to step from the ranks. Only 16 men responded to this call of their leader. Accepting this decision, he then dismissed his men and, without military order, they turned their backs upon Canada and took up their march for St. Albans. On reaching the northern limit of the corporation, they were met by a guard of U. S. troops, who took from them the guns they carried and allowed them to pass to the depot. The rail road officials had provided an extra number of cars for their transportation, in which, sad, tired and disheartened, they left for their homes. The U. S. troops, numbering nearly 1000, encamped on the green, and remained here for 2 weeks. They brought with them the splendid band of the 3d Artil-

lery, whose open air concerts and music, at the dress parades, were highly appreciated by our citizens.

SCENERY,— VILLAGE, &C.

St. Albans is supposed to contain at this time, January, 1869, about 6000 inhabitants, of whom, perhaps 4,300 are included in the village. The next census will probably show the town to be the third in population and commercial importance in the State. The village is situated 3 miles from the lake, at an altitude taken at the court-house, of 375 feet above it.. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the opening chapter of Norwood, remarks as follows:

"The scenery of New-England is picturesque, rather than grand. Scarcely any other excursion could be planned which would so well fill a summer vacation, as one which, winding leisurely up through the western portions of Connecticut, of Massachusetts, and of Vermont, reached a climax at St. Albans, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain; a place in the midst of greater variety of scenic beauty than any other that I remember in America."

The village covers an area of nearly 2 miles square, and is situated on a gentle slope from east to west. The highest point is found at the residence of Gov. Smith, which is 215 feet above the depot. A street from north to south was laid out by the proprietors of the town of the generous width of 6 rods, and on this and portions of cross streets lying nearest, the principal business of the village is carried on. North of the public park, this is called North Main Street, and south of it, South Main Street. Other streets running parallel with this, and others crossing it, are devoted to dwelling-houses. These, it is believed, will compare favorably with the private residences of New England towns generally. There are, in the village, 61 stores and a large number of mechanic-shops. Aside from the machine-shops of the rail-road company, and an extensive foundry establishment, the manufacturing industry of St. Albans is not deserving of special mention. Probably there is no place in the country, where the manufacture of various articles in common use, could be as advantageously conducted as here. On Tuesdays, when the butter and cheese, from the surrounding country, is brought here for shipment, it is no unusual spectacle to see more than 300 teams in the streets, and the space around the depot and the streets leading to it, nearly impassable for the crowd. The hotels, stores and shops are full, and the place presents all the appearances of a great market town. This is especially noticed by those who visit the place after an absence of 10 or 15 years. They find but few buildings which they can recognize as ever having been seen by them before, and new and unknown faces in all the public resorts of the town.

The pure air and delightful scenery of St. Albans have, within the past few years, come to be appreciated, and it has acquired considerable repntation as a place of summer resort. Numbers of refined and cultivated people have come among us to spend a portion of the sultry months of summer, and special attention has been given to the making of their stay enjoyable. We have 4 hotels, the oldest of which is the American, occupying a central position on the west side of the park. It is spacious in extent, having 90 rooms; and, for many years, has been a favorite stopping place for the business public. The St. Albans House is nearer the depot—not so large as the others, but well kept, and has an abundant patronage. The Tremont House is situated in North Main-street, and has a fine location. It is 3 stories in height, with a French roof and observatory, and has 68 eligible rooms. The Welden House is mainly supported by what is known as the "pleasure travel." It is 4 stories, and has 200 rooms—is the largest country hotel in New England, and is furnished with every thing in a scale corresponding with the large hotels of the cities. Its situation is high and airy; and during the hottest days of summer there will usually be found a delightful breeze circulating in its ample corridors. In front, upon the south, is the public park, 50 by 20 rods in extent, surrounded by a row of maples, which were planted in the year 1838, and have attained a good size for shade as well as ornament. Trees are scattered over the surface of the park, where, on bright sunny days, are seen groups of beautiful children playing at croquet, or gamboling upon the smooth green-sward. The stranger, visiting our village for the first time, receives a good impression as he alights from the cars, and finds himself in one of the most spacious and magnificent depot-buildings in the country. Nor will this impression be dissipated, when, housed in his comfortable hotel, he discovers nothing to remind him that he is not in one of the first-class hotels of our large cities. A series of beautiful and picturesque drives stretch out in every di-

rection. One of the most popular is that along the Maquam shore, where the road runs some miles upon the bank of the lake, passing through a rich agricultural district. Another is at the end of St. Albans Point, where there is a pic-nic grove and good fishing-ground, with no want of boats. Then, there is the drive to Georgia-bay, to the mineral springs in Sheldon and Highgate, and to the village of Swanton. But by far the pleasantest excursions are those made to the hills in the rear. Bellevieu, nearly 1300 feet above the level of the lake, is but 2 miles from the depot. This is conceded by all visitors, Mr. Beecher being among them, as affording one of the most delightful views to be found in this, or any other country. At the foot of the hill lies the village—beyond it stretches out a beautiful tract of highly cultivated farming country, from which rise, here and there, church-spires, with villages clustering round them. Then the broad, placid waters of Lake Champlain, with its numerous islands—the distant New York shore,—and, to the S. W. the Adirondacks, which, in the language of Mr. Beecher, rise "not in chains or single peaks, but in vast broods, a promiscuous multitude of forest clothed mountains. On the north is scooped out, in mighty lines, the valley of St. Lawrence; and, in clear days, the eye may spy the faint glimmer of Montreal." On the east rise the successive masses of the Green Mountains, one of the loftiest peaks, Mount Mansfield, seemingly close at hand. Aldis hill, 500 feet in height, is within 20 minutes walk of the Welden House. This is of easy ascent for pedestrians, and its summit is visited a good deal through the summer months. Parties go up in the morning, and pass a good portion of the day in those lofty solitudes, contemplating the tranquil panorama which opens out on every side; or, lounging away the time in half-dreamy conversation, or looking over the pages of some favorite author.

DANIEL B. MEIGS

came to St. Albans in 1785, and, having selected a farm, brought his family the next year. He was the first constable of the town and an active, influential citizen for many years. His son, the late John Meigs, was the first child born of civilized parents in St. Albans. Mr. Meigs died some twenty five years ago.

JONATHAN HOIT

was here at the organization of the town, and first town clerk; filled many offices of trust afterward, among which was that of judge of probate. He united with the Congregational church in 1808, and was always a reliable and influential man.

ABIJAH STONE,

for many yeara a magistrate and clerk of the town, died Sept. 29, 1840. One of his daughters married N. W. Kingman, a second the late Hon. Jacob Collamer U. S. Senator, a third the Hon. Philip H. Moore of St. Armand, in Canada.

CAPT. FREEBORN POTTER

moved into St. Albans in 1786, from Sunderland, Vt. and was an active influential man during his life, which closed August 9, 1845.

DAVID STEVENS

was born at Methuen, Mass., July 2, 1763. He came to St. Albans nearly 70 years since. He took a prominent part in town affairs, and died Aug. 31, 1844.

CAPT. JOHN GILMAN

was among the early settlers and lived half a mile south of the court-house on the farm still occupied by his descendants. He died Aug. 31, 1845, aged 76 years.

LEWIS WALKER

filled many town offices and was highly esteemed among the first settlers. He died Sept. 5, 1852, aged 82 years.

CAPT. JOHN GATES

died July 21, 1838. He raised a large family of children, who have been more than ordinarily successful in life. He was the father of Silas Gates whose death is noticed in the history of the town.

THE BROOKS FAMILY.

Hananiah came in 1788, Azariah and Eleazer in 1790, Adonijah and Asahel subsequently. They settled upon St. Albans Point —were a thrifty and industrious set of men, and have left many descendants.

DEA. DAVID CAMPBELL

was here as early as 1790; settled in the north part of the town; attended the meetings of the Baptist church, in Swanton, of which he was deacon.

ELEAZAR JEWETT

settled in the north part of the town and built a grist and saw-mill on a stream that is now nearly dry. He came in 1793, and has been dead many years.

ORNAN TULLAR

lived on the first farm south of Jewett. He came to town in 1796—was a prominent member of the Congregational church, and highly esteemed by his townsmen.

DR. HIRAM FAIRCHILD STEVENS

was born in St. Albans, Aug 3, 1825. He was the eldest son of David and Rachel (Fairchild) Stevens, and received a good English education at the Franklin County Grammar School in St. Albans. At the age of 15 his father died and he became, by request of his parent, a private pupil of the Rev. Dr. Smith, at that time pastor of the Congregational church. In August, 1842, he was entered as a student of the University of Vermont, and became a member of the Sophomore class. His health was such, that he was frequently interrupted in his studies, and at the commencement of his senior year, much to his regret, he was obliged to abandon his collegiate course altogether. In 1849, he entered the office of Dr. John L. Chandler and commenced the study of medicine. During his course of study, he attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., Woodstock, Vt., and at the College of physicians and surgeons, in the city of New York, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1850. His health failed again in 1852, and in the Fall of that year he went to Jacksonville in Florida, where he passed the following Winter. He came home in the Summer much improved, but fearing a recurrence of his disease (that of the lungs), he returned to the South, and passed the Winter following in Charleston, S. C. His health was now so well established that he returned in the Spring of 1854, and recommenced the practice of medicine in his native town. This he continued with remarkable success, until the time of his death, which occurred from typhoid fever, Jan. 15, 1866.

Dr. Stevens was a very decided Christian. He was admitted a member of the Congregational church, Dec. 5, 1847, and was always esteemed as one of its brightest ornaments. He was married Aug. 7, 1849, to Miss Louisa Johnson, of Georgia, who is still living. In October, 1857, he was elected president of the Vermont Medical Society, before which he delivered the annual address, a production which was received with much favor. In 1856 and '57, he was elected to represent the town of St. Albans in the General Assembly of the State, and was chosen to the State Senate by the county of Franklin, in the years 1862 and '63. From this brief record it will readily be seen that his standing was in all respects high. He was amiable and kind-spirited to an eminent degree, and his deportment dignified and graceful. He secured the confidence of all classes, and few men have lived more respected, or died more lamented.

BATES TURNER

was born in Canaan, Ct., in October, 1760, of respectable and pious parentage, from whose example and precepts he early imbibed those religious impressions, and that sacred regard for the rights of his fellow-men, which he never ceased to cherish through his after life. Deeply participating in the sense of wrong and oppression which pervaded the public mind at that period, he entered the army of the Revolution at the age of 16, and exposed himself to hardships and dangers, in defence of the liberties of his country. At the close of the war he entered on a course preparatory to the profession of law; to the duties of which his subsequent life was devoted. He attended the celebrated law-school at Litchfield, then in charge of Judges Reeve and Gould; and, after pursuing the usual course of study, was admitted to the bar, and soon after removed to Vermont He married about this time, Mrs. Persis Humphrey, who lived near the city of Providence, R. I. He first settled in Fairfield, in the year 1796, which place it was then supposed would be made the shire-town of the county. In 1798 he removed to St. Albans, and in 1804, formed a copartnership with Asa Aldis, which continued but a few years; and Mr. Turner removed back to Fairfield. There he set up a law-school for the purpose of preparing young men for admission to the bar. He was reputed to have the faculty of fitting his students for admission and practice in much less time than was ordinarily spent in preparatory studies. Hence many young men resorted to him for the purpose of being fitted for admission to the bar in a shorter time than the rules of the court required.

Nearly 175 students at law were entered in his office; a number exceeding by far that of any office in the State, as well as most of the private law-schools of New England. In 1812, he moved to Middlebury, with the purpose of establishing a law-school in that place. Not receiving adequate encouragement, he returned to Fairfield. In 1814 his wife died; and, in 1815 he removed to St. Albans. Soon after this he married Mrs. Sarah Webb of North Hero, a lady of uncommon excellence, who died Aug., 1839. In the year 1827, and again in 1828, he was elected a judge of the supreme

court. At the expiration of the second term, he returned to his profession. As a sound lawyer, a fair minded and skillful practitioner, a companion at once amiable and facetious, he enjoyed, it is believed, the confidence and esteem of the bar in this county, with which he was for some 50 years connected, and to which he stood for a long time related as its senior member. Few men entertained so high respect for the profession. Indeed, while others cultivated it as a means of affluence and fame, Judge Turner—to whom no one ever imputed a sordid or covetous spirit—loved it for its own sake; and in the recollections it furnished he found an unfailing source of gratification, even after the infirmities of age had withdrawn him from active pursuits. His life is full of instruction to those who covet for themselves a cheerful and happy old age. He was proëminently a genial man, always in good spirits—courteous and kind to all around him. His conversation sparkled with witicisms and piquant sayings, which 40 years ago were quoted by almost every body. He was particularly noted for his powers of repartee. Once, when calling upon a lady acquaintance, with his bag of law papers in his hand, he was playfully reminded by her, that Judas carried a bag. "Yes," said he, "and he kept better company than I do, too." He would always get out his sleigh upon the first appearance of snow, whether there was sufficient for sleighing or not. Once he was grinding along on the grave', the road-way being merely white from a recent flurry, when a neighbor met him and said. "Well, Judge, how does it go?" "Rather hard," he replied—"the fact is, you can't have right good sleighing without some snow." His social habits he cultivated to the last, receiving and returning the visits of his friends with the utmost cordiality and gust, till within a few days of his death. His interest in passing events, whether of a public or local nature, hardly suffered a decline—scarcely any abatement in his active habits was observed. till about the age of 80 years. Up to that period, no obstacle seemed sufficient to deter him from his out-door calls. At all seasons of the year, through the most inclement weather, and over roads deemed almost impassable to young and hardy men, he might be found, pursuing his cheerful way to his appointed object. As a Christian, his memory will be long cherished among his surviving acquaintances. He was an honored and influential member of the Congregational church in St. Albans from the time of his last settlement, in the year 1815. The last years of his active life were zealously employed in promoting the spiritual welfare of those around him; and the evening of his days devoted to pious meditation and prayer. With christian serenity of mind he contemplated the approach of death, and died, April 30, 1847, at peace with God, and in charity with all men.

NEHEMIAH WASHBURN KINGMAN.

BY HON. JAMES DAVIS.

Nehemiah W. Kingman, a native of Canaan, N. Y., came to St. Albans more than 60 years ago. He was a hatter by trade, and for a considerable time worked at his trade here. He subsequently enlarged his business, and kept a small retail store of groceries and dry-goods in connection with the hatting business. By degrees he gave up the hatting business, and limited his attention to dry goods and groceries, and such other matters as were usually kept in a country store. He was industrious and frugal in his manner and style of living, and by such means he was able, in the course of his residence in St. Albans, to acquire an ample fortune. Though living frugally, and avoiding all sorts of extravagance in his domestic management, he was liberal and public spirited in relation to what he considered to be beneficial to the town or to the community at large. He came to St. Albans a poor mechanic, and died worth more than $100,000, a larger estate than that owned by any other man in Franklin county at that time, excepting, perhaps, one man. He died in 1845, at the age of about 65 years, after a long and lingering illness, which obliged him to relinquish business some two or three years before his death.

His first marriage was in 1805, with Miss Almira Humphrey, a step-daughter of Judge Turner, who died in 1816. He was married in 1820, to Miss Thankful Stone, who died in 1855. He represented the town of St. Albans in the general assembly of the State, for the year 1816; and, Dec. 31, 1815, made a profession of religion by uniting with the Congregational church. He was exceedingly reticent and undemonstrative. His diffidence was such that he never took part in public meetings, but enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. At his death, he left a provision for his pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith, of $80 per annum, during his pastorate, which was paid by his administrator.

As a man of business and enterprise, the death of Mr. Kingman was considered as a pub-

lic loss. There is reason to believe that had his life and health been spared. he would have been among the first in this community to have assisted and carried forward to completion the important projects that have been planned and executed in this part of the county, which has added so materially to the wealth and prosperity of the village and adjacent country. For many years previous to his death he was president of the bank of St. Albans; and the stock-holders of that institution are much indebted to his prudent management of its concerns for the good standing it constantly maintained through all the difficulties it had to encounter, and for its successful termination at the expiration of its charter.

SETH WETMORE.

BY HON. JAMES DAVIS

Seth Wetmore came to St. Albans about the year 1800. He was a native of Mass., and had been unfortunate in his speculations in Georgia lands, or in the Yazoo claims, as they were called. He studied law in Middlebury, and came to St. Albans to commence practice. After he came here he married the daughter of Gen. Shepherd of Massachusetts, who died not long after, leaving one son, William Shepherd Wetmore, now a wealthy citizen of Newport, R. I. It does not appear that Mr. Wetmore possessed much property when he came to St. Albans, or afterwards acquired much by his practice as a lawyer. His second wife was the daughter of Deacon Smith, and the sister of the late Hon. John Smith. She died many years ago. He was two or three. times elected a member of the General Assembly. Sometime previous to 1810, he was appointed sheriff of the county. At that time it was hazardous to be sheriff on account of the scarcity of money, the difficulty of collecting debts by process of law, and the general demoralization of the people. Such a state of things often occurs in a new county, where the settlers are made up of all grades of persons, coming from different places and for different reasons. Mr. Wetmore was unfortunate in his official or ministerial operations, trusting too much to the assurances and honesty of those with whom he had to deal. He was a defaulter on an execution for a large amount in favor of the Vermont State Bank, and was confined to the jail limits for some time. His bail was prosecuted on his bond, and their property sold on execution. This created a predjudice against him of course, on the part of the sufferers, which they did not overlook or forget. He became embarrassed in his financial affairs, and remained so to the end of his life. He again turned his attention to the practice of law, and supported his family by that means. Subsequently he was judge of probate for the county, and held the office from his first appointment in 1817, till he died. He was also a member of the executive council for Franklin county for a number of years in succession. In the discharge of his duties under these appointments, he faithfully served the county and State to the entire satisfaction of the people generally. He was a useful citizen in all matters that concerned the welfare and prosperity of the community, and his opinion and advice was much relied on in all concerns of the village.

He was reputed to be a sound lawyer, though not an eloquent advocate; and he was honorable in his practice and business connections with his professional brethren. For a long time he was the principal magistrate in the town for the trial of causes, and in that capacity he officiated more than any other man in the town or county. An anecdote is related of him as an instance of absent-mindedness, or rather his want of skill in remarking the difference between horses that bore a slight resemblance to each other. In early times, before there was any regular line of stages between St. Albans and the place where the legislature was sitting, he borrowed a horse of a neighboring farmer to ride to the seat of the State government. At the end of the session he returned home, and sent the horse which he rode to the supposed owner, who, as soon as he saw the horse, declared it was not his, but an inferior animal. He refused to receive the horse. Mr. Wetmore was unable, after dilligent search and inquiry, to discover any traces of the horse he had borrowed, and which he had somehow exchanged away for the very inferior one he rode home. The circumstance was the more singular, as one of the horses was a gelding and the other a mare. Mr Wetmore, of course, was obliged to pay the difference of value between the two animals.

Mr. Wetmore was a respectable member of the Methodist church. His death occured after a long and lingering illness of a pulmonary character. The members of the bar generally attended his funeral, and marched in

procession to the grave. His son, William Shepherd Wetmore, has since erected a handsome monument to his memory. His death took place in August, 1830, when he was about 65 years of age.

GEN. LEVI HOUSE.

BY HON. JAMES DAVIS.

Gen. House was probably the most conspicuous attorney, here, in those early times. He came into St. Albans about the time the county was organized; perhaps a little before. He first resided in Georgia, and there married the daughter of Nathaniel B. Torrey. After his removal to St. Albans he became quite noted as an advocate of the law. For a considerable time he was successful in business, and, before the year 1802 he was reputed to be the first attorney in the county. He seems to have been a man of brilliant talents, but not a learned lawyer. His legal qualifications were such as pleased the majority of the people of those times. He was bold, positive and abusive. He had a great run of business, and at one time was supposed to be quite wealthy. It has been said that he kept no books of account, but made his charges on loose strips of paper. He was negligent in collecting his debts, and consequently lost a considerable portion of his earnings. He built a house on the spot where now (1860) stands the dwelling of H. R. Beardsly, Esq. This house was the largest and most costly of any before erected in the county of Franklin It was of wood, but elegant and showy. It was burned to ashes in 1821, while owned by Orange Ferris.

He was elected Brigadier General, and served for several years in that capacity. He was a man of independent feelings, fearing and caring for no one. He was profane and abusive in relation to those whom he considered hostile to him. He was a federalist in his politics, and deemed all those of the opposite party his political adversaries. The writer has in his possession a copy of a memorandum written by the late Seth Wetmore, detailing the conversation, or rather the language, held by House towards Judge Janes, at a public inn, in St. Albans, August 7, 1808. It was profane and abusive in the extreme. Janes was then chief judge of the county court, and requested Mr. Wetmore to note down the language used by House, with a view, probably of commencing an action of slander against House. The language was undoubtedly actionable; but it does not appear that Janes ever brought an action of the kind against House for this slanderous language. He probably considered that House's abusive language was harmless, as to any injury to reputation. House by this time had become intemperate, and people had lost confidence in him as a lawyer, and as a man of business. He became involved in debt, and was unable to pay. He not long after—previous to 1810—removed to Canada, and, of course, did no more business in St. Albans. He afterward returned here, where he died in 1813. He left no property. The spacious house which he had built had sometime previous become the property of another proprietor.

SILAS HATHAWAY

came from Bennington county to St. Albans to look out for a place of settlement, in March 1788; and afterwards, in 1789, moved with his family to the farm on which Romeo H. Hoyt now lives. His first house was a log-house, a little south of where Mr. Hoyt's house now stands. All the boards that were used in the house were those which composed the sleigh-box in which the family rode from Bennington to their new residence. In 1793 he built the house in which Mr. Hoyt now lives. He occupied the house and farm till 1800, when he sold it to Asa Fuller, and moved to Swanton Falls, where he owned mills. He afterwards removed back to St. Albans, where he died in November, 1831, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Hathaway was a noted man in town, was influential, and had much to do in town matters. He was called Baron Hathaway, on account of the lands he owned or claimed in Swanton and St. Albans. Those lands had all slipped through his hands, before his death; and when he died there was very little left for his widow.

NATHANIEL B. ELDRIDGE.

BY THE HON. JAMES DAVIS

Mr. Nath'l Eldridge came to St. Albans in 1811, from Connecticut, which was his native State. He had been admitted to the bar then, but had not been in practice but little, if any. He made application for admission in this county, and after some preparatory study he was admitted in the winter of 1811–12. He commenced practice in St. Albans, and soon obtained a considerable run of business, par-

ticularly as a collecting attorney. He was quite popular with a considerable portion of the federal party by whom he was esteemed as a young man of talents, and deserving patronage; and they threw into his hands all the business they could. He was somewhat fond of military honors, and he was made colonel of the regiment which embraced the militia of the town. His health soon began to fail; and he was advised to take a voyage to a more genial clime. Accordingly, in the summer or autumn of 1819 he went to France. He staid in Bordeaux the following winter, and in the spring returned to St. Albans with improved health, as he supposed. He again commenced business in his profession. But the disease with which he was afflicted soon assumed a confirmed character, and he died of consumption in the summer of 1821.

Col. Eldridge was not reputed to be a great lawyer, not having arrived to that age at which the mental faculties are supposed to be fully developed or matured. His friends had full confidence that if his life had been spared he would have obtained a highly respectable standing as a lawyer and as a citizen. Some four or five years before his death he married Eliza Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, one of the early settlers, who died several years before. Col. Eldridge's widow resided in St. Albans some considerable time after her husband's decease, but finally removed to Upper Canada to reside with her brother. She there married a Mr. Morris, and died several years since.

JOSHUA K. SMEDLEY.

BY THE HON. JAMES DAVIS.

Joshua K. Smedley was born in Georgia, in this county, about the year 1783 or '84. He studied law with Benjamin Swift, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. In the next winter, 1810 or '11, he formed a partnership with Gen. Elias Fassett of St. Albans, and removed to the village, where he and his partner continued in the practice of law for several years, until the connection was dissolved by the removal of Fassett into Chittenden county. Mr. Smedley continued his business afterwards in this place for a considerable time; first alone, and then in connection with Henry Adams, until the summer of 1828, when he was attacked with a violent fever of which he died. Fassett died in Burlington, some years before.

Mr. Smedley had not the advantage of a classical education, except what was attainable at the Franklin county Grammar School in St. Albans. But he was not an unlearned man. He made good use of the opportunities which had been afforded him, and treasured up a store of information which he turned to a good account in the practice of his profession. He was reputed to be a man of sound sense and strict integrity. He stood well at the bar as a sound lawyer; and though not highly distinguished as an advocate, there were few young men in this vicinity who had a better reputation for legal knowledge, or could be more safely consulted as an adviser or counsellor. He had many warm, devoted friends, and few, if any enemies. He was, what is called, a self-made man, not having had the advantages of powerful or influential friends to assist and patronize him in the commencement of his practice. For the reputation he acquired as a faithful and industrious lawyer, he was indebted to his own habits of industry and perseverance, and to those alone. He was never married, and left but few relatives to mourn his loss.

He was the representative of St. Albans, in the general assembly of the State, in 1817.

DEA. HORACE JANES,

son of Judge Jonathan and Mrs. Martha Janes, was born at Brimfield, Mass., Sept. 18, 1781, and came to St. Albans early in the present century. He was post-master of the town from 1807 to 1829, and clerk of the courts from 1816 to the close of his life. He was elected one of the deacons of the Congregational church, Aug. 30, 1827, and was active and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He was a man of uncommonly decided christian character, and particularly distinguished for his liberality in the support of religious institutions. He was for many years the agent of the great benevolent societies of the country, to receive and forward the benefactions of the charitable. In him, the sick and afflicted ever found a helper and friend; the youth a guide and counsellor, and the cause of truth and righteousness a firm and consistent advocate. He died a truly Christian and peaceful death, March 15, 1834.

JOHN SMITH

was the youngest son of Dea. Samuel and Mrs. Patience Smith, and was born in Barre, Mass., Aug. 12, 1789. He came to St. Albans in the year 1800, with the family of his father, who purchased a farm upon which he settled, in the

S. E. part of the town. Titles to lands in northern Vermont became at this time exceedingly uncertain, and source of much vexatious and expensive litigation. Deacon Smith lost his farm, through a defective title, and removed to the village. With such preparation as the slender educational facilities of the town afforded at that time, he commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother-in-law, Roswell Hutchins. His legal studies, however, were mainly prosecuted in the office of the Hon. Benjamin Swift. He was admitted to the bar in 1810, and soon afterwards formed a copartnership with Mr. Swift, in the practice of the law. This firm was remarkably successful, having a very large and remunerative business, and ranking second to none in ability and integrity. The copartnership continued for 17 years, when Mr. Swift, having been elected a representative to Congress, retired. Mr. Smith was married Sept. 18, 1814, to Miss Maria W. Curtis, of Troy, N. Y., who still survives him.

Dec. 31, 1815, he made a profession of religion, by connecting himself with the Congregational church, and continued to the day of his death, an active and influential member. He held the office of state's attorney for the county of Franklin, from the year 1827 to '33, and was the representative of the town in the general assembly of Vermont, with the exception of 1 year, (1834) from 1827 to '38. He was elected speaker of the house in 1832 and '33. In '38 he was nominated by the democratic party as their candidate for representative in congress. The district was strongly whig; but the personal popularity of the candidate was such, that after three spirited trials he was elected.

In 1840, the great political storm that swept the country, carried away Mr. Smith with it, and his congressional career was terminated March 4, 1841. But one speech of his was ever published. This was in defence of the much abused Independent treasury bill, and was of ability: and, judged in the light of subsequent events, would be considered eminently wise and just. He continued the practice of law after his dissolution with Mr. Swift, having several partners at different times, until 1845; when, until his death, he gave his time and energies to the introduction of rail-roads into Vermont, the State in whose prosperity he took a very decided interest. Opportunities are sometimes afforded to men of doing much to benefit the communities among which they live, and to command the reverence and gratitude of the generations who succeed them. Enterprising and far-seeing, they take advantage of circumstances, or inaugurate a course of measures, the result of which is to greatly advance the material wealth and prosperity of those with whom they are associated in interest. Thus it was that Mr. Smith, and other gentlemen in different parts of the State, in the perfection of our great lines of rail-way, were instrumental in conferring inestimable and lasting benefits upon the people. As a benefactor to the county of Franklin, and of St. Albans in particular, no one deserves to rank with Mr. Smith. The fruits of his sagacity, boldness and untiring energy are too abundant; the memory of his earnest struggles and ultimate triumph too fresh, to admit any questioning of this assumption. That his perplexing and exhaustive labors were the cause of his sudden death, Nov. 20, 1858, there is no reason to doubt. Mr. Smith, throughout his entire life, was eminently liberal and public-spirited. The estimation in which he was hled by his townsmen, is shown by the many all but unanimous elections to offices of trust, which he received at their hands. To say that he was an exemplary and moral man, is to say nothing. He was much more. Conscientious and firm in his religious principles, he led the life of an earnest Christian man, "full of charity and good works, without partiality, and without hypocricy."

JOSEPH S. BRAINARD

came to St. Albans, from Troy, N. Y., in October, 1808. The Hon. Lawrence Brainard, who was brought up in this family, came in with them. The subject of this sketch was an active and influential man in town affairs, and for many years was deputy-sheriff and keeper of the jail. He died Jan. 1, 1817, leaving a widow who died Feb. 22, 1857.

JEREMIAH M'DANIEL,

a young man of extraordinary ability and piety, came to St. Albans in 1815, to study the classical languages at the academy. His parents then resided in the east part of Johnson. He was at this time but 17 years of age; but was licensed to preach by the Methodist Quarterly Conference. He may be said to have been a Christian all his days, so lovely was his character, and so humble and conscientious his daily walk, all through his boyhood and youth. At the request of the Methodist congregation in St. Albans, he was stationed here in 1816 and '17. His saintly life, and the almost angelic fervor and beauty of his ministrations, attracted the attention and regard of many outside his own

denomination. He gave great promise of eminence and usefulness, but his brilliant career was to be a short one. Severe pulmonary symptoms were apparent in the fall of 1817, which increased gradually, and toward spring he became partially insane. His reason was never regained. The disease continued to progress, and he died at the house of Daniel Dutcher, August 17, 1818, aged 20 years.

DR. JULIUS HOYT

was the son of Samuel Hoyt of Guilford, Ct., from which place he removed with his family temporarily during the Revolutionary war, to Sunderland, Vt., as a place of safety from the incursions of the enemy. The subject of this notice was born in Sunderland, Nov. 26, 1778. The family remained in Sunderland till the war was over, and then went back to Guilford. When he was about 17 years old he went to live with his brother Joseph, who had settled in Westford, Vt., in which place he taught school. From Westford he went to Arlington, where he studied medicine with Dr. Todd. While prosecuting his studies, he found it necessary to labor to procure the requisite means; and accordingly worked on the Hudson river at Lansingburgh, at a time when a great effort was making to render the river navigable to that place. The project failed, and the city of Troy was consequently built up, and Lansingburgh went down, or ceased to grow. After he had completed his studies he formed a partnership with his cousin, John Wilcox, in the druggist business, and removed to Vergennes. In July, 1802, he came to St. Albans, and established himself as a physician and druggist on the corner of South Main and Nason streets. He had a store afterwards on the ground now occupied by the American House. He subsequently purchased the brick store which he occupied until he died, part of the time as a store, and the latter part of the time as a dwelling-house, he having fitted it up for that purpose. The practice of medicine was soon relinquished, and his stock of goods was extended to the usual assortment of a country store. Sept. 15, 1805, he was united in marriage with Miss Jemima Taylor, daughter of Col. Holloway Taylor, who is still living. He connected himself by profession with the Congregational church, Dec. 1, 1811, and was, from that time to the day of his death, among its most honored and influential members. March 1, 1816, he was elected one of its deacons, an office which he held during the remainder of his life. Dr. Hoyt was a man of great decision of character, strict in the performance of his religious duties, honest and straightforward in all his dealings. In the latter part of his life he became actively interested in the great slavery controversy, and by his influence and benefactions, sought to accomplish its overthrow. For some years previous to his death, he had retired from the prosecution of mercantile business, and employed his time in superintending the work upon a farm lying near his residence, on which his son, the Hon. Romeo H. Hoyt, now lives. He never had the slightest aspiration for office, and consequently, although possessed of every requisite qualification, he was never elected to any but town offices. As a decidedly religious man, he was known throughout the State; and his fluency and aptness in remark, are still remembered by the few of his contemporaries who survive him. He lived unostentatiously and prudently, and although his religious contributions were on a liberal scale, he acquired an ample estate, which fell to his widow and two children, who survive him. His last disease was cancer in the face. It had been for years in development, but at length became exceedingly painful and confined him to his room. He died Nov. 14, 1852. It need not be added that he bore his sufferings with Christian patience and resignation, or that he left the world with a tranquil, yet firm and abiding hope in a blessed immortality.

DR. EPHRAIM LITTLE

was born in Cummington, Mass., Dec. 7, 1779. He was educated at Deerfield Academy, and studied medicine in his native town with Dr. Peter Bryant, a physician of great eminence in his profession, and father of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. In 1802, he married Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Ashfield, Mass., and in the year following came with her to St. Albans, and commenced the practice of his profession. He lived, for about 12 years, one mile south of the village. After this, he owned and occupied until his death, the house which formerly stood where Dr. O. F. Fassett's house now stands, near the Welden House. He united by profession with the Congregational church, Jan. 7, 1814, and March 1, 1816, was chosen one of its deacons, and discharged the duties of his office until his death. He was a man on whom his pastor could always rely, as a steadfast friend

and helper, and his fervent love for the great truths of Christianity, together with his ability and zeal in discussing and defending them, were widely known. He soon came to be considered as an able and skillful physician, humane and assiduous in his care of the sick and distressed. He was believed by the people to be punctiliously honest and safe as a practitioner, and as a consequence, he soon attained a highly respectable practice, which he held through his life. He died of consumption Dec. 30, 1829, aged 50 years; leaving a large circle of warm and sincere friends to mourn his loss.

DR. BENJAMIN CHANDLER

was born in the State of Connecticut, in August, 1772. His father soon after settled in Vermont, and was killed in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, by a shot from one of the tories, who had rallied under the standard of Col. Baum, the British commander. Dr. Chandler became a medical student in the office of Drs. Chipman, at Pawlet, and afterwards with Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, of Tinmouth. He settled in Fairfield, Vt., in 1792, and, being almost the only regular surgeon and physician in the county, his ride became very extensive. Having a large and increasing practice in St. Albans, he removed thither in 1807. Here he became the leading man in his profession, a position which he maintained throughout his life. His opportunities for the obtaining of an education were exceedingly slender, and yet, by the industrious use of such as were within his reach, he became a fair classical scholar. He pursued the study of the Latin language by the light of the kitchen-fire, and improved every advantage that offered to increase his stock of learning.

Dr. Chandler was not an office-seeker, and consequently was not an office-holder. Like most professional men of high standing, he devoted his principal attention to his profession, disregarding the honors and allurements of office as being of little value compared with the celebrity of a skillful and learned physician. He, however, did not ignore politics, but manifested a deep interest in the affairs of government. He was a federalist, in the stormy times preceding and during the war of 1812, and was consequently opposed to the measures adopted by the national government in relation to the war, and to the acts of Congress preceding the declaration of war against Great Britain. His opposition to the acts of the dominant party, and the fearless expression of his opinion on public measures and public men, produced enemies who were not backward in manifesting their opposition to him. And this opposition was not confined to him as a politician, or as a citizen; but extended to his practice as a physician. But it did not detract from his high standing in the medical fraternity as a skillful surgeon and physician.

Dr. Chandler, as we are aware, never expressed any dissent to the leading doctrines of Christianity. But he was considered to be somewhat skeptical in matters appertaining to religion. But whatever his doubts were respecting the great truths of Christianity, they were removed a short time previous to his death; and he died an open and public professor of the doctrines appertaining to the Episcopal church.

In the year 1818, to recruit his health, which his active labors had seriously impaired, he visited the Springs at Saratoga, N. Y. Receiving no particular benefit, he started upon his return, and had reached the tavern of Gen. Jacob Davis, in Milton, where, from weakness, he was obliged to remain. In the course of a week, however, he rallied to such an extent as to bear the remainder of his journey home, where he died Dec. 13, 1818, aged 46 years.

HON. JONATHAN JANES.

BY HON. JAMES DAVIS.

Jonathan Janes emigrated from Hartford, Ct., soon after, if not before, the organization of the county of Franklin. He first settled in Richford as an agent for some person in Hartford who owned a large quantity of land in that town. He removed to St. Albans some years after, and was apoointed a judge of the county court; was subsequently judge of probate and clerk of the county and supreme court. He died in the summer of 1824, at an advanced age. Judge Janes was a man of strong mind, considerably above the average of men in his situation. During the heat of party controversy between the Federalists and Republicans, he was a warm and zealous partizan, and took a decided stand in favor of the measures adopted by the general government, preceding and during the war of 1812 with Great Britain. By reason of his party politics he had political enemies, as almost every man had in those stormy times,

who was conspicuous in the ranks of either of the great political parties. But he had, however, a very respectable standing in society, and was held in honorable estimation by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

REV. WORTHINGTON SMITH, D. D.

Probably no man has ever lived in St. Albans, who made so decided and enduring an impression upon the public mind, as the Rev. Dr. Smith. His ministry covered a space of 27 years, during which time (with a few interruptions only,) he produced two finished sermons each week, which he delivered to his people. A memoir* and selections from his sermons have been published, but as the work will be seen by a few only of the readers of this, the following brief sketch is given. He was the son of Dea. Seth and Mrs. Lydia Smith, and was born at Hadley, Mass., Oct. 11, 1795. His ancestors had lived upon the farm where he was born from the first settlement of the town in 1659, and the farm still remains in the possession of members of the family. His preparatory studies were pursued at the academy in his native town, and he entered the sophomore class in Williams College, in the year 1813. He graduated in 1816, and during the same year made a profession of religion by joining the Congregational church in Hadley. Having decided to become a preacher of the Gospel, he entered the Theological Seminary, at Andover, in the fall of 1816. His theological course was completed in 1819, and as he did not think it best to enter at once upon the duties of the ministry, he accepted the situation of principal of the academy at Hadley, in which he continued about a year. He received a call Feb. 17, 1821, from the church in Windsor, Vt., which he declined, for reasons which are unknown. In the month of August, 1822, he came to St. Albans on a short visit to the friend who was soon to be his faithful helpmate to the end of his life. Here, as will be seen in the history of the Congregational church, he was ordained pastor, June 4, 1823. He married Miss Mary Ann Little, eldest daughter of Dr. Ephraim Little, of St. Albans, July 1, 1823, and thus beeame settled and domiciliated on the spot which was thenceforth, and to the end of his life on earth, his fixed residence, and the home of his affections.

* By the late Professor and President, Joseph Torrey, of the University of Vermont.

As early as 1835, he began to receive applications to exchange his field of labor. These came from wealthy and influential churches, and from literary institutions, but all which, he felt constrained to decline. A formal call in 1837 from the Washington street church in Beverly, Mass., he favored so far, as to submit the matter to a council. This council, of which Rev. Prof. Marsh was moderator, unanimously decided against his dismission, and in this he acquiesced. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in August, 1845. When the seat of President of the University of Vermont, was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Wheeler, in 1849, Dr. Smith was appointed to the vacant office. At first he declined. Afterwards, when it came to be represented to him, that unanimity in the choice of a presiding officer could not easily be secured in the case of any other nomination, he consented to reconsider the matter; and finally, to the general regret of the church and community with whom he had been so long connected, and who were now, as before, exceedingly unwilling to part with him, he accepted the appointment. The failure of his organs of speech, now worn and enfeebled by long and constant public speaking, was an argument, both to himself and his friends, in favor of his trying the experiment of a change of labor, in a vocation where there would be less occasion for a constant strain upon the voice. He entered upon the duties of the Presidency and was inaugurated in August, 1849. The 6 years which followed, were believed to be the most laborious of his life. In the autumn of 1853, an observable change in the state of his general health began to be remarked by his friends, and in August, 1854, he gave in his resignation to the corporation. At the earnest request of the board, he consented that their action upon his resignation might be postponed, but at the next commencement, in 1855, he requested that it be accepted, which was done. The interval was short between the termination of his connection with the college, and the termination of his mortal career. Feb. 4, 1856, he was obliged to take his bed, and on the 13th, he expired.

The following letter from the late Rev. Dr. Pease, the immediate successor of Dr. Smith in the office, well embodies what should be said in conclusion:

"Professor Torrey:

Dear Sir,—I can, without much difficulty, comply with your request, that I would give you my impressions of the 'general character' of President Smith. His character was marked by traits so distinct and positive as to make a distinct and positive impression on my mind. The word that best expresses my view of his character, as a whole, is *integrity*. His *moral* virtues were those which sprang out of, and illustrated that quality. There was a proportion in his sentiments, and, therefore an almost instinctive justice in his moral judgments. His approval or condemnation of measures and opinion was remarkably free from any apparent self-reference, and seemed to be affected very little, if at all, by their relation to other persons. I think the judgment of others coincides with my own, that his judgments were *impartial*.

"His intellectual character was marked by the like integrity and soundness. This appears to me to be true in two respects. In the first place, he investigated a subject with calmness, patience and comprehensiveness; making himself master of it in all its details and bearings. He was, therefore, seldom mistaken in matters of fact. Where he professed to know at all, his knowledge was accurate. In the second place, he had a liberal and fair appreciation of all departments of human knowledge and labor. This saved him from any improper bias arising from the careful interest with which he devoted his thoughts to particular subjects. I think his professional career affords a confirmation of this opinion. Nearly all his active life was spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian pastor and preacher; and but few men were better versed in all the more fundamental questions of law and government and public policy. The methods and progress of the medical profession, we might suppose, judging from his conversation, had been made by him matters of special observation and study. He was widely conversant with general literature. He took a lively and intelligent interest in all the great questions of the day. He was acquainted not only with the general bearings and importance of agriculture and the arts, but also with their processes. He had always taken so practical an interest in education, that, when he was chosen to the presidency of the college, he seemed almost as familiar with its duties as if his life had been spent in the discharge of them. This comprehensive view which he took of all the great subjects of human interest, gave to his mind what I cannot better express than by calling it a *judicial character*. And I believe it is a fact, that, in the circle where he habitually moved, his opinions, although given with modesty and reserve, had the practical effect of decisions.

"Like traits belonged to his social character. There was a generous frankness in his social intercourse, which left on the mind a conviction of his sincerity and honesty. There was, however, at the same time, a dignity and reserve in his manner, which did not encourage very great familiarity. He awakened in his friends more the sentiments of confidence and respect, than any of a more tender character. His bearing towards others was always that of dignified kindness and courteous consideration. Here, also, he maintained the character of *impartiality*.

"His religious character was in harmony with the rest; giving to the rest, indeed, much of its beauty and excellence. Thorough, self-searching, and vigilant with reference to his own personal experience, he was not disposed to make that a matter of frequent conversation. His confidence with reference to himself, as well as to others, rested more on the habitual life, than on any transient emotions. He was decided, clear, and profound in his theological opinions, and was able to express them with great power, both in conversation and in the pulpit; but was tolerant to those who differed from him, not attributing their difference to unworthy motives or ends. The just balance of his intellectual character seemed to be in its proportions to his religious life; and the purity of his religious character communicated its own sincerity and clearness to his intellectual processes, and both together completed that combination of qualities which I have called *integrity*. I might illustrate what I have said, but perhaps nothing further is necessary to the clear communication of what you desired of me,—my impression of President Smith's general character.

Yours truly,

CALVIN PEASE.

HON. JAMES DAVIS

was born at North Kingston, R. I., Aug. 8, 1783. His father, the late Joshua Davis, Esq., was a farmer, and the owner of a grist-mill. The son worked on the farm until he was 17 years of age, and then attended the mill some 3 years. In the latter occupation he found considerable time for reading, and imbibed a taste for composing. Feeling the want of a better education than the common school could supply, he became a student of Washington Academy, at the village of Wickford, in December, 1803. In November, 1805, he entered Union College, at Schenectady. To reach that place, he took passage in a sloop from Wickford to Albany, the voyage lasting 2 weeks. He was a hard student, working until after midnight and through the usual vacations. He graduated in 1809, and in November following, commenced teaching an academy in Lansingburgh, N. Y. He continued in this situation until November, 1810, when he came to St. Albans and commenced the study of law in the office of Asahel Langworthy, Esq. In March, 1811, he left the office of Mr. Langworthy, and continued the study of law with the Hon. Asa Aldis, and

his partner, Sanford Gadcomb. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1812, and not long after opened an office at North Hero, in the county of Grand Isle. In the Fall of 1813, he was appointed States' Attorney for the county, but declined the appointment and removed to Fairfield, where he became partner with Hon. Bates Turner, in the practice of law. This copartnership was broken by the removal of Judge Turner to St. Albans, in 1815; and in 1816, Judge Davis opened an office in Swanton. In the fall of 1818, Judge Aldis proposed to him a copartnership, which he accepted, and in January, 1819, took up his permanent residence in this town. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the business of his office, and was regarded as a sound and judicious lawyer. He never took upon himself, however, the duties of an advocate to any extent, but his preparation of causes for trial was always very full and complete. Feb. 15, 1829, he was married to Miss Esther Palmer, by whom he had two sons, James P., now in the customs department, and Wilbur P., editor and proprietor of the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT. In 1828 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met in June and in September, 1829, and in 1830 a member of the Executive Council of the State. In the Fall of 1843 he was elected associate Judge of Franklin County, and re-elected in 1844. In 1845 he was elected Judge of Probate, and re-elected in '46, '47, '49, '53, '55. In February, 1859, whilst attending the funeral of Mrs. Cynthia Penniman, as a pall-bearer, he was severely injured by the overturning of the carriage in which he was riding, and by a fall in about a year afterward, the neck of his left thigh-bone was fractured, by which accident he was mainly confined to the house for the remainder of his life. He passed his time in reading, writing and study.

One fruit of his writing was "Reminiscences of St. Albans, by an old inhabitant," published in the TRANSCRIPT in a series of numbers.

His last illness was short and painful. He at all times enjoyed the entire confidence of the people of St. Albans, and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances who will deplore his loss.

His contributions to the public press were characterized by great purity and elegance of language, and were principally anonymous essays, in the local newspapers. He was a man of rare modesty and integrity. The world has need of more such men as was our departed friend, the Hon. James Davis.

ASA ALDIS.

By far the most sagacious, influential and distinguished man in St. Albans, during the first 30 years of the present century, was Judge Asa Aldis. The following sketch is mostly from a paper prepared by the late Judge Davis, who was his copartner in the practice of law, and for several years an inmate of his family.

"Asa Aldis was born in the town of Franklin, Norfolk Co., Mass., in the year 1770. His father was a merchant in that town, and when the revolution commenced he was reputed to be a man of considerable wealth."

Unfortunately he was a Loyalist, and his social and business relations with the English party in Boston, whither he had removed some months before the Revolution, led his friends to suppose he would join the tories, in the coming struggle. But he died in Boston, in May, 1775, prior to the declaration of independence. His wife had died 2 years before. She was a Miss Metcalf, and was said to be a lady of superior intellectual endowments, was a parishioner and friend of the erudite and well known Dr. Emmons, and well versed in the metaphisical subtleties of that age. She left to her son a library of theological works, among which the writings of Edwards were prominent. The subject of this sketch, an only child, was thus at the age of 5 years left an orphan, in the care of a sister of his mother, in whose family he lived until he was 14. His father's sudden death, and the suspicion of toryism under which he rested, led his relatives in the country to suppose his property would be confiscated. Much of it was sacrificed, but there was no confiscation. After the war was over and independence established, Judge Metcalf, the uncle and guardian of Asa, received information from a mercantile firm in Boston, that Mr. Aldis' books and papers were in their hands Up to this time, all but the lands in Franklin was supposed to be lost. It was now discovered, that immediately after Mr. Aldis' death, his friend, Capt. Goldsbury, of the English army, had, unknown to the family, conveyed the papers to England, he said "to preserve the property for the boy." He had now returned them. Judge Metcalf now laid the case before the Massachusetts general court, by whom it was decided that there could be no confiscation, that the deceased was loyal to the only government existing at the time.

"A portion of this property consisted in a large farm, containing about 400 acres. He esteemed this to be choice property, as it was the homestead of his father. He retained a considerable portion of it to the day of his death."

Somewhat later in life than is usual for young men to begin to prepare for college, he commenced his preparatory studies under the direction of the noted grammarian and teacher, Mr. Alexander, who taught a school in that vicinity. He entered Bhode Island College, now called Brown University, in 1792, and was graduated in 1796. Tristam Burgess, the noted rhetorician, and some other distinguished men, were in the same class. He commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Howell of Providence, at that time the most distinguished lawyer in Rhode Island. After his admission to the bar in Providence, he established an office in the village of Chepachet, in the town of Gloucester, Providence Co. He resided in that place 2 or 3 years, and acquired a good run of business, and the reputation of an able lawyer. Here he married the daughter of Lieut. Governor Owen, then the widow of a Mr. Gadcomb, who had died some years before. At the time of her marriage with Mr Aldis she had 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, two of whom are now living. Not satisfied with the business prospects of the place in which he was located, he proposed to remove Westerly. And with that view made a journey to Ohio in quest of a more desirable location. He travelled through a considerable part of the State, and the western part of Pennsylvania, and returned home by the way of St. Albans.

The State of Ohio, and that part of Pennsylvania through which he passed, was new and not much settled; and the country did not appear to him to offer much attraction to an aspiring attorney, who was in pursuit of business. But he discovered in St. Albans such evidences of business in the legal profession, that after his return to Rhode Island, he made up his mind to settle there. Accordingly, after settling up his business in Chepachet, and arranging his affairs in Franklin, he removed here with his wife and her children, in 1802. Soon after his settlement in St. Albans, he formed a partnership with Bates Turner, who was then in business at this place. The partnership did not continue a great length of time, and Mr. Turner removed to Fairfield. The attorneys in practice in St. Albans when Aldis came into the place, were Levi House, Thaddeus Rice, Daniel Benedict, Elias Fassett, Roswell Hutchins and Abner Morton. Soon afterwards, C. P. Van Ness came into the place, and, not many years after, Benjamin Swift. The county was then new, and the people, like all others who are the first settlers of a country, coming from different places, were somewhat dissipated, and prone to litigation. House, at that time, was on the wane, as we have before mentioned. When Van Ness came to St. Albans he was a very young man, and had not been but little in practice, if any. He had been admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and came to Vermont to commence business. It was soon discovered that he had powerful talents; and he immediately acquired a fair run of practice. He remained but a few years in St. Albans, but removed to Burlington previous to 1810.

Aldis, the subject of this sketch, never associated with the dissipated portion of the population which he found here when he first come among them. He confined his attention to his business, and soon became the first and most trustworthy attorney in the county; and this rank he held as long as he continued in practice, and his assistance was sought for more than that of any other lawyer in the county. He soon became a warm partizan, and united himself with the republican party which then supported Jefferson and Madison. He was an ardent supporter of the embargo and non-intercourse measures, which preceded the declaration of war against Great Britain. When war was declared by our government he was among the foremost of those who were prosecuting it with all the energy and power of the government. There were many opponents of the war in this vicinity, considerable smuggling with the enemy, which was the occasion of numerous lawsuits. Aldis readily took a decided stand against the violators of the laws, and was employed as counsel in most of the suits that originated in the county, in behalf of those who claimed the benefit and protection of the laws. He had great influence with the democratic or republican party, and he was consulted more in relation to their views and measures than any other man in this part of the State. In this county his opinion was considered as the law of his party, in everything that concerned coercive or restraining measures adopted by the general government, preceding and during the continuance of the war. Mr. Van Ness and he agreed as to the propriety of those measures, and they were equally popular with the war-party, and equally influential with the multi-

tude in their hatred of, and opposition to, the federal party.

In the year 1815, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court; an office which he did not seek and did not want. Previous to this time the court was in the hands of the federalists; and, in order to effect a change, it was deemed advisable to select popular and able men to fill the offices of judges in that court.

Aldis, Skinner and Fisk were put in nomination by the democrats, and they were elected by the general assembly. Judge Aldis declined a re-election and returned to the bar as a practicing attorney. Mr. Gadcomb, his former partner, soon after removed to Burlington, and for a while he was alone in business. In January 1819, he formed a partnership with the writer of this sketch. This partnership continued till September, 1832, when it was dissolved, and his son. Asa O. Aldis, who had now finished his preparatory studies, and had been admitted to the bar, became his partner. Judge Aldis gradually grew weary of the practice, and several years previous to his death, retired entirely from business, giving it over to his son. For some time before his death, his bodily infirmities, rendered him unfit for professional business, though his mental faculties remained unimpaired. He had never been a very healthy man, often subject to temporary fits of illness, and was afflicted with distressing attacks of hypochondria, or dejection of mind, for which he could not ascribe any adequate cause, other than a constitutional temperament. He had had, many years before his death, several severe attacks of fever, from which he barely recovered. He died October 16, 1847, after a somewhat lingering illness, in the 78th year of his age.

Judge Aldis possessed a powerful intellect, considerably above the majority of professional men. As a lawyer, his opinion and judgment in litigated questions always had great weight with his associate counsel, as well as with the litigant parties. In all important cases, when he had become acquainted with the facts and substantiating evidence, he thought long and intensely—considered how the case would strike the minds of a jury, under the charge of the court; and if he supposed that the chance was against his client, he advised a compromise.—He was not, perhaps, what is technically called a learned or book-lawyer, and seldom read a law-book, except in the preparation of the causes in which he was engaged. This remark is not applicable so much to the early part of his practice as to a later period of his life; and even here an exception, perhaps, should be made in relation to the law of real estate. Few lawyers were so well acquainted with the law relating to *real actions* as he. When he first came into Vermont, actions of ejectment constituted a considerable portion of the litigation in the courts, and his knowledge of the law in relation to such actions was superior to most of the attornies in this part of the State, and was much relied on by all concerned. When he first commenced practice in St. Albans, there does not seem to have been much use for books and book-learning. More reliance was placed on the skill of the advocate, and the ignorance or bias of the court, than on precedents and legal lore produced from books.

While at college he devoted considerable attention to metaphysics and to mathematics, and was probably more interested in those sciences than in the classic literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The theory of Locke, Reid and Stewart had more attractions for him than that of Plato and Aristotle; and the problems of Euclid and Achimides, and the *principia* of Newton received more of his attention than the stately epics of Homer and Virgil, or the dramatic works of Sophocles or Terrence, or Aeschylus, or Euripides. His standing in his class at college was among the first. His oration, delivered on his graduation at commencement, was published in pamphlet form. Later in his life he was not a great reader. Like most other lawyers, who are pressed with professional business, his attention was too much engrossed by his profession to employ much of his time in miscellaneous reading: but he made himself acquainted with the important political and theological questions of the day, and, indeed, with all other topics which deeply engaged the attention of the public mind, and was ready to express an opinion on all questions which admitted of different interpretations.

Although he had been regularly educated at a university, he seems to have entirely neglected the ancient classics after leaving college, not viewing them practically of any importance.—But however little he may have regarded the benefit of a classic education in regard to himself, he spared no pains nor expence in the education of his children, not only in those branches of learning that intimately concern the practical business of life, but also in those sciences and arts which are called accomplishments, and serve to embellish character rather then prepare the recipient for the proper and skillful perform-

ance of professional services, and the practical duties and requirements of domestic life.

We have said that after Judge Aldis was somewhat advanced in years, he was not a great reader. He semed to prefer working out results by the force of his own powerful intellect, to the easier process of reaching them through the learning and reasoning of other men. His vigorous mind was seldom inactive. He was inclined often to retirement and seclusion from society, that he might ponder without molestation on the subjects whieh mostly interested him. He adopted no conclusions wlthout thorough investigation. His opinions were not the mere echo of those of other men. They were formed from a different and more elevated point of view than that from which men in general form their opinions. Hence his views were often original and different from those of other men, owing their peculiarity to deep thought and serious and earnest reflection. In the investigation of legal questions, in which he was concerned he seldom failed to come to right conclusions, and to convince his opposite counsel of the correctness of his views. He had little relish for the common newspaper topics of the day, which interest the generality of common readers, and are forgotten almost as soon as read. He was strongly inclined to investigate the general effect of great principals,—principles which influence the actions of great men—which control the affairs of nations, and effect the welfare of mankind through successive generations.

He seldom read for mere pastime, and had little taste for novels and light literature; viewing such matters as illy calculated to prepare one for the great duties of life, or to qualify a man for success in the arduous services which devolve on the jurist, the statesman and the politician. He seemed to be of the opinion, that deep thought and reflection were indispensable to enable one to make a proper application of one's reading to the common concerns of life, and that serious and intense meditation is as necessary for the acquirement of useful knowledge as continuous miscellaneous reading.

Such men are solid rather than brilliant. In addresses to the jury, and in discussions of legal questions to the court, no one was more listened to, or was more efficacious in convincing the triers.

He was considered as the oracle of the law, and was dreaded as an opponent more than any other attorney at the bar. It appeared to be the opinion of many clients, that if they could have Aldis on their side, they would be pretty sure of victory.

He was never desirous of extending his business, and was strongly inclined to confine it to his own county. But as the county of Grand Isle was contiguous to Franklin, and the shire town of that county was near St. Albans, he was accustomed to attend the courts there, 'till near the time of his retirement from business.

He was sometimes accused of a want of liberality in regard to subscriptions for public purposes. But this charge should be understood with considerable qualification, and applicable only to matters which he considered not promotive of the public good. In regard to things which he deemed necessary for public convenience, or conducive to the prosperity of the village, he did his part to the satisfaction of the people generally. With respect to the public schools, and contributions ior the religious societies, he was one of the most liberal in the village, and was looked up to as the friend and benefactor of them all. As regards his family arrangements, his liberality might be considered by persons parsimoniously disposed as bordering on extravagance. He was a very plain man, caring little about his apparel, or gay and fashionable furniture; but as to these matters he submitted to the wishes and opinions of his family. .It is very much to the credit of this and other families of St. Albans at that time, that they set a good example of frugality and economy to the community.

As to his religious views it may be said that, in the early part of his life he attended the Rev. Dr. Emmons' church, in his native town, who was a decided Hopkensian, and carried out the doctrines of Calvin to their utmost extent.—And, apparently, he believed in the logical deductions and conclusions of his learned and talented pastor. Speculatively he was a Calvinist; but was thought to be somewhat sceptical in his opinions relating to religious concerns, though he never expressed any dissent to the leading doctrines of Christianity.

His appreciation of his old pastor, Dr. Emmons, is shown by the fact that, up to the death of this venerable man, he paid regularly an annual subscription for his support.

For many years after his removal to St. Albans, he attended public worship at the Congregational church, where much the same doctrines were taught as he had listened to in the preaching of Dr. Emmons. But after the Episcopal church and society had been organized in St. Albans, and a portion of his family had become

regular members of that church, he seems to have relaxed his partiality to the strong doctrines of Calvinism, and, by degrees, become partial to the principles and ceremonies of Epispiscopacy; and, in a little time subsequently, he became a regular attendant, on the Sabbath, at the Episcopal church, and was ever afterwards one of its principal supporters. What influence individuals of his family may have produced in his religious views, we pretend not to know. All circumstances, however, concur in producing a belief, that his opinions in regard to Christian doctrines suffered material change in the latter part of his life. His doubts, if he had any, in respect to the leading doctrines of the gospel, were removed, and he died in full communion with the Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN SWIFT.

BY REV. A. B. SWIFT.

Benjamin Swift was born at Amenia, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1780. He was the sixth child and third son of Rev. Job Swift, D. D., whose pastorate was spent principally in Bennington; the latter part in Addison, and died while on a missionary tour at Enosburgh, in the year 1805. Mr. Swift received his professional education at the eminent law-school of Reeves & Gould, Litchfield, Ct; began the practice of his profession in Bennington Co., but removed to St. Albans in 1809. His natural ability and worth of character, together with the advantages derived from his superior legal education, qualified him to be a successful practitioner.

Applying himself with diligence to his calling, he soon secured a large amount of business and gained an enviable position as counselor and advocate at the Franklin County Bar.

His early political preferences were with the "Federalists," who were eventually distinguished as opponents of the revolutionary tendencies and war-policy of the Jackson administration; but although not favorable to the war with Great Britain, which was inaugurated during the administration of James Madison, he never allowed his opposition to the measures of the government to deter him from giving his prompt aid in defense of the country and the government; and when the report came, of a probable engagement with the enemy in the vicinity of Plattsburgh, he was one of the first to shoulder his musket and proceed to the scene of strife, although, by reason of certain delays, he failed to reach the battle-field in time for actual engagement.

Mr. S. represented the town of St. Albans, in the State legislature, two or three terms, and it was while he was holding this office, and by his especial efforts, a charter was obtained for the "Bank of St. Albans," in 1825, of which he was the first president.

Soon after this he was put in nomination for representative to congress and had his first election at the Fall election of 1827, which brought him into the 20th congress, under the administration of John Quincy Adams.

Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty years view," speaks of this congress as "presenting an immense array of talent," and it was during this period, just before the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, that the question of the protective tariff began to be agitated, receiving the favor of such men as Clay, Adams and Webster, and opposed by Benton, Hayne, &c. Mr. S. was elected the second time, 1829, and having well maintained his reputation and met the highest expectation of his constituents, was brought forward as a candidate for re-election the *third* term, but the opposition being somewhat respectable in numbers and force, he withdrew, after two or three ballotings, in favor of Hon. Heman Allen, of Burlington. He was not left to retirement, however, but his name was brought forward by the legislature in 1832, as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. Politics at this time, in this region, had assumed the forms of "Mason and Anti-Mason;" but Mr. S. was not a decided partisan, and so received the support of men who were not governed so much by partisan preference and prejudice, as by the sense of the need of good men in important positions. His six years' term of senatorial service was completed to the high credit of the incumbent of that important office, as well as to the satisfaction of those who placed him in it.

It is an interesting fact, notwithstanding the diverting tendency of his business engagements connected with his profession, and the distracting cares of public office, he made his Christian profession in mature life, and his religious character partook of the steadfast earnestness, so natural to him as a man.

It is said he was among the few Congressmen in Washington who regularly attended the meetings of prayer and conference con-

nected with the churches there, and even in the very face of an opposite tendency, persisted in observing Saturday evening as sacred time.

In his public life and in his domestic retirement, his steady devotion to the cause of Christ generally, and his Christian religious duties especially, were never allowed any serious or protracted interruption. His attendance on the public services of God's house was as constant and regular as the weekly return of the Sabbath itself, and his systematic observance of the hour of weekly prayer was almost proverbial. The erect posture he always took in prayer and remark, and the solemn earnestness with which he uttered his thoughts are things not easily forgotten by those accustomed to witness them. And it was his almost invariable practice to attend these meetings, taking one or more of his family with him. His very great exactness in religious duties did, it is true, at times, especially to strangers, incur a little of the appearance of excessive strictness, but those who knew him best would never judge him as a bigot, or formalist.

He seemed to have acquired with his conversion a very high toned reverence for divine things, such as the Scriptures, the sanctity of the Sabbath and Sabbath worship. With mind intent upon holy things he listened with the closest attention to the words of the preacher, never yielding to sleep or indifference, and, in attempting to train his children after the same rule, he would never allow one of his family, if he could prevent it, to drop the head during prayer or preaching, for fear they would fall asleep; in order to detect any such misdemeanor, he would carefully question them on the text and heads of the discourse, on their return home.

So strict was he in the regular observance of family worship that he would not allow the transient calls of visitors even, to interrupt him in these devotions.

The story is told of him, once, on his return from Washington to St. Albans, after a long and tedious journey principally by stage, nearly a week in length and through the mud of early spring, being disappointed in not reaching home as he expected at the close of the week, he with the rest found himself at the hotel at Burlington, at a very early hour Sabbath morning. His first thought was that he would remain where he was, spend the Sabbath in his usual way, and go home on Monday morning. But on being strongly urged by his traveling companions to continue the jonrney which would then bring him to his home at an early hour, considering also the woful plight he was in, riding day and night for so long a time and over such bad roads, he concluded to follow the advice of his friends. The matter however was of too grave a character to be hushed in silence, and so was soon noised abroad. Instead, however, of attempting to justify himself in the course he had taken, he quietly and promptly submitted to the regimen of the church, without complaint.

Mr. S.'s theology was Calvinistic, but not dogmatic or extreme, and when circumstances required the employment of special means to promote the spiritual interests of men, he readily acquiesced.

His support of the Christian benevolent objects of the day was regular and liberal, taking pains in his will to leave a portion to each in the order in which he had been in the habit of contributing to them, during his life. This apparent love of well-doing encouraged many to urge the claims of other causes upon his attention; these he was sure to treat with proper respect even if he did not give them his full support.

No one was ever more liberal towards religious denominations other than his own. He was decidedly companionable, but during the latter part of his life, owing to a serious defect in his hearing, so that it was with difficulty he could understand ordinary conversation, he seemed inclined to retirement.—However,so far as his restricted hearing would permit, he would enter into the sociabilities of life with rather more than ordinary zest. When thrown into the company of those agreeable to him, and especially gentlemen of his own age, he would engage in their pleasantries with occasional loud and hearty outbursts of pure merriment, or when circumstances seemed to require sobriety he was first to frown on anything like trifling. Of a naturally impulsive temperament and of quick motion, whatever kind of labor he undertook he always threw his whole energy into it, and if things did not move sometimes to his expectation, he would manifest a momentary irritability which would last perhaps during the excitement, and then would follow his usual calmness. But as for harboring

malicious feelings towards any one, he was far from it, and ready to settle difficulties where it was in his power. And when in the heat and strife of political agitation, he was rarely, if ever, tempted to use acrimony or retaliation. Of course his political preferences were strong, as could be plainly inferred from his speeches and remarks, but he was by no means a violent partizan; neither did promotion tend to make him aristocratic or proud, but maintaining a firm integrity under all circumstances, he gained the decided attachment of his friends, and the respect of all.

His term of office at Washington occurred at a time when questions were introduced which enlisted the genius and talent of the nation: Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Adams, Randolph, Frelinghuysen, &c., were the leading spirits of the day. These were bright lights, and as men of rare excellence, they received the warm admiration of the subject of this sketch; and so when Mr. Clay received the nomination for the presidency, Mr. S. was prompt and enthusiastic in his support, having full confidence in his ability as a statesman, and his skillful management of the important affairs of State. He was strictly identified with the Whig party while that had an existence, although it flourished principally after he had retired from public service. But notwithstanding all the advantages he had for a long time in public life, he still retained that timid reserve so natural to him, by which he was rather reluctant than forward to take posts of responsibility and trust, and yet in clearness and depth of judgment he was not behind the foremost.

In the discharge of the duties of his profession, he was especially considerate of the wants and wishes of those in moderate circumstances, and no doubt many who received favor from him, will at the last day rise up and call him blessed.

With strong convictions of right and wrong, and straight forward himself, he wished to see others the same, and the opposite course failed to receive any favor from his hands. Naturally simple in his tastes, he had but little inclination for the forms of the fashionable world, and after he had forsaken the cares of public life, he devoted himself very closely to his farm—most of the land he owned, lying just east of the village of St. Albans, known now as the O'Neil farm—although never assuming the sole care of this property, he still gave much thought and labor to it, and his mode of out-door work was hard and rough toil, early and late, ending ofttimes in severe fatigue. It was while employed in the field with his laborers, that his earthly career was so suddenly terminated.

It was while he was at Washington, he determined to take decided ground on the subject of Temperance, and was among the first to move in the great Washingtonian Temperance reform.

As has been already remarked, in all the pressure of worldly care he never forgot his relation to God and another world. The last words he uttered in the hearing of his family on that fatal day when he left in the morning in health, to be brought back in death, were "We know not what a day will bring forth," and this was the abiding conviction of his mind, and with this impression he did not, as some do, carelessly defer till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, but while he had soundness of mind and judgment, he carefully arranged all his business affairs, acquainting his son, then at home, with the general run of them, calmly making provision, so that when the summons should come, he might lie down as one who "wrapping the mantle of his couch about him, lies down to gentle dreams." And then he passed away, breathing his last on the field of toil, apparently without the pain of dissolution, but with the quietness of gentle sleep.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL, AND VERMONT AND CANADA RAIL-ROADS.

In addition to the account already given of the introduction of rail road facilities into this part of the State, some facts which have never been published, and which are not known except by a comparatively small number of individuals, will be given. The privilege granted the Vermont and Canada Rail Road company by the legislature of 1847, of abandoning their line across the Sand-bar to South Hero, and building their road to the west shore of Alburgh, was vital to its success. It passed the house by a majority of two only, and it was claimed by some, that had the matter been understood, the privilege would not have been accorded at all. The opponents of the road were not without hope that the next legislature would take back the boon, or render it of no avail by unfriendly legislation. There would be some reason for doing it, if, when the legis-

lature assembled, it should be found that nothing had been done towards the building of the road. Stock to the amount of $100.000, barely sufficient to organize the company, had been taken; but so much distrust of the Vermont rail-roads was beginning to be felt, that the great capitalists hesitated. As this was the last link in the chain which was to connect New England with the great lakes of the West; they conceded that it must be built; but this did not meet the emergency. It was of the most vital importance that the road should be put under contract, and work commenced at once. Several wealthy rail-road gentlemen of Boston had been placed on the board of directors; but they were not disposed to advance any great amount of funds, or to assume individual responsibility in the matter. It was then that John Smith and Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, and Joseph Clark, of Milton, decided upon a course, as bold as it was ultimately successful. They proceeded to let the contract for grading and mason work to Messrs. Balch, Kearney and Hinch, for the expense of which they became personally responsible. In prosecuting the work, they were obliged to borrow some $350.000, upon their own credit, before money was realized from subscriptions to the stock of the company. Ground was broken early in September, 1848, in the north part of Georgia, and a force of *seven men* was set to shovelling. When the legislature assembled in October, it was apparent that the hostility of the old enemies of the road had suffered no abatement. They were at their post, industriously proclaiming the weakness of the project, and its inevitable failure. One of the most active of them stated, that he had been over the entire line to see if any thing was being done, and that positively, there were but *seven men* at work between Essex and Rouses Point. The contractors had been building roads in New Hampshire, and some little delay occurred before they were ready to move. But it was not very long, before the streets of Montpelier were enlivened by a long procession of horses and carts, loaded with implements of road-making, and the families of the workmen, going on to build the Vermont and Canada rail-road. The display attracted considerable attention, and few remained who expressed any doubt of the ultimate completion of the work. Grading was commenced at several points on the line, and the work vigorously carried forward. The individual credit of the three gentlemen already named was sufficient to float the project, until by an arrangement with the Vermont Central company, the stock was taken, and the gentlemen relieved from the hazard they had incurred. The entire line was opened early in the summer of 1851. These roads are now operated by five trustees, viz: John Gregory Smith, Lawrence Brainerd, Joseph Clark, Robert F. Taylor and Benjamin P. Cheeny.

Total length of main line,	182½ miles.
Of other roads leased or owned and operated by the Vt. Central and Vt. and Canada rail-roads,	98 "
Length of branches,	2 "
" " side track, (about)	34 "

Equipment of the Road.

Locomotives :—Passenger,	19
Freight,	36
Employed on gravel and wood trains, and for shifting in yard,	9
Total,	64
Passenger and sleeping cars,	42
Baggage, Express and mail do,	16
Freight and Platform, do,	1306

Statistics of business of road during the year ending Nov. 30, 1868.

Mileage of Passenger Trains,	426.913 miles.
" " Freight "	760.300 "
" " Service "	78.733 "
	1.265.946
Freight traffic during the year,	$1,220.401.37
Passenger " " "	536,677.17
No. tons of "Through" Freight,	235,000
" " Way or local, "	249,604
No. of "Through" Passengers, carried in cars,	139,156
No. of Way or local passengers carried in cars,	221,038

Principal rail-way buildings at St. Albans.

Passenger depot of brick, with general offices. General office building, 120 feet long, and 70 feet wide, 2 stories in height, and Mansard roof.

Passenger depot, (proper,) length 350 feet, 87 feet in width, with four tracks running through it.

Addition thereto, of same material and finish, 263 feet long and 27 feet wide, containing restaurant; waiting and baggage rooms; ticket, express and telegraph offices. The entire building covering a surface of about 46,000 square feet, or over one acre.

Car Factery of brick—main building 200 feet long, and 70 feet wide; with two wings, each 200 feet long and 62 feet wide.

Machine and Blacksmith shop:—main building, 200 feet long and 78 feet wide, with two wings each 200 feet long and 62 feet wide.

Two Engine houses of brick; one 350 feet in length, the other 250 feet, each 62 feet in width, with capacity for 38 engines.

Freight depot of wood, main building 232 feet in length and 30 feet in width; wing 120 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Paint-shop of wood, 132 feet long and 50 feet wide. Passenger car-house 400 feet long and 29 feet wide.

Average number of persons employed by the Rail-road, 1400

Average number employed in the R. R. shops at St. Albans, 350

Shipments from St. Albans station, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, of the following articles, viz: butter, 2,606,880 lbs; cheese, 948,276 lbs; mineral water, 14,102 cases.

Shipments of 1851, the first after opening of road; butter, 119,967 lbs; cheese, 550,258 lbs.

Shipments of 1865, previous to the termination of the Reciprocity treaty: butter, 3,035,357 lbs; cheese. 1,174,261 lbs.

The Vt. Central Rail Road Library association, was organized at Northfield, Jan. 1, 1856. Capital stock, 200 shares at $3.00 each. On the completion of the new depot-building at St. Albans, in 1867, the trustees and managers of the road fitted up a fine room for the purposes of the library, and it was removed soon after. The capital stock was increased to 2000 shares at $5,00 each, and the number of books increased from 900 to more than 1500. These have been selected with great care, and embrace works of history, biography, travels, poetry and miscellaneous literature. It is believed that no library in the State, of the same size, contains a more interesting collection, and certainly none has a more constant use and circulation. The employees of the road very generally avail themselves of its privileges. It was originally designed to be exclusively for their benefit. An arrangement now exists, by which residents of the town are allowed the use of the books, on payment of a yearly stipend. Connected with the library, and under the same management, is a fine reading-room, which is supplied with the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day. This is opened every evening except the Sabbath, for the benefit of the Rail-road employees. The association is under the management of seven directors, who are elected annually. The present president of the association is Mr. A. Tinker.

THE ST. ALBANS FREE LIBRARY,

for this town, is mainly indebted to the late Henry J. Hunt, of Boston, once a resident of St. Albans, and son of the late Hon. Luther P. Hunt. He bequeathed by his last will and testament, to the town of St. Albans, the sum of $1000 for the establishment of a public library, provided an equal sum should be raised, for the same purpose by the people of the town. Mr. Hunt died Oct. 4, 1861. His executor, the condition having been complied with, paid over the amount of the bequest to the selectmen, and the greater part of the entire sum of $2,000.00 has been expended in the purchase of books. These number about 1200, and their use is free to all inhabitants of the town, under the customary restrictions and regulations.

The citizens of St. Albans owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hunt, for his very liberal bequest in making provisions for the nucleus of an institution which will add greatly to the credit and respectability of the town, as well as to the memory of the donor. Perhaps there is no way in which such a sum could be more successfully employed to memorize the name of the donor, and give a respectable character to the town in which he was educated, than has been done by Mr. Hunt in his last will. The present librarian is Mr. Amos M. Wardwell.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the year 1807, Rufus Allen opened a printing office in St. Albans, and commenced the publication for about a year, of a small sheet which he called the "St. Albans Adviser." The enterprise did not succeed, and the paper was suspended. In May, 1809, the "Champlain Reporter" was issued from the office of Ambrose Willard, "in the new brick store on the S. W. corner of court-house square." This sheet measured 24 by 19 inches; was roughly printed on coarse, dingy paper; and, a copy now before the writer, compares very unfavorably with the newspapers of the present time. It was edited, however, with considerable ability, by Abner Morton, a lawyer of some eminence, and a leading politician of the Federal party. He was elected representative to the general assembly, from St. Albans, and to other offices of trust, among which was that of judge of probate for the county. He removed to Michigan many years ago, and died there in September, 1863, aged 90 years. The paper was continued until the spring of 1811, when it was discontinued for want of patronage. The county of Franklin for the next 12 years, was unsup-

plied with a paper of its own. The Burlington and Middlebury papers, during that time, were those mostly relied upon for information by the people. In the winter of 1823 an energetic movement for the establishment of a newspaper in St. Albans was made, and Col. Jeduthan Spooner who had commenced the publication of "The Repository" at Burlington, Sept. 2, 1821, was invited by the citizens to remove his paper to St. Albans. After a visit to the town, and a conference with the leading business men, he decided to comply with the request, and in May, 1823, the publication of "The Repository" was commenced in St. Albans. The paper started with a very large circulation, but as a large proportion of this was through the agency of post-riders, most of whom proved to be irresponsible men, the publication was less remunerative than it should have been. The Repository was one of the ablest papers of the State, and its old files furnish good reading, even now. The anti-masonic excitement operated against the paper; and its proprietor, having determined to emigrate to the west, closed its publication, April 26, 1836. He spent some time in Wisconsin in 1837, and removed his family thither in the year 1838. Here he remained on a most beautiful and productive farm in the township of Sugar Creek, until the year 1854, when he sold his property and removed to Waterville in Iowa, where he purchased lands, and became interested in a flouring-mill and store. The death of an only son occasioned his selling his property at Waterville, and his removal to Wakon, Iowa, in 1864, where he died suddenly, of heart-disease, March 9, 1867.

"The Franklin Journal" was started as an Anti-masonic paper, May 1, 1833, and was edited a short time by Samuel N. Sweet. After this, it was conducted by Joseph H. Brainerd until Dec. 7, 1837, when it was sold to Enoch B. Whiting, who changed the name to the "St. Albans Messenger." The publication of the paper under this name was commenced Dec. 14, 1837, and is continued under the proprietorship of Mr. Whiting to the present time. Mr. Whiting commenced the publication of the daily Messenger in 1863, and it is continued at this time.

"The Vermont Republican," published by C. G. Eldridge, was commenced July 16, 1839. Some time afterwards Mr. Eldridge left, and D. A. Danforth became the editor and publisher. He continued to publish the paper until April, 1846, when it was suspended.

"The Democrat," by M. F. Wilson, was started in August, 1852. In the spring of 1853, Darwin Mott became the proprietor, and continued the paper for more than 2 years. The paper was then discontinued until August 1858, when it was revived by M. F. Wilson and George Church, who continued the publication until the fall of 1861.

"The Vermont Tribune" was commenced by Sampson & Somerby, Jan. 5, 1854. In September following Q. K. Pangborn became the editor. The paper was discontinued in 1855.

"The Transcript" was established in March, 1864, by Henry A. Cutler. May 20, 1866, it became the property of Wilbur P. Davis, its present proprietor, Mr. Cutler still being the printer. The publication of the Daily Transcript commenced May 13, 1868. This paper, as well as the Messenger, is a supporter of republican principles, and both have met with very fair success.

"Le Protecteur Canadinne," a paper published in the French language, was commenced in May, 1869, and is edited by Rev. Q. Druon and A. Moussette.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jonathan Hoyt, 1788—'98; Seth Pomeroy, 1799—1806; Francis Davis, 1807; Seth Wetmore, 1808, '09; Abijah Stone, 1810—'13, '16, '27, '28; Abner Horton, 1814, '15; Elihu L. Jones, 1825—'28; John Gates, jr., 1829—'35; William Bridges, 1836—'61; Cassius D. Farrar, 1862.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nathan Green, 1806, '10; Asa Fuller, 1808, '21; Carter Hickok, 1809; Jonathan Hoyt, 1811, '14; Abner Horton, 1812, '15; Benjamin Swift, 1813, '25, '26; N. W. Kingman, 1816; J. K. Smedley, 1817; None, 1818; Samuel Barlow, 1819; Silas Hathaway, 1820; Stephen Royce, 1822, '23, '24; John Smith, 1827—'38, except '34; Lawrence Brainard, 1834; Albert G. Tarleton, 1838; Stephen S. Brown, 1839; Josiah Newton, 1840; Cornelius Stilphen, 1841, '42; John Gates, jr., 1843; None, 1844; Orlando Stevens, 1845; William Bridges, 1846, '47, '50, '51; Herman R. Beardsley, 1848; Benj. B. Newton, 1849; Chauncey H. Hayden, 1852, '53; Theodore Smith, 1854, '55; Hiram F. Stevens, 1856, '57; Albert G. Soule, 1858, '59; J. Gregory Smith, 1860—'62; Worthington C. Smith, 1863; Bradley Barlow, 1864, '65; Charles Wyman, 1866; E. F. Perkins, 1867; George G. Hunt, 1868.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

There are in the village four churches, where the stranger who recognizes God, and desires to attend upon his worship, is always welcome. The early history of St. Albans is marked by frequent movements of the town in its corporate capacity, to provide for the religious instruction of the people, by tax upon the grand list.

The population, which was but 256 in 1790, and 901 in 1800, were, like the pioneers of all new countries, busily engaged in opening and clearing land from which to obtain a subsistence. Once or twice in the year, some missionary penetrated those wilds, and preached to such as could be assembled. The first minister, who came to remain any time, was the Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, in the year 1794. He was here more than 2 years, teaching a school through the week, and preaching in private houses on the Sabbath. He was a Congregational minister of very respectable standing, and the settlers generally attended his meetings.

The means of conveyance at that time were extremely limited. Those who lived remote from the place of worship made use of the ox-sled. Around the house, where the services were holden, were gathered—not the convenient or elegant vehicles which we see in front of our churches upon the Sabbath now. Teams of quiet and demure looking oxen, attached to sleds—each with its cushion of hay arranged for the comfort of its passengers, stood ranged around, gravely awaiting the time for "meeting to be ont." They came from all quarters of the town. Mr. John H. Burton, at that time an athletic young man, living with his brother, Mr. Nathaniel Burton, at the Bay, was particularly attentive to the meetings, and would drive up Sabbath after Sabbath, a superb ox-team, with a full freight of women and children.

After this, Mr. Zephaniah Ross, an illiterate but well-meaning man, who lived somewhat like a hermit near the summit of Bellevieu, attempted to collect the people together for religious worship on the Sabbath. He held meetings through the summer months in the Court House, but the number of men and boys engaged in playing ball upon the green usually exceeded that of his congregation.

In the year 1802, the Rev. Joel Foster came, and remained for sometime, preaching to the people upon the Sabbath, and performing the duties appertaining to a Christian minister. He became quite popular with all classes, and on the 9th of May, 1803, it was voted in town-meeting, to give him a call to settle as a minister of the gospel, on a salary of $500 per annum, to be raised by a tax upon the grand list. He responded to this in a very neat and appropriate letter, which is spread upon the record-book of the town. The matter was dropped, and no settlement perfected.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Jan. 2, 1803, and consisted of the following persons, viz: Samuel Smith, Patience Smith, Paul Brigham, Fanny Brigham, Antipas Brigham, John Hastings, Samuel Sumner, Lucy Farrar and Noah Ripley.

The first pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Nye, was ordained March 5, 1805. He was but 22 years of age, but maintained great dignity and propriety of deportment, and was a preacher of considerable ability. He resigned his pastorate in 1809. Feb. 11, 1810, a call was extended to Rev. Daniel Haskel to become the pastor, which was declined. Rev. Mr. Hazen was next engaged to preach 6 months, and in December Rev. William Dunlap was engaged. March 5, 1811, the church invited him to settle with them as their pastor; but acting upon the advice of his presbytery in the State of New Jersey, the call was declined.

In Nov., 1811, the Rev. Willard Preston, a young licentiate, came to Milton on a visit to a sister, and was engaged by the Society to preach six Sabbaths. His very first sermons produced a very favorable impression upon all who heard them, and at the end of the time for which he was engaged, he was unanimously invited by the church and society to become their pastor and spiritual teacher. He accepted the invitation in a letter which stands upon the record-book of the church, and which is a model for all similar communications. The ordination exercises took place Jan. 8, 1812.

Mr. Preston labored with success for 3 years, when his health became much impaired. This he attributed to the severity of our northern winters, and became at last fully of the opinion that he would not survive another. He was dismissed Aug. 2, 1815. A biographical sketch of Dr. Preston is given upon page 526 of Vol. I. of this work. The Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield, spent a portion of his time for several months with the church, during which an extensive revival was enjoyed, and nearly 100 added to the membership.

Rev. Henry P. Strong was installed pastor, Jan. 22, 1817, and dismissed Oct. 3, 1821. He was a preacher of great excellence and ability, and after leaving St. Albans was settled over

the Presbyterian church at Phelps, N. Y., at which place he died.

Rev. Worthington Smith commenced preaching in August, 1822, received a call to settle as pastor, Feb. 7, 1823, and was ordained the 4th of June following. The church had suffered considerably from divisions during the pastorate of Mr. Strong, but came together as a unit upon Mr. Smith. A revival of some interest occurred during the winter of 1825 and '26, and a number of influential and promising young people were added to the church. In the summer of 1831, a still greater interest prevailed, and the church received large accessions to its membership. Additions were made throughout the whole course of the ministry of Dr. Smith, amounting in the aggregate to 145 by profession and 106 by letter. On receiving the appointment of President of the University of Vermont, he resigned his pastorate, and was dismissed Dec. 11, 1849.

Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, the fifth pastor, was ordained March 6, 1850, and on receiving a call to the Union Congregational church in the city of Worcester, Mass., resigned his pastorate and was dismissed July 10, 1855.

Rev. David Dobie, who had in consequence of impaired health closed a highly successful ministry at Plattsburgh, N. Y., was the next pastor. After a partial recovery, as he thought, he preached with much acceptance here for 8 weeks, and was installed Oct. 1, 1856. The Sabbath following he preached with great fervency and power, on the relative duties of pastor and people, and on the Wednesday succeeding, suffered a severe hemorhage of the lungs. Other discharges followed, and his earnest Christian life was brought to a close, Feb. 18, 1857. He was the author of a book entitled "A key to the Bible."

The seventh pastor was the Rev. J. Eames Rankin, who was installed June 24, 1857. During the winter following, an extensive revival was enjoyed by the church; and during the ministry of Mr. Rankin, 72 by profession, and 48 by letters, were received as members. He received and accepted a call to the Appleton street Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., and was dismissed Aug. 7, 1862.

The next pastor was Rev. John Q. Bittinger, who was installed Dec. 29, 1864. His health failed during the summer following; but he so far recovered as to be able to preach once on the sabbath while seated in a chair, and after a time, to go through with two services. Having no hope of recovery while the duties of a large parish rested upon him, he resigned his pastorate, and was dismissed Sept. 4, 1867.

Rev. Herman C. Riggs was engaged to preach early in Dec., 1867, to the first of April following. A revival commenced shortly after the week of prayer in Jan., 1868, and continued through the Winter and Spring. Rev. Mr. Riggs was called to the pastorate April 4th, with the understanding that the church would not press him for an immediate answer. He commenced his labors again Nov. 1st, and was installed Feb. 25, 1869, and is now the pastor.

METHODISM IN ST. ALBANS.

BY REV. J. D. LUCE.

During the year 1799, the Essex circuit, New York Conference, was formed, and reported at the succeeding annual conference, held in New York, June 19, 1799, a member, ship of 110. At that time the Essex circuit comprised the whole territory now included in the St. Albans district, with the exception of Grand Isle county; and also extended beyond the Missisquoi bay into Canada. At the conference of June 1799, the eccentric Lorenzo Dow was appointed to the Essex circuit. The quarterly conference records show that Nehemiah Sabine was his colleague. During this conference year, at the second quarterly meeting, a collection is reported from St. Albans of *forty-two cents*, indicating that during the year St. Albans was included in the plan of the circuit, being represented in the quarterly conference. Between the second and third quarterly meetings, Dow left the circuit to prosecute his visionary mission in Ireland; and Elijah Hedding, who had but recently been converted and licensed as an exhorter, was sent by the presiding elder to fill the vacancy. Hedding received for his services, according to the record, about $13. Peter Van Nest and Nehemiah Sabine travelled the circuit, during the conference year 1800—'01. September 21, 1800, Jesse Lee, the great apostle of New England Methodism, on his way from Canada to New York, preached at the house of Azel Church, which still stands about 1 mile from the village green, on the road leading to Highgate. The house is now occupied by H. P. Seymour. The text for the occasion was Titus 2, 12. In his journal, referring to the occasion, he says "I had a sweet time in preaching to the strange people, and they were remarkably attentive, and heard as though it was for their lives. Then bro. Van Nest exhorted

with some life, we had a crowded house." The church records show that on the next day, September 22, the Rev. Jesse Lee baptised Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Whitemore, of this place. Mary Whitemore, the child who was baptised, was late the wife of Amos Clarke.

At the Annual Conference held in New York, June, 1801, the name of this circuit was cnanged from Essex to Fletcher, and James Coleman and Laben Clarke were appointed to the circuit. During this year a class was formed on St. Albans Point, by Laben Clarke. The circumstances as related by him were as follows:

"Our second quarterly meeting was in Essex, (the minutes say Westford.) On Saturday evening the Presiding Elder asked me if I had my things with me. I told him I had left them at Missisquoi Bay in Canada. He said the preachers ought always to be ready, at the seeond quarterly meeting, to change, and I must go in two weeks to Brandon circuit. My Vergennes (it should be Fletcher,) appointments being already given out in the north part of the circuit to the Bay, where I must be the next Sabbath, he directed me to take that route; and, after the sabbath, to come right on to Brandon. But I had an appointment for Tuesday following the Sabbath at St. Albans Point, a new place, where I had been once, and where several persons had been awakened. I went on and filled all the appointments, till I came to this one, on the Point. We had the house full, and I preached with great freedom, and many were weeping, After preaching I proposed to have class meeting. A number staid, and several found peace in believing. I formed them into a class, and we had a melting time."

This was the first class formed in this town, and also the first religious society formed in St. Albans. Henry Ryan and Elijah Hedding were appointed to the circuit the succeeding year. During the year the following adults were baptised by Henry Ryan: Samuel Cripper, George Martin, Sally Cleavland, and David Crippen.—and in the year 1807, Azariah Brooks, Lydia Brooks, Sarah Harrington and Sarah Waters, were baptized by Reuben Harris, all of St. Albans.

Until the year 1809, Methodism was mostly confined to the Point; but their peculiarity of worship and earnestness brought them into notice with the people on this side of the Bay. Among the first to go from this side to attend methodist meetings on the Point, was Mr. Nathan Green. He was prepossessed in their favor by hearing a sermon preached by a Methodist minister at the house of David Nichols, which was the first Methodist sermon preached in town. When he returned home from the meeting he remarked to his wife; "Now I know what I am—I am a Methodist; that man preached just what I believe." I think the first time he attended meeting on the Point he was converted; and, very soon after, with his wife joined the class. He was appointed class-leader, and formed a class in his neighborhood near Georgia Bay, which for some time after was a preaching-place. The appointment was afterward removed to Job Congers, which for many years was the itinerant's home and chapel. The meeting was holden in the barn during the summer, and in the house in the winter. The house is still standing about 1 mile west of the village, and owned by Philip W. Dudos. Many still living remember that old battle-ground of Methodism in St. Albans.

At a quarterly meeting held in Stowe, Sept. 28 and 29, 1811, Nathan Green and J. F. Chamberlain received license to preach. The former whose memory is intimately linked with the early history of St. Albans Methodism, has gone to his rest.

John B. Stratton traveled this circuit in 1812, it being the second year of his travelling ministry. About this time one of the large rooms on the lower floor of the old academy-building was fitted up by the Methodist society for preaching and prayer-meeting. The quarterly meetings were held in the court house, which, at other times, was occupied by the Congregational society for sabbath worship.

At the conference of 1813, St. Albans gave its name to the circuit. Jacob Beeman and Almond Dunbar were the circuit preachers.

During the fall of 1815, a camp-meeting was held between St. Albans village and the Bay, under the supervision of Henry Stead, presiding Elder, and Almond Dunbar, preacher in charge—the result of which was a general awakening throughout the town. As a fruit of this awakening the Methodist society received 75 on probation. At the succeeding quarterly conference, held September 14, 1815, the official board voted to purchase land on St. Albans street, on which to build a meeting-house. On the 30th of the same month, 7 trustees were elected by the society to purchase the ground and superintend the building of said meeting-house. The land

where the church now stands was then purchased, and preparations made for the erection of the house. It was not completed, however, until about 1820 or '21.

In 1815 the St. Albans circuit was divided, and the Stowe circuit formed of the eastern part. St. Albans circuit at that time included the towns of St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Sheldon, Westford, Milton, Georgia, Colchester, and, I think, several adjacent towns; but can speak positively of the above only.

David Nichols lived in a log-house, a few rods north of the gate of the old cemetery. His wife was a devoted Methodist, and the preachers made this their stopping-place when in town. Mr. Daniel Ryan, a wealthy merchant, seemed to cherish a particular antipathy to the ministers, and threatened to horse-whip them, if they continued their visits. He was a large, powerful man, and, although by no means quarrelsome, his ill-will was not to be desired. On a certain evening, a little congregation had assembled in the humble cabin of Mr. Nichols to hear Dow preach, when Mr. Ryan came in and insulted him by wringing his nose. The men present did not interfere; but Mrs. Nichols and a grown up daughter, each took an arm of Mr. Ryan, and he allowed himself to be led out of the house.

The Methodist church in St. Albans was not only the first church built in town, but the first Methodist church built on what is now comprised by the St. Albans district. The methodist church at Waterbury Centre, and the old chapel at Highgate, were built immediately after. In the year 1824 the St. Albans circuit was again dismembered by the formation of Sheldon charge. In 1828 the Highgate circuit was severed from the St. Albans circuit; and again, in 1830, Milton circuit was formed from the St. Albans. In 1832, the Fairfield circuit was formed, in part from Sheldon, and part from St. Albans. From this date until 1844, St. Albans was a station. In 1844, the St. Albans station was united with the Highgate circuit, which union existed only one year. B. M. Hall was the preacher in charge of St. Albans, and John Leage of Highgate. From this until 1853, St. Albans was returned as a station and served respectively by William M. Chipp, Orren Gregg, Peter R. Stiner and C. F. Burdick, who each remained 2 years on the charge. In 1853 the circuit was again united to the Highgate circuit, employing W. A. Miller, H. Warner and A. Carroll, as circuit preachers. 1854, St. Albans was returned as a station, with N. G. Axtell as preacher in charge. 1855, M. Witherell and Simeon Gardner were appointed to this charge, the former serving the village society, the latter the socicty formed at the Bay.

The following year the Bay society became a distinct organization; thus confining the limits of St. Albans charge to the village and immediate vicinity; since which the following preachers have been respectively appointed to the charge: A. Witherspoon, M. White, V. M. Simons and I. Luce.

Thc church edifice erected in 1820 has passed through two remodellings, and is the same building in which we now worship. The first design was according to the old style of church architecture, with high box pulpit and galleries on three sides. The attic was afterwards finished off into prayer and class rooms. In 1854 the church edifice was remodelled into the style in which we now behold it. Until the year 1828, this was the only church edifice in town. Rev. Dr. Smith, for 16 years a pastor of the Congregational society in this village, was ordained in this building June 4, 1823, and was probably the only person ever ordained in this church edifice.

PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ST. ALBANS.

Taken mainly from a Historical Discourse by the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D.

BY REV. J. I. BLISS.

As early as the year 1812 there were residing in St. Albans, a few Episcopal families. Five persons (females) of these families were, at that time, communicants; but no religious privileges were enjoyed by them, in this place, till the beginning of the year 1816, at which time the Rev. Stephen Beach, then a missionary sent to officiate in this county, first visited St. Albans, and performed the service of the church, and preached in the court-house. The preaching in the court-house was by invitation from the Congregational society, who occupied the house exclusively. That society having the preceding summer dismissed their minister, the Rev Mr. Preston invited Mr. Beach to perform the service of the church, and to preach in that building when it was his turn to officiate in St. Albans. This invitation was accepted; and, for several succeeding appointments, the

members of the Episcopal church united with those of the Congregational society. But this arrangement soon became unsatisfactory to the Congregationalists, and the Episcopalians withdrew and sought another place of worship. Until the following spring Mr. Beach continued to preach every fifth Sunday gratuitously; when the sum of $80,00 was raised by subscription to compensate him for his services, the same proportion of time for the year then ensuing; and, August 26th the numbers of those who were disposed to favor the organization of a parish having become somewhat increased, the following compact was made and subscribed:

"We, the subscribers, do voluntarily associate and form ourselves into a society, by the name of the Episcopal society in St. Albans, and by that name do organize ourselves under the first section of an act, entitled 'An act for the support of the Gospel.'

St. Albans, Vermont, Aug. 26, 1816.

Ashbel Smith, Benj. Chandler, Abijah Stone, Abner Morton, Samuel Barlow, Orange Ferris, Joshua Brooks, B. B. Downs, Joseph Carter, jr., Hubbard Barlow, John Nason, Bingham Lasell, Abijah Hubbell, Augustin Bryan, John Wood."

At this time there was no regular place for public worship belonging to the parish, and their meetings were sometimes holden in private houses, and sometimes in the upper room in the academy. It may be here romarked, that the first, and, at this time, the only male communicant was Mr. Ashbel Smith, who with his wife, had shortly before united with the church. Nothing of importance occurred in the affairs of the church, unless we mention the addition of a few members to the communion, and the removal of others, until the winter of 1818.

Sometime in the month of February this year, several of the members of the church, being anxious for a more constant attendance on and enjoyment of the worship of the church, formed a resolution to meet every Sunday; and, when there was no clergyman present, that the service should be performed and a sermon read, by a lay member. The first of these meetings was held at the house of Mr. Ashbel Smith, where about 12 members of the church, piously disposed, were assembled. This little number felt most deeply their destitute condition, and earnestly implored the great Head of the church for his blessing upon their infant exertions. These meetings contiuued every Sunday through the winter, principally at Mr. Smith's in the day time, and, in the evening, prayer-meetings were held at Mr. Ferris'. Although the church was much spoken against by those who were not of her communion, she was not without her due proportion of increase.

In the spring of 1818 the number of communicants was 15. Services on Sundays were now held principally in an upper room in the academy; and although the number that usually attended was small, the prospects, on the whole, were rather encouraging. The affairs of the parish were now in a settled condition, apparently, and nothing seemed to obstruct a gradual increase of its members.

But things were not to continue long in this situation. A few years of uninterrupted quietness passed swiftly away. Unhappily, in the summer of 1821, difficulties which arose in connection with the Rev. Mr. Beach, who had been settled in the fall of 1818, rector of the church in Fairfield, and had also performed clerical duties in Sheldon and in this place, checked the onward movement. Mr. Beach, in the Spring of 1822, voluntarily suspended himself from the exercise of his ministry until the troubles into which he had fallen should be settled. The parish, of course, became destitute of the services of any clergyman; and, at a time, too, when it was laboring under special embarrassments. But the Rev. Jordan Gray, a very pious and devoted minister in Berkshire, visited the parish several times during this summer, and proved to them a comforter in the midst of their afflictions.

In the winter following Mr. Beach removed from this part of the State, and the Rev Mr. Gray was soon after drowned. In the death of Mr. Gray, the church in this vicinity lost a zealous and able advocate of the Church, and a pious, consistent and affectionate instructor in the way of righteousness.

Late in the fall of 1822 the Rev. Elijah Brainerd, who had been preaching to the congregational society in St. Albans, became an Episcopalian, and received deacon's orders in the church, and returned to St. Albans to officiate as a minister. Mr. Brainerd remained in this vicinity about 9 months, during which time about half of his services were devoted to this parish.

In September, 1823, the parish was again without a clergyman: but in November following it was visited by the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess, from the diocese of Connecticut, who

continued in this place, and in the neighborhood, something over half a year.

During this period—March 4, 1824—a subscription-paper was put in circulation for the purpose of obtaining means to erect a suitable building for public worship. This paper was very favorably received by those to whom it was presented, and their liberal donations testified their willingness to promote the object proposed.

Sometime in the month of June Mr. Burgess left St. Albans to return to Connecticut; and in the month of August the parish was visited by the Rev. Joseph S. Covell, whose services were soon engaged for a year, to be employed three-fourths of the time in this place, and the remainder in Swanton. But it was afterwards found necessary to alter this arrangement, so that but one half of his services were appropriated to St. Albans. The labors and example of this man were useful in an eminent degree, and the prospects of the church seemed to brighten under his ministry. The congregation at this time occupied a lower room in the academy, which had been rented in the spring of 1822, and fitted up in a manner suitable and convenient for their use.

About the first of October, 1824, the ground was purchased on which the church-edifice was to be erected; and the work soon after was commenced, and progressed considerably before the close of the season.

June 22, 1825, the convention of the Episcopal church in this State was holden in St. Albans, and October 16th, the building which had been commenced the year before, being finished and ready for use, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, in the presence of a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony. Here commenced a new era for the parish. Many of its members had labored zealously, and with a single view to the object now attained, for the 10 years past, and they now saw with joy the accomplishment of their wishes.

About Dec. 1, 1825, the Rev. Mr. Covell, being in a low state of health, left St. Albans, and the parish was without clerical services, with the exception of a visit at Christmas from the Rev. Louis McDonald, of Middlebury, 'till May, 1826. Up to this date there are recorded 28 baptisms, and 20 confirmations.

In May, 1826, the Rev. Sylvester Nash visited St. Albans, and entered into an engagement with the parish; and, in July following, removed his family, and entered upon the duties of rector. Mr. Nash was connected with the parish 7 years, and, by his faithful labors and judicious management of parochial affairs, a steady advancement was made in numbers and strength. He possessed a firm hold upon the affections of his people and they were willingly guided by his counsel, and animated by his piety in the path of Christian duty. During Mr. Nash's official term, 30 persons were confirmed, and 57 communicants were added.

Until the election of the Rev. George Allen as rector, the church was supplied with services for only part of the time; the Rev. Mr. Hard, Mr. McBurney and others officiating occasionally; and for 1 year the Rev. Mr. Sabine, deacon, officiating here every other Sunday.

In the latter part of the year 1834 Mr. Allen entered upon his duties as rector, and remained here about 3 years. He was an amiable, scholarly man, and, in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, conducted the affairs of the parish to the satisfaction of the sincere friends of the church. During Mr. Allen's rectorship a gentleman of the parish privately presented $100 for the purchase of the silver communion-service, now in use, to which the family of the same gentleman has recently added another piece.

In January, 1838, Rev. Wm. Henry Hoyt became the rector of the parish. Mr. Hoyt brought to the work a thorough education, excellent talents, varied accomplishments, and an unspotted reputation for piety and ministerial devotedness. Possessing ample means, he was ever foremost in whatever could promote the interests of the church, and objects of benevolence. During his rectorship the church-building was remodelled and improved at an expense of $2,000—a fine bell was placed in the tower—the lot of ground around the church was purchased and enclosed. The organ now in the church was the gift of Mr. Hoyt, at a cost of $1200. Every thing was in a high degree of prosperity, so long as Mr. Hoyt continued faithful to the doctrines and usages of the church. Unhappily, however, toward the latter part of his rectorship he began to manifest those tendencies which ultimately led him to unite with the Church of Rome. In January, 1846, he

resigned his parochial charge into the hands of the Rev. Josiah Perry. During the rectorship of Mr. Hoyt, 62 persons were confirmed, and 88 communicants added.

The Rev. Mr. Perry continued his services into the second year, and then resigned his charge. While he was rector, 12 persons were confirmed, and 16 communicants added.

In August, 1848, the Rev. Charles Fay assumed the rectorship. He remained in charge of the parish for the long period of 15 years. A gentleman of scholarship, refinement and high social culture, he possessed unusual gentleness and kindness of feeling. In his thoughtfulness and sympathy for the poor he was remarkable. Though more or less interrupted, during a large share of the time, by duties connected with a school, the parish developed so much under his care, that the number of communicants increased, during his rectorship, from 85 to 172, and 143 persons were confirmed.

In April, 1860, the foundations of a new stone church were laid; and, July 25th, the beautiful structure was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, bishop of the diocese. The cost of the church when completed was $14,000.

In April, 1863, the Rev. J. Isham Bliss became associated with Dr. Fay in the rectorship. Aug. 11th of the same year, Dr. Fay resigned his connection with the parish, and Mr. Bliss took the sole charge, which he continues to retain up to the present date, (April, 1859.) During his rectorship the church has been upholstered and carpeted, and some some slight alterations made in the interior. Recently a lot of land has been purchased near the church for $2,300, with the purpose of erecting thereon a Sunday-school chapel and rectory. The parish is now in a vigorous and prosperous condition. There are 142 families and 207 communicants connected with it—158 having been baptised, and 96 confirmed, during the present rectorship.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ST. ALBANS.

BY MRS. B. H. SMALLEY.

As early as the year 1825, there were no Roman Catholics in St. Albans, with the exception of a few scattered descendants of French Catholics, who were visited at intervals by French priests from Canada. When Rev. J. O. Callaghan came as missionary to Vermont, and established his residence at Burlington, in 1830, he found a few families of Irish and Canadian Catholics in St. Albans and vicinity, to whom he ministered at stated intervals until Rev. Wm. Ivers undertook the charge some time in 1841. At this period the numbers of those professing this faith had increased to such an extent, through immigration from Ireland and Canada, that the congregation assembling at St. Albans, and gathered partly from the neighboring towns, amounted to 1000; while there were several other congregations, more or less numerous, in different parts of Franklin County, for whose wants the most diligent ministrations of one missionary were scarcely adequate. In 1842 an effort was made, under the suggestion of Mr. Ivers, to purchase land and build a church in some central location in, or near the village of St. Albans, for the accommodation of that rapidly increasing congregation. The means of the people were found to be wholly inadequate, however, to the accomplishment of that undertaking, and it was abandoned. Not long after that time Mr. Ivers left, and this mission was again dependant upon the occasional visits of Rev. Father O'Callaghan, whose faithful services in Vermont have caused his memory to be held in veneration by every Catholic within her borders.

In July, 1846, Mr. Wm. H. Hoyt and his family embraced the Catholic faith. He had been for some years the Protestant Episcopal clergyman of St. Albans and was very much respected and beloved.

In June, 1847, Rev. George A. Hamilton came to St. Albans and remained in charge of the Catholic congregation there until January, 1850, when he was removed to Milford, Mass., and subsequently to Charlestown, Mass., where he has since erected, on the summit of Bunker Hill, one of the finest church edifices in New England. He was a native of Missouri, and received his theological education at Rome, where he passed some years in the prosecution of his studies. During the period of his residence at St. Albans, his flock was largely increased by the immigration of many from other parts of the State, and from foreign lands, and by the conversion of a number of Protestants to the Catholic faith; among whom may be mentioned, the late G. G. Smith and his family; Hon. L. B. Hunt, with his first wife, and, at a later period, his second wife, with her daughter; B. H. Smalley, Esq., a well known lawyer of

Franklin County, with his sister, Miss Laura P. Smalley, and his whole family, as well as his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cynthia Penniman, widow of the late Dr. Jabez Penniman, of Colchester, and whose first husband was E. Marvin, son of Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, of Franklin.

In May, 1848, Rev. Henry Leunou, (then a recent graduate of All-Hallows College, near Dublin, Ireland, and but just ordained to the priesthood, came to St. Albans and remained a few months, assisting Mr. Hamilton. The climate of Vermont proving prejudicial to his health, he returned to Boston, and was soon after stationed at Newburyport, Mass., where his labors have been eminently successful. He was a young clergyman of extraordinary acquirements and eloquence.

In 1848, a lot of land, with a dwelling-house, barn and orchard upon it, was procured for the Catholics of St. Albans. as a site for the church edifice, which they had in contemplation to erect. The dwelling-house stood where the church is now located; it was removed to the present location of the priest's residence, and fitted up to serve as a temporary church, while the new one was in the course of erection, and afterwards changed to a dwelling-house again, after which time it was occupied as the residence of the priest, until the present building was erected in its stead. The corner-stone of the proposed new church was laid in August, 1849, by Bishop McClosky then of Albany N. Y. now Archbishop of New York.

In January 1850, Rev. Mr. Hamilton left Vermont, and was succeeded by Rev. T. Shahan, who had been admitted to the priesthood but a short time previously, and who left in August of the same year, Rev, E. McGowan taking his place at St. Albans.

In 1853, Vermont was taken from the Diocese of Boston, and erected into a separate See, under the title of the "Diocese of Burlington", and Rt. Rev. L. DeGoesbriand was appointed to its bishopric.

In 1855, Mr. McGowan left the diocese, and Rev. T. Riordan was placed in charge of St Albans. His ordination took place in Cleveland, Ohio, the previous year, and he was the first priest who was ordained expressly for the service of the new diocese of Burlington. In the same year, (1855) Rev. S. Danielou came from France to Vermont. He was a young priest, and was appointed to take charge of the French portion of the congregation at St. Albans. In 1856, Mr. Danielou was removed, and Rev. F. Clavier sent in his place. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Riordan was transferred to the pastoral charge of Fairfield, and Mr. Clavier succeeded him as pastor of the whole congregation at St. Albans. While he was at St. Albans the church-edifice in that place was completed. It is a very large building, the plan is a fine one, and the work of construction and completion has been very thoroughly accomplished, with the exception of the alter, which is not yet completed. Although it was not too large for the wants of the congregation of St. Albans, they were not able to finish the inside for some years. In the summer of 1863, the work was resumed which had been so long suspended, on account of limited means, and the severe pressure of many unfavorable circumstances from without, which had operated to discourage and retard them in the work. In the spring of 1864, it was brought to its present stage of completion. In August, 1864, the edifice was solemnly dedicated by the Bishop of Burlington, assisted by the Bishop of Hartford, and a great number of priests. The Rt. Rev. Bishop McFarland of Hartford, delivered a very eloquent discourse upon the occasion. One of the best choirs in Boston, accompanied by Mr. Wilcox, of that city, as organist, performed the music of the sacred offices appropriate to the ceremonial, in the most effective manner.

In the latter part of the year 1865, Very Rev. Z. Druon took the place of Rev. F. Clavier, as pastor of St. Albans.

As to the numbers of this congregation, it is extremely difficult to give any certain report. Owing to the migratory habits of some of the French Canadians, a portion of that part of the congregation is transient and shifting, and the statistical records consequently vary more or less from year to year. The past 20 years have, however, witnessed a constant and surprising increase in the number of Catholics belonging to this place. So great indeed has this accession been, that Mr. Druon found it necessary, soon after his arrival, to divide the congregation, and celebrate Mass on Sundays for the French by themselves, and for the English-speaking portion by themselves, in order to furnish seats for the whole within the church. It is now in contemplation to erect a church for the French congregation

of this village, and this will probably be accomplished within a few years. A large proportion of the Catholic congregation which assembles in this place, is composed of young people, (descendants of foreign Catholics,) who were born and brought up on the soil, and who will compare very favorably with any class descended from Americans, for native intelligence, education, industry, morality, and piety; while in physical power and endurance, they are greatly superior. The bitter prejudices, created and fostered by the rancorous partizans of the most *un*-American of all our parties, which styled itself *par excellence, the* American party, have been proved to be cruelly unjust, and the experience of the country during the past war has abundantly demonstrated that the foreign Catholic population, and their descendants, so far from forming a dangerous element in our society, are in fact among its best and most reliable safeguards. Instructed by a clergy who abstain from all interferance in political matters, except to admonish their people diligently of their duty to be subject to their rulers in all obedience;—taught by the bitter experiences of oppression abroad, the value of free and liberal institutions here, and unbiased by the temptations of ambition,—which unfortunately lure too many of our fellow-citizens from the paths of rectitude and duty, in quest of office,—they are not to be outdone by any class in the practice of the social and domestic virtues, or in the exercise of true patriotism.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. WM. G. WALKER.

For several years previous to the organization of the Baptist church, there had been a number of Baptist families resident in town. The most of them were accustomed to worship with the Congregational society, by whom they were held in high esteem. In the latter part of the year 1865, Rev. J. F. Bigelow, D.D., came into town, and collecting the Baptist members together, organized a Baptist church. On Dec. 17, 1865, the church met in Academy Hall for worship, when Dr. Bigelow preached to them the first independent Baptist sermon ever preached in town.

The church was orgaized with 26 members, and elected as their first officers, Rev. J. F. Bigelow, pastor; D. M. Walker and Marshall Mason, deacons; L. J. Swett, clerk; S. S. Robinson, treasurer. The church enjoyed the services of Dr. Bigelow till May, 1867, when he left for another field of labor. Dr. Bigelow was an able preacher, and was held in high esteem by the several denominations. From the time that Dr. B. left, the church was without a pastor till November, 1868. During this interval, the church sustained the regular services of the church, with preaching every Sabbath.

Nov. 15, 1868, Rev. Wm. G. Walker, of New York, a recent graduate of Hamilton Theological Seminary, accepted the call of the church, and began his labors with them. Jan. 27, 1869, a council was convened, by which he was publicly ordained and installed as pastor. Since he began his labors the church has received several additions; the congregation and Sabbath-school have nearly doubled, and everything is in a flourishing condition. The church has organized and sustains a fine mission S. School at the Western Reserve. The church at present worships in the court-house, but intend to build in a few months.

MAJOR AMOS MORRILL.

BY MISS H. A. BLAISDELL.

Major Morrill, in 1793, with his wife, whose maiden name was Peggy Day, 2 daughters and 4 sons, moved from Epsom, N. H., to St Albans. His daughter Mary, wife of Capt. John Gilman, settled at the village, and Hannah, wife of James Brackett, at the Bay. They were intelligent, worthy helpmates,—meaning something more than helpless, expensive weights, when the loom and spinning-wheel, were the fashionable instruments of music. The names of the sons were Theophilus, Amos, William and Jeremiah. The last lived and died at St. Albans Point, while the others went to different parts of the country, where they settled, lived and died. Major Morrill bought quite a tract of land for their benefit, some of which is still retained in the hands of the heirs, having previously admired the location when on his way to Canada, in Gen. Sullivan's army. He served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of Major. Unfortunately his papers, which might probably have furnished material for history, have been destroyed One incident is related of him which illustrates something of his character: Once being pursued by the Indians, who told him to stop, or they would cut him into inch pieces, he replied, "You will have to catch me first," and putting spurs to his

horse leaped over a wall beyond their reach. Before leaving Canada he had the small-pox, when they considered him so near death, they held a consultation to know what it was best to do with him. They finally said he was a good officer, and they would take him along, and if he died they could easily put him overboard. They took him along, and he recovered. He built a substantial stone-house at the Bay where he lived, which is owned and occupied now by Nelson Buck. He buried his wife September, 1800, and died at St. Albans village, in January, 1810.

CAPT. JOHN GILMAN.

BY MISS H. A. BLAISDELL.

Capt. Gilman, in 1793, with his wife and young daughter, accompanied his father-in-law, Major Morrill, from Epsom, N. H., to St. Albans. Margaret Morrill was his second wife, by whom he had one son. He had had 3 daughters and 3 sons by a previous marriage. Capt. Gilman was appointed to the militia before 1812. He was honest, industrious, frugal, temperate and religious. In his house the needy and the stranger found a home. He was a well-to-do farmer, and also carried on blacksmithing for some time. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school.

He built a large house, which took several days to raise, and the settlers came from the adjoining towns to assist. This house, finely situated on the north of Main street, is now occupied by the third generation of the family — the Blaisdells, endeared by association, and where 3 heads of the family breathed their last, Major Morrill, Capt. John Gilman, and J. M. Blaisdell. Capt. John Gilman died Aug. 31, 1845, in his 76th year.

JONATHAN M. BLAISDELL.

BY MISS H. A. BLAISDELL.

Johathan M., son of Harvey and Elizabeth Blaisdell, was born March 30, 1789, in Loudon, N. H., being the 11th child of a family of 13. His father was a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, but he, possessing a mechanical turn of mind, learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and having bought a year of his time, came to St. Albans at the age of 20, in company with a friend, Mr. Smith Morrill, and was soon engaged in building houses. He was occupied in the lumbering business 1 year, which, owing to losses, did not prove lucrative. He was a volunteer in 1812, and went to Plattsburg, and being anxious, with some others, to cross the sand-bar to the island, attempted to do so before the moon was up and came near being drowned.

At the age of 33 years, he married Margaret Gilman, youngest daughter of Capt. John Gilman. He built several houses for himself and to rent, but subsequently carried on the wheel-wright business and farming. In politics, he was an old-fashioned Democrat, when democracy meant opposition to slavery, and equality of rights. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the country, and lived to see the rebellion crushed. His disposition was cheerful and social. He possessed a strong mind and will, and was a peaceable citizen, but when unjustly assailed could defend himself vigorously. His religious sentiments were liberal. He died of lung-fever, in his 77th year, leaving a widow, two daughters and two sons.

[I have the following account in his own words, which I took down from his lips, as he narrated it to me some years since. — *Ed.*]

September 14, 1814. — "The day of the election at St. Albans, after the election, Sanford Gadcomb, Solomon Walbridge, son of the old sheriff of St. Albans, and myself, started to go to Plattsburgh, as soldiers, on horseback, through Georgia and Milton. At the sand-bar there (at Milton) we attempted to cross over, having stopped a few moments at Fox's tavern, this side of the lake. It was a mile across the bar, dark—or only star-light, and I told Gadcomb it looked too much like going to sea horse-back in the night, and I did not like to cross. The wind blew strong from the north, but Gadcomb thought he could cross without difficulty, though the swells ran so high and dashed so upon the shore. We urged our horses in with difficulty, but we proceeded till we saw a light upon the opposite shore, which we supposed had been lighted to pilot us across, and we advanced till about half way over, when the water began to deepen, the swells from the north rolling hard against us, till our horses drifting off the north side of the bar, were afloat. Gadcomb was forward, I in the middle, Walbridge behind, each about 3 rods distant. Gadcomb undertook to swim his horse forward to shore, Walbridge behind, said his horse wanted to turn round and go back. ' My horse stood right up and down—in no swimming condition. In about two minutes Walbridge cried out, ' My horse touches bottom,' and my horse at once righted in a swimming condition and pursued his horse. Meantime I had climbed upon the saddle from which I slid when my horse lost bottom, and we were soon back on the bar again where the water was not more than knee-deep to our horses. Gadcomb was out of sight and I cried out, ' We are on good ground,, but he understood us to cry we were in trouble. Walbridge and I came out on shore where we entered, when we

repeatedly hallooed, and receiving no answer from any quarter, supposed Gadcomb was drowned and started to go back to Fox's tavern, but on our way through the swamp, moving along slowly near the shore, we heard somebody halloo, and answered. The halloo was kept up back and forth till we found it was Gadcomb, who had swam ashore, on the Point, north, below us, and landed on the most dismal part of the swamp. We waited till he came up to us, when we all returned to the tavern wet as water could make us, and remained about two hours, till the moon was up, and about a hundred had collected to cross; so that when we crossed, which at length was nicely done, the line of them reached clear across the bar. After we got over the bar, we went up to the old landlord's who kept tavern on South Island, where we stayed the remainder of the night. While here, the landlord stated that he hoped we should get whipped by the British, and that all would get off from the bar who attempted to cross. This raised my ideas, and I told him we should hear no such talk on our route, that we were going to Plattsburgh to fight for our country, and we could fight before we got there, if necessary, and the effect was sufficient to stop that tory's noise.

We went down the next morning and waited for a sloop to take us across. About 2 o'clock, P. M., the sloop arrived and took us over to Plattsburgh. This was Wednesday. We remained there 'in battle' till Sunday night. Sunday, the last day of the battle, the British forded the river against what is called Pike's old encampment, with their whole force, 13,000 strong. They forded the river, and advanced into the pine plains, where the Vermont and New York volunteers were distant about 80 or 100 rods. The woods were full of Vermont and New York volunteers, every man fighting for himself, all on the Irishman's own hook, and we were so hard upon them that they were compelled to retreat, and we pursued them like a band of blood-hounds back to the river, their dead and wounded scattered along the way. In crossing the river they lost many guns and some of the men floated down stream,—retreating up the river, the enemy were soon, however, out of our sight. That night they retreated back to Canada, leaving a good many deserters in the village of Plattsburgh. On their camp-ground their supplies were many of them left. On Sunday, the winding up battle-day, about 200 of us went down from Pike's encampment toward our fort, and when we could see a picket guard on the other side of the river, we would fire at him, and when we could not see a redcoat to fire at, still we would all fire, so as to have the enemy understand the woods were all full of soldiers for two miles in length along the shore, and when we got opposite Plattsburgh village and attempted to cross the bridge, the British poured in a volley upon us. Only one was wounded, the bullets passing directly over our heads, one bullet passing within 12 inches of me, cutting off a little twig so I could see where the little fellow had tripped along. We returned up the river the same way as we came down."

THE BLACK SNAKE.

A notorious smuggling boat, in the time of the embargo of 1808, was called "The Black Snake." Its seizure, during this year, resulted in the murder of Elias Drake, Jonathan Ormsby and Asa Marsh, and the execution, by hanging, of Cyrus B. Dean—the particulars of which are given in this paper.

The embargo which was laid upon the for eign trade of the United States by act of Congress, passed Dec. 22, 1807, was productive of wide-spread ruin and distress. This measure was deemed indispensable by the President, Mr. Jefferson, as a just retaliation for the course pursued by Great Britain, in the seizure of our vessels, the plunder of our commerce, and the impressment of our seamen. This total annihilation of commerce, threatening bankruptcy and ruin to so many of the merchants, and checking at once the flow of produce from the interior to the seaboard, bore with peculiar hardship upon the people, and tried their patriotism to the utmost.

Its effect was to greatly increase the price of foreign commodities, and render our own nearly valueless. There being no outlet to the latter, they accumulated in the market, and often could not be sold for a sum sufficient to pay for the cost of transportation. Foreign goods, particularly the staples which the people had come to consider as among the necessaries of life, being shut out entirely, prices soon rose to such a height that those in moderate circumstances found themselves obliged to dispense with them altogether. As might be expected, there arose a tempestuous opposition to the embargo in all parts of the country. A portion of the people, at least, seemed to overlook and palliate the gross insults of England, which caused the enactment of the law. They seemed to forget the loss of one thousand merchant ships, and the impressment of six thousand of our seamen. Under the tremendous pressure with which the embargo bore upon the people, the opposition to president Jefferson's policy became in New England exceedingly bold and fierce. The federal newspapers teemed with articles most inflammatory in their character, and Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet were denounced in ac-

rimonious editorials, and lampooned in doggeral verse. A specimen of the latter, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, commenced as follows:

"Brother Nathan 's nation mad—
I think as how he 's right, sirs—
Mamma 's sick, and sister 's sad,
And I 's right hot to fight, sirs."

Further on we are let into the cause of the difficulty:

"For I 've no 'lasses for to eat
Along with pumpkin pie, sirs."

The verses close with some very flippant advice to president Jefferson:

"Now, Tom, take off the embargo soon,
And Nate and I will thank ye."

Among the interests of the country which were called to their full share of suffering was that of the manufacture of ashes. This was, indeed, a humble and limited branch of industry, but one of great importance to the newly settled timber-region of northern Vermont. Many of the towns might fairly be said to be receiving only their first population. The settlers, like the pioneers of all new countries, brought but little with them. Their own strong arms were their main reliance. As soon as a cabin had been erected to shelter their families, they commenced the clearing away of the forest, and the opening up of the fields from which to obtain a subsistence. The tall and stately trees fell before the repeated strokes of the axe—they were cut into convenient lengths, rolled into heaps, and consumed to ashes. These were carefully saved, conveyed to the nearest store, and exchanged for provisions and necessary articles. Many settlers, in remote places, far into the wilderness, found it expedient to work their ashes into black salts—thus lightening the labor of transportation. In this form they were conveyed distances of from 10 to 20 miles, to a market. In some instances, where settlers were too poor to own a team, they have been known to take a bag of salts upon their back to the nearest store. It was fortunate for these hardy pioneers, that pot-ashes, during all this time, brought a remunerating price in the not remote market of Montreal. While awaiting the growth of their first crops, serious inconvenience, and probably much actual suffering would have ensued, but for this. The little stores in the country towns each had its ashery, and all were eager to purchase. Upon the sales of their pot and pearl ashes in Montreal, they depended almost entirely for the means of remittance to their creditors in the American cities. So important was this traffic, that in most of the interior towns of Vermont, during the greater portion of the year, not a dollar in money could be raised, except from the sale of ashes. Without this, goods or provisions could not have been imported—taxes could not have been collected, and the country must have been greatly impeded in its advance and prosperity. The embargo, therefore, inflicted upon this interest a destructive blow. The merchants had large stocks of ashes on hand, and more or less amount due from the settlers which was payable in that commodity. With ruin staring them in the face, the temptation to run their ashes across the line to Montreal was too great for the patriotism of the most of them, and smuggling was commenced on an extensive scale. To counteract and repress this a numerous force of revenue officials was posted along the frontier, to which were shortly added guards at different points, from the militia. The extent to which party spirit was at that time carried greatly favored the smuggler. The federalists were his friends. In their utter abhorrence of president Jefferson's administration of the embargo, the most of them were ready to notify the smuggler of the advent of the custom-house officer—to guide him to a place of safety, or to secrete his goods upon their own premises. No informer ever arose from the ranks of the federalists; so much was certain, and where direct aid might not be obtained, the smuggler knew that he was safe from betrayal. But, on the other hand, the democrats, the supporters of Mr. Jefferson, favored the enforcement of the law. They sided with the revenue officials, and many of them were active in giving information of the places where smuggled goods or property were concealed. Loads of pot-ash, or droves of cattle, would sometimes be accompanied with a force sufficient to overawe the custom-house officers, and prevent all attempts at seizure. At other times the officers of the government would rally their democratic friends in sufficient numbers to bear down all opposition, and to seize and carry away the property. Collisions of this kind were not unfrequent, in several of which serious wounds were received, and in one case the result was death. Large quantities of ashes were

brought to the ports of Lake Champlain, and sold at a small price to speculating smugglers, who stood ready to purchase. This beautiful lake, with its secluded bays, shady nooks and uninhabited islands, offered a convenient highway to the smuggling boat, which moved only at night, and remained quiet by day.—Major Charles K. Williams, of Rutland, since chief justice and governor of the State, was stationed with a militia force, at the important post of Windmill-point, on the western shore of Alburgh.

The late Doct. Jabez Penniman, of Colchester, was collector of the customs. A twelve-oared cutter, called the Fly, belonging to the custom-house department, cruized about the outlet of the Lake, and smuggling in that direction became uncertain and dangerous.—Peerless among the boats engaged in smuggling was the terrible "Black Snake." With a crew of powerful and desperate men, thoroughly armed, she had for months defied the government officials. Either by stealthily eluding their vigilance, or by overawing them by a display of hostile force, she had continued to freight large quantities of pot-ashes across the line to Canada. They had had, at no time, a force at their command sufficient to render prudent an attempt to seize the audacious craft.

Doctor John Stoddard, of St. Albans, a merchant and well-known smuggler employed the Black Snake to transport ashes from St. Albans Bay into Canada. Their course lay around the end of St. Albans Point, thence along the eastern shore of the Lake to Maquam creek—upon this, one and a half miles, to a narrow strait connecting with Charcoal creek. Here they were obliged to lighten their boat by removing a portion of her loading to smaller ones. They then floated into Charcoal creek—down this into Missisquoi river—thence, down the river to its mouth—across Missisquoi bay to Cook's bay in Canada, to a place now called Hilliker's Landing, about 1 mile north of the village of Alburgh Springs. The boat had made several trips with complete success, but was at length encountered by officer Joseph Stannard, who commanded the crew, in the name of the United States, to surrender. Stoddard was on board, and persuaded the men to exert themselves at their oars. Stannard, being without force to back his demand, was compelled to witness their safe escape across the line into Canada. But the officers of the government were now fully determined upon her capture. The Black Snake was built to run as a ferry-boat between Charlotte, Vt. and Essex, N. Y., and was used some time for this purpose.—Her length was 40 feet—width 14 feet—sides straight and high—depth 4½ feet. She had 7 oars on a side, sharp bow and square stern—a forecastle, but no cabin. She had a mast and 1 sail; was steered by a rudder, was never painted, but besmeared with tar, which gave her a black appearance. John and Ezekiel Taylor, of Caldwell's Manor in Canada, puchased her to run as a smuggling boat; but when the trips became dangerous, they employed a man by the name of William Mudgett to navigate her. As she could carry nearly 100 barrels of pot-ashes, at a freight of 5 or 6 dollars per barrel, the enterprise was a paying one, and justified some risk. But her audacious career was drawing to a close. The collector, Doct. Penniman, applied to major Williams for a detachment of men to proceed in the revenue cutter called the Fly, to find and capture her. Aug. 1, 1808, Lieut. Daniel Farrington, of Brandon, a discreet and competent officer, Serg't David B. Johnson, and 12 infantry privates, were detailed for the service.

The Black Snake had crossed the line from Canada the previous night, and had gone up the Lake. Her crew consisted of Truman Mudgett, captain; Samuel L. Mott, William Nokes, Elkanah Perkins, Slocum Clark, Joshua Day, Josiah Pease and Cyrus B. Dean.—The men were to be paid by the Captain $8, to $10, per trip. Each man had a gun, and they were provided with spike-poles to keep off the revenue boats—several clubs 3 feet in length—a basket of stones of the size of a man's fist. They had, also, a large gun, called a wall-piece, or blunderbuss, the barrel of which was 8 feet and 2 inches long, and 1¼th diameter in the bore, which carried 15 bullets.

On coming from Canada they avowed their determination to fight their way back. They were not very well supplied with ammunition, but had a jug containing 2 gallons of rum. Under cover of the night, they proceeded to Martin's Bay, on the eastern shore of North Hero, where they lay in seclusion through the day, and during the night went to the mouth of Onion river, where they arrived at sun-rise. They kept on up the river, and reached a place called Joy's Landing, 3

miles or so from Burlington, about noon.—They drew their boat on shore some 60 rods above this. Mudgett ordered the men to clean and oil their guns, and to put in new flints, where they were needed. He then proceeded in quest of provisions and ammunition, and returned with a supply toward evening. They shortly after this received tidings that the revenue boat was coming. Two men from Burlington, whose names were not given, came to the landing and informed the smugglers that they would not give the boat a load, as they were iuformed the revenue cutter was coming to take her. Mott showed them the big gun, when one of them said he would give the crew 10 gallons of rum if they would go down the river and take the reveenue boat. Day and Perkins objected, when the men took Mudgett aside and conferred with him, after which several of the crew were set to work running bullets, at which they worked all night. The smuggling party were here joined by Francis Ledgard and David Sheffield, increasing their number to ten.

On Monday evening the Fly proceeded to the southerly end of Hog Island, where they remained until morning. On Tuesday they proceeded along the easterly shore of North Hero, after passing which, and when opposite Middle Hero, a man upon the shore waved his handkerchief. They came to, and were informed by him that the Black Snake had gone up Onion River. He also gave them the names of those on board. On Wednesday morning the Fly went up the river to Joy's Landing, where the Lieutenant was informed by Asa Rice, that the Black Snake lay some 60 rods above. They then rowed up the river, and, turning a small bend in the beach, came to the place where she lay: one end of her was on shore, fastened to some bushes.—Mudgett stood upon the beach, a few feet from her, with a gun in his hand. He called to the revenue boat not to land; but they, disregarding his attempt to intimidate them, ran in immediately along-side, between the Black Snake and the shore. Mudgett retreated a few steps, but kept on threatening, and said: "Don't lay hands on that boat. I swear by G—d I will blow the first man's brains out who lays hands on her." Lieut. Farrington, who seems to have been a brave and prudent man, with several men then stepped on board the Black Snake, when Mott came forward with the big gun, and resting it in the crotch of a small tree. pointed to where the Liutenant was standing. As the two boats were about to cast off, Mudgett came to the bank and cried to his men: "Come on, boys! parade yourselves! you are all cowards! they are going to carry the boat off!" Ledgard came and called, in what was denominated, in the testimony given in the trial, a Methodist tone of voice: "Lieutenant, prepare to meet your God! Your blood shall be spilt before you get out of the river!" The smuggling crew, with the exception of Day and Perkins, walked along the bank, using defiant and threatening language, as the boats were going down the river. The Fly came up to Joy's Landing to receive Mr. Rice, and take him across the river. Before they had landed upon the opposite side, there was a gun fired, the ball of which passed between the boats. Just as the Fly struck the shore, a second gun was fired, the ball of which passed through the stern, six inches from the Lieutenant's legs. Several guns were fired at the Black Snake, on board of which was Sergeant Johnson and 6 men. On the Fly, as Ellis Drake, of Clarendon, one of the soldiers of Lieut. Farrington, was stepping aft to take the helm, he was struck in the head by two balls, and killed instantly. The crews of the two boats were about to fire, when the Lieutenant said: "Do not fire! run to the south shore!" This done, they landed, and were met by Capt. Jonathan Ormsby, a citizen of that part of Burlington, who inquired "why he did not arrest these men, who were violating the laws of their country?" The party ascended the bank, and had passed a few rods up the road, when the large gun was discharged, with its load of 15 bullets, slugs and buck-shot. Capt. Ormsby fell, pierced by 5 balls, exclaiming: "Lord, have mercy on me! I am a dead man!" and instantly expired. Asa Marsh, one of the soldiers of Lieut. Farrington, a resident of Rutland, received 2 balls in his breast, a buck-shot in his right shoulder, and gasped once or twice, and died. Lieut. Farrington, who had refrained with so much patience from ordering his men to fire, was severely wounded. A shot went through the left arm, just above the elbow—another through the right shoulder, and a bullet wounded him in the forehead, and lodged in his hat.

Sergeant Johnson, upon this, made a dash upon the smugglers, and they were all taken

into custody, with the exception of Mott and Pease, and guarded until the arrival of the States Attorney, when they were taken to the village of Burlington and committed to prison. There was no resistance offered except by Dean, who threw Mr. Rice when he attempted to apprehend him; and, although tied with cords, he afterward contrived to get loose and escape through a window—but was secured. Pease was apprehended on Hog Island, by Capt. Harmon, and Mott by the agency of Asa Buckley, Esq., of Sheldon, at Hatley, C. E., and imprisoned at Burlington.

The greatest excitement now prevailed throughout the entire region. The people were horror-stricken at crimes like these, in the hitherto quiet and peaceable State of Vermont. They called upon the authorities of the State to maintain, inviolate, the dignity of the outraged law, and to let its tremendous penalties follow speedily and sure. The funeral of the three murdered men took place at the village of Burlington on Thursday, Aug. 4th. The remains were escorted by the militia company of Burlington, under the command of Capt. Justus Warner, to the court-house, where religious services were conducted, and an able and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., the historian of Vermont. A crowd of people from Burlington and the adjacent towns was in attendance. The rancor of political feeling was greatly increased by the events which have been detailed. The annual State election being near at hand, the democratic papers charged upon the federal party in and about Burlington, an indifference to the great crimes which had been committed, if they did not even sympathize with the murderers. A flaming hand-bill, headed by three coffins, was scattered over the State, and copied into the democratic papers, in which "respectable federalists" were charged with attempting "to screen the assassins, and throw the whole weight of guilt upon the government." That some had said that "Penniman had sent a military force to capture an empty boat, that they were glad at what had been done"—others, that "the officers of the government alone were to blame," and that 'old Penniman ought to be hanged'—that "some of the principal merchants of Burlington furnished the insurgents with powder and ball for the express purpose of performing this bloody work." This was indignantly denied by the federalists; nor is it at all probable that it was to any extent true. The rash expressions of heated and violent men are never to be regarded as the sober conviction of the great mass, with which, for the time, they may be associated.

The authorities of the State acted with promptness and celerity. On Tuesday, Aug. 23d, less than three weeks from the time of the affray, the supreme court was convened in special session at Burlington. There were present Hon. Royal Tyler, chief judge, Hon. Theophilus Harrington and Hon. Jonas Galusha, assistant judges; William Chase Harrington, Esq., States attorney; David Fay and Cornelius P. Van Ness, Esqrs., associate counsel for the prosecution: Bates Turner and Amos Marsh, Esqrs., were counsel for the prisoners.

In his charge to the grand jury Chief justice Tyler alluded to the general dismay—the "agitation of the public mind that prevailed"—"that some were ready to condemn the accused unheard, while others, perhaps, were disposed to excuse, and if not to excuse, to palliate." He said to the jury, that "if, in some moments of levity, any of you have thought that the primary laws of society, made for the preservation of human life, ought on this occasion to be relaxed, and to be accommodated to certain supposed exigencies of the times, purify yourselves from these prejudices."

On Friday, August 26th, the grand jury returned a bill of indictment against Samuel I. Mott, of Alburgh, Wm. Noaks, Slocum Clark and Truman Mudgett, of Highgate, Cyrus B. Dean and Josiah Pease, of Swanton, David Sheffield, of Colchester, and Francis Ledgard, of Milton. The trial of Samuel I. Mott commenced on Monday, Aug. 29th, and closed on Thursday evening, with a verdict of guilty of murder. On Friday, Sept. 2d, Cyrus B. Dean was put to the bar for trial; but the challenges peremptory, and for favor, were so numerous, that after an ineffectual attempt to fill up the panel, the court ordered a new venire for petit jurors, and adjourned until Saturday morning, when the trial commenced, and was closed on Monday, with a verdict of guilty of murder. Wednesday and Thursday the court were occupied with the trial of David Sheffield. Jireh Isham and Ethan Allen, jr., being called as talesmen, both declared that they had formed an opinion, that

these men ought not to be punished. A verdict of guilty of murder was returned on Friday morning. Mr. States attorney Harrington, in his remarks to the jury on the trial of Dean, said: "It is painful to find that party spirit, in this part of the United States, has already assumed an alarming attitude. Have we not seen, in the commencement of this present trial, measures taken and pursued by the prisoners' counsel to sweep every republican juror from the panel by peremptory challenge? Have we not repeatedly heard this question asked: 'Is such a juror a republican or a federalist? If the former he must not sit—if the latter he will answer our purpose.'" On Friday afternoon a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial in the case of Mott, was argued; and on the following day a similar motion in the case of Dean and Sheffield. New trials were granted to Mott and Sheffield, and Dean was sentenced to be hung on Friday, October 28th. A respite, however, of two weeks, was given to the wretched man, by the governor. On Friday, Nov. 11th, at 12 o'clock, he was conducted to the court-house, where a solemn and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Truman Baldwin, of Charlotte. After the religious services, he was conveyed to the place of execution, which was situated a few rods west of the present burial-ground in Burlington, and, at 3 o'clock, p. m., was swung off. He exhibited to the last a degree of hardihood and careless unconcern, perhaps never equalled in this part of the country, and sadly contrasting with the mournful solemnity of the occasion. It was estimated that there were 10,000 spectators present. No more trials took place at the special term of the court.

At the regular term in January, 1809, Mudgett was tried; but the jury, in his case, did not agree. He was remanded to prison, and at the term of the court in January, 1810, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in his case by the State, and he was discharged. Mott, Sheffield and Ledgard, at the January term in 1809, were convicted of manslaughter. Mott and Sheffield were sentenced to stand 1 hour in the pillory, to receive 50 lashes each on his bare back, to be confined 10 years in the States prison, and to pay all costs of prosecution. Ledgard's sentence was the same, with the exception of the 50 stripes. These convicts were all received at the Vermont State prison on the 1st day of June, 1809, it being the 2d day after the prison was opened for the reception of prisoners. Ledgard was pardoned by the governor, Nov. 12, 1811; Sheffield, Nov. 4, 1815; and Mott, Oct. 15, 15, 1817.

Thus closes the account of the career of these lawless and desperate men. No one of them is known to have regained, to any extent, the reputation lost by this bloody crime. They removed either to Canada, or to distant portions of this country, and most, if not all, died as they deserved, in obscurity, neglect and poverty.

JUNE TRAINING IN VERMONT.

A Serio-Comic History by L. L. Dutcher.

A distinguished Scottish writer has said, that "nothing is trivial which throws light upon history." I quote this remark for the reason, that some may be wondering what can be made of a subject so trite and common as the one which I have chosen; while others may go so far as to deem it hardly equal to the dignity of a discussion. I will say further, that history is not always occupied in the narrative of great events. It is not a mere catalogue of mighty deeds and illustrious achievements. History does not walk upon stilts, communing alone with demi-gods and heroes. Her mission lies with the humble as well as with the lofty, and regards the social status, no less than the national polity. That history of a commonwealth which should refrain from portraying the home-life of its people, would fall far short of all just expectation, and would be accounted altogether unsatisfactory and incomplete. There are many things which influence a state in its progress and contribute to shape its destinies, which, isolated by themselves, appear to be of little importance. Of this character are the manners, habits, customs—the songs, sports and pastimes of a people, which, whatever we may think of them, are nevertheless legitimate and indispensable subjects of historic record.

June training—what shall I say of it. Venerable old humbug—admirable burlesque of every thing military. Apotheosis of the cocked hat and the peacock's feather, the gorgeous epaulette and the gay cockade. Holiday of holidays, with its fumes of burnt gunpowder, root-beer and gingerbread; with the shrieking of the wry-necked fife and the pounding of the old tub-drum. Saturnalia of

fun, frolic and roystering good humor, jovial, grotesque, obstreperous, grand carnival of fizz-pop-BANG! Such was June training in the olden time. The first Tuesday in June was the day fixed by the laws of the State, for the annual inspection and drill. Its coming has been anxiously awaited. With the earliest streak of dawn, squads of the younger and more ardent soldiery assembled in front of the dwellings of their principal officers, to fire a morning salute. The report of the heavily loaded guns rung out upon the still, clear air of morning, roaring down the vallies, and awakening a thousand echoes along the hill-sides, rousing whole neighborhoods prematurely, to the glories and the fatigues of the day. The officer thus honored appeared in his door-way in dishabille, and invited his comrades in arms to enter and partake of refreshments which had been provided over night, in anticipation of the visit. The staple refreshment was whisky, and under its influence, a continued popping of fire-arms was kept up, until some time after sunrise. But at length, there is a movement toward the village where the training is to be holden. People of all ages, many with arms and more without, in wagons, on horseback and on foot, are passing along the highways and coming in across-lots. In they come excited and mirthful. The village is soon alive with men and boys. The taverns, stores and shops are full. The bar-keepers in their shirt-sleeves are doing a lively business, and the music of the toddy-stick is incessant. Among the drinks of the old time was blackstrap, a compound of rum and molasses, which was quite too popular with the young men and boys, many of whom were, by its use, started upon a career of intemperance and ruin. The street shows a motley crowd, swaying hither and thither as some new object of excitement turns up. Flags flutter, drums rattle, and arms glisten in the sun-beams. In the parlor of the hotel sit the commissioned officers, stiff and stately in their unaccustomed toggery. In a corner near by stands a table, spread with the inevitable decanters, at which the guests are invited to help themselves. The white-haired old soldiers of the Revolution come round, and are among those who require no second invitation. At length the long roll sounds from the drums, the orderly serjeant comes upon the scene armed with a spontoon, and calls on every man to fall in. The squad marches up and down the street, rapidly augmenting in numbers, and is finally paraded upon the green. A sergeant, with the music and a detachment of men, is then sent to the hotel to escort the officers to the ground. They soon appear upon the piazza, the observed of all observers. On they come, keeping step to the strains of soul-stirring music, and with a heavy fringe of *tatter-de-malion* boys upon either flank and rear. The rank and file receive them with presented arms, and the captain assumes the command. The orderly sergeant is summoned to the front and calls the roll. On one occasion, a serjeant commenced calling out his own name, but was stopped by the captain who said to him, what do you do that for—did'nt you know that you are here? Roll call being over, the musket drill, or as it was called, the manual exercise commences. A veteran of the Revolution stands in front acting as fugleman, and the men are taught to imitate his motions. The line exhibits a terrific array of guns, clubs, umbrellas and pitchfork handles. Of the former, the most common is the old French gun of the Revolution, a serviceable piece with bands and trimmings of iron. Next comes the British gun, or as they were called, the *king's arms*, a handsome article with brass mountings.—Then come hunting guns, rifles, shot-guns and sporting-pieces, no two of which are alike. Occasionally might be seen a gun nearly 7 feet in length, used by hunters, and highly prized, for bringing down game at long distances. Dr. John Warner, of St. Albans, had a famous gun of this description. This was the weapon with which he fought in the memorable battle of Bennington, and which, by repeated firing, became so hot that it could no longer be holden. He had captured, early in the day, seven Hessian prisoners with their guns. One of these he took, and with it fought the battle to its bloody close. The Doctor's old gun was carried to the trainings by one of his sons, the late Mr. Isaac Warner.

On one of the regimental muster days, while the inspection of arms and equipments was progressing, the officers in their turn came to young Warner. The inspecting general took his gun in hand, examined it and said, "This looks like a good gun, it has a good lock and it is a mighty long one too,—can you kill anything with it?" "Yes," said young Warner "I can kill a deer at 40 rods, and a tory twice as far." Dr. Warner was

among the most noted hunters of his day. Not one of those, however, who waste powder and ball upon birds and squirrels; this, for him, would have been small business, except when they were wanted to supply his table. But let a marauding bear, or prowling wolf, venture into the settlement, and Dr. Warner was the man to take to the track, and lucky indeed was the animal that escaped the contents of the famed *seven footer*. A catamount invaded his premises one night, and purloined from its pen the fatting calf. In the morning on discovering his loss, the Doctor took down his gun, and accompanied by his valorous and trusty dog, started in pursuit. He came upon the animal quietly making a breakfast upon the calf. A shot, badly wounded but did not disable him. The Doctor loaded and came up a second time, fired, and drove a charge of lead clean through his body,—yet the animal with the tenacity of life characteristic of his species, although writhing in agony and bleeding profusely, was still able to make off. The dog now pressed him closely and he went up into a tree. A third shot inflicted a terrible wound in the side of his head, destroying an eye and rendering him frantic with rage and desperation. He came rapidly down the tree, and set upon the Doctor with the energy of despair. The fight was exciting, but with the aid of the dog, who diverted the attention of the catamount by a prompt attack upon his rear, the Doctor was enabled to break his scull with a club.

In the season of deer-hunting, the Doctor, with his boys, would frequently take to the woods in the morning, and return at evening with the carcasses of five deer.

The Doctor was a firm democrat, and his vote for the regularly nominated ticket, except upon a great emergency, could always be relied upon. The democratic party had become a majority in the state, and had elected their entire ticket with the exception of the governor. The Hon. Isaac Tichenor, the federal candidate, was a formidable antagonist. By his great personal popularity and adroitness in managing the canvass, he continued to detach democratic votes sufficient to insure a re-election. The democratic leaders were greatly chagrined at this, and redoubled their efforts for his defeat. A great training was holden at St. Albans which was attended by Gov. Tichenor, who reviewed the troops and made them a speech. No man could do this better. He was a polished gentleman of the old school, and had the rare gift of knowing just what to say, whatever might be the occasion. The hotel where he stopped was filled with people, among whom he circulated blandly, with a grasp of the hand and a kind word for each. The leading democrats were watching closely and growing uneasy and nervous. They were exceedingly disturbed on seeing Dr. Warner, that redoubtable old democrat, taken into the governor's private room. The Doctor's stop there was not very long, but when he came out, he was accosted at once by the late Gov. Van Ness, at that time a brilliant and rising young lawyer at St. Albans, who somewhat imprudently asserted, that the Doctor had been electioneered by Gov. Tichenor. The sturdy old Doctor, with a sincerity which nobody could question, replied, "it's a lie; the governor never said a word about politics. I'll tell you every word he said." Said he, "Dr. Warner, I want you to tell me the greatest distance at which you ever shot and killed a deer. I wish you to be particular in remembering, as I have a reason for asking the question." "I told him that I had shot and killed a deer at a distance of 50 rods." He then said, "Doctor, you've beat me. I killed a deer not many weeks since at a distance of 47 rods, and I really supposed that I had beaten every man in Vermont. I was sure I had, unless it was you; but I give it up—you've beat me; I shall have to try again." "And that," said the old Doctor, "was every word that passed between us." On election day, the Doctor, with his boys and a following of hunters and trappers who always voted as he did, went straight for Gov. Tichenor and he was re-elected.

But we will return to the company which we left paraded upon the green, and going through the manual exercise. Elections of officers frequently took place on June training days, and we will suppose that a corporal has been chosen. He steps to the front, faces the company and doffing the chapeau, addresses them as follows. "Gentlemen officers and fellow-soldiers: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, in choosing me for your corporal, and I will endeavor to serve you according to the best of my abilities." This was the regular form of speech, adopted by captain,

lieutenant, ensign, sergeant and corporal. I never knew of its being departed from but once. A smart, resolute young man had been elected a lieutenant, and being determined to break loose from the stereotype form, assured his comrades, that for years his bosom had burned with a desire for military glory, and should the occasion ever arrive, he would be ready to lead them to victory or death.

The settlers of Vermont were mostly good marksmen and expert hunters, and the proper handling of the musket was not a very difficult thing to learn. The gun was almost as indispensable as the axe, and not to be a good shot, was near to being in dishonor. They had moreover picked up from the old soldiers of the Revolution, considerable knowledge of the musket drill, and hence, became rapid learners when once afforded an opportunity for practice. The various evolutions in marching were a much more difficult matter. There existed but little knowledge of this, either among officers or men, and as a consequence, the most ordinary movements were very unskilfully performed. Captain Freeborn Potter, commanded the indomitable flood-wood company of St. Albans, some 66 years ago, and was a fine specimen of the kind of men by whom this State was settled. He was a man of strong mind, but deficient education. Two months of schooling was all that he ever enjoyed, and during that time, he did the chores of a large family, including the cutting of the wood for the winter fires, and the foddering of a large stock of cattle. When he took command of his company, it had never been drilled, nor was he, in military knowledge, much ahead of his men. But having accepted office, he felt bound to do all he could to improve his command. Accordingly, he procured for himself a new and handsome uniform, and exerted himself to get up a military spirit among his men. Yankee-like, he had picked up education sufficient to transact ordinary business, but when he came upon the language of the books, upon technical terms and set forms of expression, he generally ignored them altogether, and took the first word that came up, which would answer his purpose. On the first Tuesday in June, his company were called out for the annual inspection and drill. He was trying to wheel by platoons. It was easy to give the word of command, but the platoons did not come round exactly like a gate upon its hinges—on the contrary, the men showed a strange proclivity to get mixed up, and the company began to present the appearance of a confused huddle. Capt. Potter, seeing the disorder, forgot in his confusion, all military jargon, and shouted, "hallo, hallo there, what are ye about—now stop right where you be." When the attempted march was arrested, said he, "why don't you mind your bunch," and passing in among them, pushing the misplaced men back into the platoons from which they had straggled, he said, "there, darn ye—get into your partin." Now said he, "when we try this again, every one of you must be sure and mind your bunch, and keep in your partin." Capt. Potter was not to be daunted by this unfavorable beginning, but persevered until he brought his company up to a respectable militia standard, and handed over to his successor a very different one from that which he found. Capt. Taplin, of Montpelier, was less successful. His company was deficient in that *esprit du corps*, which is so essential to all improvement. The men considered military duty a thing to be gotten rid of when it could be, and when it could not, then to be endured and got along with in the easiest manner possible. On a certain June training-day, they were marching about the streets of Montpelier. The captain, tall, erect and bony enthusiastic, and filled with martial fire to his very fingers' ends, was marshaling his command with an energy which won the admiration of all beholders. A fine brass-band which he had hired for the occasion, filled the air with spirit-stirring music, and Capt. Taplin was the proudest and the happiest of men. As they went "marching along," he turned into a different street without giving an order to wheel. Going on with head erect and lofty military stride, he all at once wheeled suddenly about, to execute some brilliantly conceived movement for the gratification of the crowd, when to his utter consternation, he saw his company, plodding complacently along the street he had just abandoned, leaving him with the band, alone in his glory.

Capt. John Gates had an experience in some respects similar. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had served with credit in the army of the immortal Washington. But many years had elapsed since the duties of the camp and parade had been exchanged for the peaceful pursuits of life. In the seclu-

sion of his hill side farm, he had become accustomed to the driving of cattle, rather than the marshaling of men. It is not singular, therefore, that in a moment of thoughtlessness, he should substitute for the military word of command, the less sonorous, but more familiar dialect of the farm. His company were marching on a certain training-day, and instead of an order to halt he said *whoa.* The men kept on, some of them looking back and saying, "We aint *oxen.*" No, said the old captain, "I should not think you were; you act more like *steers.*" At noon there came a recess for dinner. Scenes, which the pencil of a Hogarth alone could picture, followed. This was especially to be observed on general training or regimental muster days. Arms were stacked and guards set, when the troops, noisy and gleeful, scatter in all directions. The officers repair to the hotels where extensive preparations have been made for dinner, and a corps of fresh waiters extemporized for the occasion. The booths and shanties around the green where refreshments were sold, were well stocked and eager for business. They hold out various inducements to purchasers. In one, they exhibit a tame deer; in another, the cub of a black bear, or perhaps a full grown bruin. In another, a fiddler draws his bow vehemently, throwing out sounds rasping and loud, which are nearly drowned in the din and hurly-burly without. At another, the proprietor stands vociferating to the passing throng, "walk up, call up, roll up, tumble up, any way to get up."

The refreshments having been disposed of, the green is covered with straggling masses, where there is wrestling, jumping and other trials of strength. Peddlers mount their carts, and by loud shouting and wild gesticulation, attract an eager throng, to whom they vend cheap wares at auction. The inevitable soapman is here too with his jokes and songs, plying his vocation with the *Johny-Raws* of the vicinity. The liberated soldiers are gay and frolicsome. A mischievious youngster with heavily loaded gun, creeps cautiously near to some unsuspecting comrade, and fires, in close proximity to his ear. The start of surprise and alarm of the latter, causes a yell of delight from the surrounding multitude. The recess ends, and the drum-major, in scarlet coat and with official baton, draws up his corps of fifes and drums, and the long roll sounds. Officers and men hurry back to their places, and the afternoon exercises commence. The troops march through the streets, and the town is enlivened with the shrill notes of the fifes and the *rub-a-dub* of the drums. After this comes the inspection, when the arms and equipments of each indivual soldier are carefully examined and noted upon the orderly book. Such as are fully equipped according to law, were exempted from payment of a poll-tax. Regimental reviews were attended by the brigadier general and his staff, all mounted and in full military costume. The general with uncovered head rode slowly along the front and rear of the battalion, while the troops stood with presented arms. After this, he took position in front, and the troops, marching in platoons, passed in review before him. General trainings were often closed by a mock battle, or (as it was called) a sham-fight. They never became very popular. In one of these bloodless contests, an ambush had been laid for a party approaching. The men in ambush, seemed to be opposed to the taking of any unchivalrous advantage over their opponents. There they lay, concealed to be sure, but with fifes and drums playing their loudest strains. The old militia officers however ignorant they might have been of military tactics, were nevertheless, mostly, men of great personal courage, as any one who crossed their track readily ascertained. They were the successors and representatives of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and their indomitable associates. Many of them were the sons of those hardy, intrepid, lion hearted-men, to whom the old Vermont song makes its stirring appeal:

"Ho! all to the borders, Vermonters come down,
With your breeches of deer-skin and jackets of brown,
With your red woolen caps and your moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.
Come down with your rifles, let gray wolf and fox
Howl on in the shade of their primitive rocks,
Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall,
Here's a two-legged game for your powder and ball.
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat to the reaping of foes,
Our vow is recorded, our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont, we defy all the world,"

Rough and uncultivated as were the most of these brawny old militia-men, yet for valor and true bravery, they have never been exceeded in the history of the world. A more splendid stock of fighting men, we very well know, never existed, than has been furnished by our own gallant State.

How they assisted in rolling back the tide of invasion which threatened Plattsburgh is well known, when, in the language of the old song:

"The Vermontese
As thick as bees,
Came swarming o'er the lake, Sirs."

Their valor was acknowledged by the commanding General (Macomb), and by Gov. Tompkins of New York. There was another song which was sung, shortly after the battle, by everybody, in all parts of the country. I will rescue this old ditty from oblivion, by giving it a place here:

THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

Sung in the character of a black sailor, — TUNE, "*The Battle of the Boyne.*"

Back side Albany, stan' Lake Champlain,
One little pond half full o' water;
Plat-te-bug he dare too close 'pon de main,
Town small, he grow bigger do' here-arter.
On Lake Champlain Uncle Sam sot he boat,
And Massa McDonough he sail 'em;
And General Macomb makee Plattebug he home,
Wid de army whom courage nebber fail 'em.

On de lebenth day of September,
In eighteen hundred and fourteen,
Gubbener Probose and he British sojer
Cum to Plattebug, a tea-party courtin,'
And he boat cum too, arter Uncle Sam boat;
Massa 'Donough he look sharp out de winder,
And General Macomb—ah, he always at home,
Catchee fire too, jis like a tinder.

Den bang, bang, bang, de cannon 'gin to roar,
In Plattebug and all about dat quarter,
Gubbenor Probose try he hand upon de shore,
While he boat take de luck upon de water.
But Massa MacDonough knock he boat on de head,
Brake he heart, brake he shin, stave he cabin in,
And General Macomb he scare ole Probose a home,
T'ot me soul den I mus die a laffin.'

Ole Probose scare so, he lef' all behind,
Powder, ball, cannon, teapot and kittel;
Some say he cotch a cole, muchee trouble in he mind,
Cos he eat so much raw and cold vittel;
Uncle Sam berry sorry to be sure for he pain,
Wish he nursee up heself well and hearty,
For General Macomb and Massa Donough be *at home*
When he notion for a nudder tea-party.

It certainly was no fault of the sturdy old officers, that our militia system failed to accomplish all that was expected from it. Some of the more enterprising and persevering of the old captains, did succeed in getting up something like military order among the men of their commands. Capt. Levi Hungerford, who commanded the militia company of Highgate during the early years of the present century, was a fine specimen of this class. He was a man of great energy, liberality and public spirit, and when once set upon an object, rarely gave back. It was his determination that his company should be the best in the regiment. Highgate was in part settled by Dutch emigrants from the neighborhood of the Hudson river, and they proved to be singularly unmilitary in their habits and taste. At some of the earlier June trainings, numbers of the young Dutchmen came to the ground and took their places in the ranks barefooted. The Captain had a fund of quiet humor upon which he sometimes drew with effect. He said nothing about the nude feet, but commenced marching his company among thistles, over which he passed again and again, until the lesson intended had taken full effect. To encourage his men in the performance of their duty, he provided each man at his own expense with a neat and becoming uniform. This consisted of a rifle, frock and trousers, with a worsted fringe of green. As this company was the first uniformed body in the county of Franklin, its appearance commanded general admiration. The general trainings were holden every year at St. Albans, and were attended by great crowds of people. The governor was occasionally present and harangued the troops, the general and his staff were always there, and these gatherings became the great occasion of the year. To make an imposing display in entering the village of St. Albans upon the morning of general training-day, was the great object of Capt. Hungerford's ambition. His company were halted upon the outskirts of the village near the residence of Judge Hoyt, when the men brushed the dust from off their uniforms and equipments, and every thing was put in the best possible condition. The company was then formed in order for marching, when the Captain passed along their ranks, scrutinizing closely the appearance of each individual soldier, and rejecting such as he judged unfit for the ordeal they were to pass. When all was completed and they were in readiness to move, he took his place at their head, and tremulous with emotion, addressed to them a short and pithy speech. This, upon one occasion, ran substantially as follows. "Attention company. I want you all to hear what I am going to say. We're going to march right through St. Albans, straight to the parade-ground, and there'll be a thousand eyes upon us. The governor is there, and the general, and

I don't know how many more. They'll watch us close, you may depend. Now let's show 'em what Highgate can do. Heads up every man. Every man of you do your very best. An hour now is worth a whole eternity to come." The multitude in the village meanwhile were on the look-out for the grand-entry of Captain Hungerford's company, and when they heard the rattle of his drums and looking up the street beheld the well-known Highgate banner, the glistening guns and the white uniforms of the troops approaching, the excitement ran quite high. The piazzas, windows and doors along the street were filled with women and girls in their best attire, and the road-side presented solid ranks of admiring men and boys. Capt. Hungerford was in his glory. With drawn sword and high military bearing, he marshaled his one hundred men, performing various evolutions as they marched, which, however common they might appear to the veterans of the present, were by the spectators of that day, considered the *ne plus ultra* of military skill. The company proceeded to the parade-ground and took place in the line of the regiment. In the afternoon a grand review took place befere Gov. Tichenor and the high military officers. The Governor complimented Capt. Hungerford upon the fine appearance of his command. The stout old Captain replied, "Governor, when I took command of that company, they *was* as awkward as Job's off-ox, but now, why they'd scale the walls of Quebec."

A brother of the Captain, the late Simeon Hungerford, Esq., killed a lynx with a fire-shovel. He was riding through the pine woods in Highgate one day, when an overgrown lynx bounded into the road and attacked his dog. The dog, although a heavy and powerful animal, was not a match for the lynx, and clung closely to the side of his master for protection. The lynx followed boldly and whenever Mr. Hungerford essayed to drive him back, would show his teeth and growl. On arriving at the log-cabin of Peter Stinehour, he sprang from his horse, rushed in and asked for a gun. Stinehour being out with his gun, the only available weapon to be had was a heavy iron fire-shovel. The lynx had come up and had fallen upon the poor dog whom he was fast overpowering. Mr. Hungerford grasped the fire-shovel and sprang to the rescue, when on opening the door, in rushed both dog and lynx in mortal encounter. The woman with her children screaming in terror, ran up the ladder to the attic for safety. Mr. Hungerford dealt the lynx a heavy blow with the shovel, but without apparent effect. He struck a second time with all his force across the small of the back, when the lynx relaxed his hold upon the dog and made for the door. Mr. Hungerford, by repeated blows succeeded in dispatching him, and throwing the carcass across his horse, bore it home in triumph.

We had in St. Albans, some 49 years ago, something of a collision between the judicial and military authorities. The Franklin county court was in session on the first Tuesday in June, in the court-house, and Capt. Heman Green, with his company, were enacting June training upon the green in front. The presiding judge was annoyed with the music of the fifes and drums, and sent an officer to "order that captain to take his company elsewhere for the purpose of drilling." Captain Green replied, that he was not aware that a judge of the court possessed any authority to issue a military order; that himself and his men were engaged in the performance of duties required of them by the statute law of the state; that the public green was the place where the trainings had always been holden, and was, in fact, the only place where a company could be manoeuvered; that he should disturb the court as little as possible, but that the training must go on. The Judge, on hearing Capt. Green's reply, fired up, and ordered the sheriff to arrest and bring him into court forthwith. The sheriff made known the mandate of the judge, whereupon captain Green ordered his men to fix bayonets. They were then drawn up at the court-house door, and left in charge of lieutenant John Whittemore, who was ordered to enter and take possession of the court-room, in case the captain did not return at the end of 5 minutes. Capt. Green then, in full military tog, entered the court-house, and, without doffing the cocked-hat, stalked up to the judge's seat, and inquired what was wanted. The lawyers, officers and jurymen were greatly amused, and a suppressed titter ran over the court-room.—The Judge, with a puzzled countenance, looked up from his notes, and, trying to assume an air of self-possession, said, with an attempt at sternness: "What noise is this that I have been hearing?" Capt. Green replied that he could not tell what noise it was to

which his Hon. had alluded. It might be the gabble of the lawyers; and, possibly, he might mean the fifing and drumming upon the green." The Judge, then, with something like the appearance of the man who won the elephant in the raffle, said: "Let me hear no more of it." "Is this all?" said Capt. Green. Yes, that was all. He then returned to his company, and "June training" went forward with increased energy.

During the recess at noon, the affair at the court-house was freely discussed throughout the village, and in a manner not very complimentary to the Judge. Some of the young merchants and others presented Capt. Green with a quantity of powder, which they urged him to use freely during the afternoon training. When the company came together after the recess, the fifes and drums seemed possessed of an extra clamor of noise. There was firing, also, to an alarming extent—by files, by sections, by platoons and by the whole company. The training wound up toward sun-set with an uproarous sham-fight, when the men were ordered "to the right-about-face!" and dismissed. How the Judge got along with his court that afternoon, I never knew; but at evening he said to Capt. Green that "he guessed he had been a little too fast, and that he wished the matter buried in oblivion.'

The legislature of Vermont, Oct. 30, 1844, repealed every act in relation to the militia; thus abolishing all military organizations and trainings, and leaving the State with no defence against foreign aggression, or force to secure internal tranquility. The martial spirit of the people was not merely allowed to decline, but through the example of our law-makers, was made the subject of idle jest and ridicule. The officers, whose military consequence was thus summarily destroyed, were more or less indignant; but the rank and file, who had long since voted June training a bore, were well pleased. The noisy drum and ear-piercing fife were silenced—banners were furled, and plumes went drooping. Swords and guns were put aside to rust and corrode, and dashy uniforms were packed away to become the pasturage of moths.

But June training was not thus to pass into oblivion. From the shades of Academus were to come the men, who, for a time at least, were to preserve its memory in vivid recollection. Overturned by our law-makers it might be; but it was yet to become a subject of profound and earnest agitation in college-halls, and to furnish matter for grave and anxious deliberation to the erudite and reverend savans. The students of the University at Burlington (or perhaps I should say a large proportion of them) combined to honor its memory by a fantastical celebration of the first Tueday in June. On each returning anniversary a grotesque procession was formed, in which a variety of characters and professions were represented. * "Proceeding from the college *campus*, they marched through the principal streets, receiving various testimonials of approval in the shape of wreaths, boquets, &c.; bestowed, probably, on those who, in the opinion of the fair donors, were considered most deserving for rendering themselves supremely ridiculous. The music of the occasion was furnished by drums and fifes, in the hands of those who never handled a musical instrument before. To these were added a band made up of obsolete instruments of tin and brass—the sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and shawm—tang-lang, locofodion and hugag. They, however, reserved their efforts for special occasions, when they woke the echoes in strains of altogether unearthly music." They halted in front of the Ladies' seminary, where they were drawn up in line, a speech was made, and the young ladies were complimented with cheers. On arriving at the court-house square they drew up in front of the American hotel, where spectators had congregated to the number of two or three thousand. Here they were reviewed by the commander-in-chief, Col. Jefferson Brick, who delivered an appropriate speech. The roll was then called, and the annual health report, 30 feet in length, read by the surgeon. After a salute of one gun by the flying artillery, from a toy-cannon of half-inch calibre, enclosed in sundry joints of rusty stove-pipe, and drawn by 8 specimens of skin and bone, once known as horses, the corps returned to the college, where they were disbanded.

There were not wanting wit and humor sufficient to redeem these proceedings from much of the grossness which otherwise would be charged to them. The preparation for June training grew every year more extensive, and began seriously to encroach upon the hours of study. The country round about was rummag-

* College Words, page 272.

ed in search of quaint old habiliments and cast-off regimentals. For days previous to 1st Tuesday in June, the people talked of little else than the approaching celebration, and were wondering what new and unheard-of spectacles of waggery, the students were getting up for their amusement. When the day arrived, the rush from the surrounding country was tremendous. They came in crowds, by rail-way and carriages —the steam-boats brought large numbers from across the Lake, and the inhabitants of Burlington turned out in full force. The windows of the American hotel, and of the adjoining block, were taken out, and were filled with female faces. The roofs of all the buildings around the square were crowded with spectators. Every good look-out, any where near the spot, was occupied, and a dense mass of by-standers and lookers-on, in carriages, crowded the southern side of the square. The college authorities, while they heartily disapproved these practices, did not actually forbid them; but in the year 1856, after the preparation had been completed, they decided that the training should not be holden. The students, to avoid a direct collision with the authorities, decided that their celebration should be the burial of June training. They provided a coffin upon which was inscribed: "June training died June 3d, 1856. Death loves a shining mark." This was placed upon an open wagon, and drawn by 6 broken-down skeletons of mules, harnessed tandem, with 6 of the raggedest urchins in Burlington for riders. The motley phalanx proceeded to the court-house square, near the centre of which a grave had been dug. A funeral eulogy was then pronounced by the chaplain, from a text in Aristophanes: "*Kleite te*" —in English: Weep ye. A speech from the redoutable Col. Jefferson Brick followed; when June training was lowered to its last resting-place.

The participants in these scenes are now older and probably wiser men. Scattered over the country, and engaged, for the most part, in active and honorable pursuits, they have long since ceased to think of June training. They believe it to be both dead and buried, and will no doubt be greatly surprised when they hear that its ghost has been upon the walk, and that it has even been flaunting in the face of the literary associations, and the grave Historical Society of Vermont. June training had an eventful life. It was honored by our fathers —and there are many among the living who doubt the wisdom of the legislation by which it was destroyed. It has met its death—it has had its burial. It has now had its historian; and we may henceforth say:

"*Requiescat in pace.*"

THE YANKEE ON THE WAR.

BY J. S. D. TAYLOR.

Find you a man that's all alive,
Impatient, ever on the drive,
Whose slowest walk is half a run,
Whose sober look cloaks lots of fun,
Whose words curtailed at both their ends,
Are sometimes drawled to make amends,
Who never trades, without a guess,
"He'll take, at last, a leetle less,"
One never caught in brawl or row,
Whose hardest oath is "Neow, I sweow:"
Perhaps uncouth and lean and lanky,
You've found a real, native Yankee.
You've found a man, that goes his way,
Whatever Old Routine may say,
And goes it strong, and goes it fast,
As tho' to-day might be his last.
No matter what he has to do,
Familiar work or something new,
Whatever be the thing on hand,
Joyous or mournful, mean or grand,
Be it to die, to court, or wed,
His motto is "Let's go ahead!"
He can't endure a long delay,
Unless, indeed, it roundly pay,
He cannot stop, but, right or wrong,
Puts on the whip and goes along.
If there's a paying job to do,
He'll get it, and he'll put it thro',
He looks to see a work begun,
Ahead of time, completely done;
Were ever lightning broke to ride
He'd have on spurs and be astride.
He's prone to think that good intentions,
If not worked out, are poor inventions;
That honesty is very well,
In case one wants to buy or sell
For cash in hand; but Wall Street stocks
And "Truck and Dicker" are not "rocks."
He loves the right, but will confess,
A weakness for complete success.
Be honest, truthful if you will,
Take lawful toll, at gate and mill,
But all the while *heed number one*,
Whoever else goes by the run.—
His eager, sanguine, hopeful haste
Makes sometimes tho', distressful waste,
Hence happen often sad mishaps,
His engines overheat, collapse;
Hence contracts where the biter's bit
And suits at law that nowise fit,
And telegraphs that don't transmit;
Hence locomotives off the tracks,
And racers once,—now spavined hacks,
And patent mowers that, alas!
Have cut his fingers, but not grass.
For questions all too rudely popped,
He finds acquaintance cut and dropped.—
He seems to think the Yankee nation,
Might take the job of the creation,
Invent machines, and get it done,

As good as new, 'twixt sun and sun.
Hence, "On to Richmond" is his cry,
"Ho! let us take it, live or die."
Old Science says, "It can't be done,"
He says "Let's try it," grasps his gun,
Advances, fights, and runs away,
To try again some other day.—

Talk you of leaders Celt or Saxon,
He heads the list with Andrew Jackson,
Who, ill-supplied with needful means,
Still fought, and beat at New Orleans,
Bro't Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees,
All suppliant to their savage knees,
Eclipsed like night o'er bright high noon,
The baleful blaze of old Calhoun,
And held, for years, the fierce array
Of Southern bull dogs, all at bay:
Compelled the Whigs and Bank and Biddle,
To play a pensive second fiddle,
And Louis Phillipe "*Parlez vous*"
To pay the frances then over due.
He dared to lead, and didn't wait,
To curry favor, ward off hate.
He did what he saw best to do,
From his commanding point of view.
Had he been 'round, these latter days,
Affairs had not such dolorous phase.
Ne'er had been heard, "Oh no I can't!"
Buchanan's rhetoric and rant,
But Davis, Tombs, and other such
On nape of neck had felt his clutch,
And learned what "*Habeas Corpus*" means,
When Treason's bloody dagger gleams,
And been hung up like thieving crows,
A solemn hint to Freedom's foes,
And Charleston, that accursed Gomorrah,
With bomb shells plowed been fit to harrow,
About the time her first fired gun
Announced her Devil's dance begun.—
Such treason ne'er had come to head,
Except above "Old Hickory" dead.—
And with a praise yet fuller, rounder,
The Yankee lauds the "Great Expounder."—
Tho' Webster, he thought, made a blunder,
When he let off his loudest thunder
To help Jeff. Davis and them others
To catch their fugitive half brothers,—
He "swow'd" by all that's good and great,
He'd bear the hardest kind of fate,
Before he'd sink so low, as be
A south'ner's blood-hound for the free.
His stub-toed cow-hides felt a thrill,
In every peg, to kick to kill,
Whoever dared head off a slave,
Escaping from a living grave.
He didn't care if Law did say,
"Help catch 'em, if they run away;"
If Daniel Webster did help make
The record so, for Union's sake,—
The immortal Daniel, biggest man
That ever browned in Northern tan;—
He honored, loved him, half-adored,—
The Ship of State with him aboard,
He thought as safe from storms as if
It were the yellow painted skiff,
His daughter made to seem to be
Afloat upon a pea-green sea,—
Tho' he, even he had made the Law
As savage as a cross-cut saw,
He said he'd break it, yes, "treu bleu"
Tho' it should saw him thro' and thro.'

The Yankee has no itching for
"The pomp and circumstance" of war.
He thinks at best, it's wholesale murder;
He doesn't know what is absurder,
In any catalogue of morals,
Than shooting folks, to settle quarrels.—
He calmly talks the matter over,
If only common "tort and trover"
Or if assault "*cum vi et armis*"
However great the loss or harm is,
At very worst, he lets the Church
Administer her holy birch,
Or failing that, has civil Law
Apply his tourniquet and saw.—
He does not see how human weal
Can be advanced by lead and steel,
Applied in such all-killing fashion,
In heat of most demoniac passion.—
Indeed, suppose War were amusing,
It costs too much to pay for using;
Just think, what waste, what vast expense.
What awful taxes henceforth, hence!
How many widows, orphans, pensions
And inexpugnable dissensions
Are darkening now his whole horizon,
Whichever point he turns his eyes on!
If all the millions double-fisted,
With sturdy sinews intertwisted,
Of loyal and disloyal force
Had never left their peaceful course,
But swords been plow-shares and their tillage
Waved over States left stark with pillage,
What worlds of fodder, millions worth,
Had piled the lap of mother Earth.—
Why! every farthest heathen people
Might have a church and tallest steeple:
Each poor man's son, a mine of knowledge
To explore in school and college,
And every pauper in the nation,
A life-long, fat, full-filling ration:
How many now who go a-foot,
Might have a coach and wife to boot!
A luxury—such now is fashion—
How few can spend the needed cash on!—
He contemplates the cataracts
Of moral-suasion-temperance tracts,
Of soothing syrups, drops and mixtures,
And infant-saving mild elixirs,
Of ginger-beer and soda fountains,
Clear, sparkling, cool and big as mountains,
That might gush forth on every hand
To energize our fainting land,
Were the enormous cost of war,
Wisely thus, accounted for.
And then again he's most forgotten,
The color, twist, and use of cotton,
His wife and girls can't go to town,
Except in some old fashioned gown.
It takes their butter, cheese and *more*,
To get things at the Grocery store,
And so his choicest cup of tea,
Is very languid, coarse Bohea.
Molasses, sugars are so high,
He can't enjoy his pumpkin pie,
Nor johnny-cake, that used to be

So brown and sweet exceedingly:
For what is either drinked or eaten,
Has only wife's sad smiles to sweeten,
And oh! such smiles so crossed with woe,
Make all things look like indigo!
Her last year's bonnets, gowns and shoes
Are so productive of the Blues.
Contemplating each cherished hope,
He thinks of strychnine and a rope!
The future looks like rusty pewter,
His love loves self, or something neuter.—
His soul seems scarcely worth the keeping,
Since he must always go to meeting,
And pay the minister as much,
As when the times were nowise such.
He wishes, sometimes, he were single,
With no young rogues to feed or tingle,
And so be saved the huge expense,
Of common-school intelligence.—
When this distressful war broke out,
This direful curse of raid and rout,
It found him quite unused to killing,
More used to earn an honest shilling.
His women folks wa'n't fond of powder,—
Its voice, than theirs was so much louder,—
And only when his boys were backers,
Had dared to buy even fire-crackers.
He'd been for years in peaceful ways,
Preparing things for rainy days.
He'd whittled, calculated, guessed
And done, what seemed by all odds, best.
He'd heard the South's fierce threats and bluster,
At our Congressional general muster,
But thought it only meant for Buncombe,
If not, the earth had yawned and sunk 'em!
He never thought, they'd "pint" their guns
And shoot 'em at their mother's sons.
But since he finds they really meant it,
He guesses some he'll circumvent it.
When he must fight, will he or not,
He'll do some shooting 'fore he's shot.
He's sprung from those who shot to kill
At Lexington and Bunker Hill:
T'wont take him long to get the hang
Of sharpened steel and trumpets clang;
But none the less he "*veows and sweows*"
He doesn't like such bloody rows.
He kind o' calculates, perhaps,
He'll get some pretty staggerin' raps,
Before his "dander's up enough"
To be "all-fired ha'sh" and rough,
But sure as guns, the "fur will fly,"
When he must either fight or die!—
He knows his old June-Training rig
Ain't just the thing for such a jig:
His rusty musket kicked him over,
When he shot at his old dog Rover,—
The "pesky critter," that had gotten,
A liquorice tooth for lamb and mutton,—
Tho' well swabbed out with new-picked flint,
Yet fired with eyes more shut than squint;—
His swallow-tailed fourth-corporal coat,—
Nice thing when "Floodwood" was afloat,—
Seems "orful" scanty, 'fore and aft,'
So like a hoopless female craft,
He don't believe it's going to "deu"
Tho' "jist about as good as neu!"
He doesn't like to wait and fuss,
To step in time, and hear a cuss,
If he forget, and sometime find
He's "peggin on" some ways behind.
He doesn't see why 'tain't as well
To kind o' trot along pell-mell,
And if there's shooting on a-head,
Be free to dodge behind a shed
Or some convenient rock or tree,
And take a rest across his knee,
And then a cool and steady aim
As if for somewhat smaller game,
And drop a "Butnut" every shot
Across a clear ten-acre lot.
He thinks it's tempting Providence
To stand right out "afore" a fence,—
Not that he's scarey or has fears,
Of anything but women's tears,
Them, he admits, he cannot stan'
Tho' he don't fear the face of man,—
But then it's mighty foolish, when
A careful man might fight again,
To so expose for merest trifles,
One's vital "pints" to Minnie rifles,
When he might save, perhaps, the nation
By sending Jeff. to his relation,—
His, in a moral "pint" of view,
With breath and tail a sulphurous blue.—

He never thought for Southern weathers
The fittest suit was tar and feathers.
He knew that Sumner's brains and looks
Were damaged some by bully Brooks;
That Greeley's old white hat was mussed
By Arkansas' half-drunken Rust;
He scolded, but said, "Let 'em go,"
And never offered blow for blow,
But working out sublimer Fates,
He builded cities, founded states:
With Enterprize that knows no rest,
He conquered Nature, East and West,
Joined sea to seas and land to lands
With stronger, than wrought-iron bands.
The East has sent her children forth,
Her own heart's blood, her wealth and worth,
And filial love rewarded, blest,
Has made as one, the East and West.
Hence, but for him, in quiet dells,
Were not now known sweet Sabbath bells,
Nor joyous childhood schoolward bent,
Nor Law's almighty argument,
Nor Commerce whitening farthest seas,
The ancient Spice isles' perfumed lees,
Conveying from old Opher's strands,
An untold wealth of golden sands,
And feeding from our boundless store,
The hungry millions, nations o'er.—
And yet, says he, we'll answer for
Some antecedents of this war.
Is cotton king? Then Whitney's gins
Must father half the tyrant's sins.
They laugh and sneer at Yankee guesses,
But who guessed out their cotton presses?
They've got their richest cotton lands,
By ready help of Yankee hands;
Else ne'er were Louisiana bo't,
And Florida and Texas not.—
If they fight well, it's no great wonder,
They stole from us, their loudest thunder,
We've taught them all the good, they know.
For here is where their schoolma's grow

To their demands, we must confess
We've somehow always answered "*yes.*"
Hence, blood-hounds in the everglades,
Hence, Walker's Filibuster raids,
Hence, Lopez' fate and his co-mates,
To make of Cuba, Southern states:
And blind to Slavery's dark disguises,
We've made and unmade compromises.
They've crushed the black man, (Oh! too long
We've blushed and borne the damning wrong),
And deaf to Reason's last appeal,
Seek now, to plant their iron heel
On northern necks; no less than that
My brother Douglass Democrat!
You don't believe it? Stop and think,
And mend your logic's broken link.
The curs'd decoction they've been brewing
Has been for years "We'll rule or ruin."
You knew it, hence you gave 'em Polk
And stern old Zach, old heart of oak,
And Franklin Pierce and "Oily Gammon,"
Alias hoodwinked James Buchanan.
They thought the Douglass too defiant
And therefore killed the "Little Giant,"
In spite of all our meek confessions,
Old vows renewed and mean concessions,
They Democrats? Soule, Slidell,
Jeff. Davis, Stevens, Hunter, Bell,
The leaders of the "Master Race,"
They love the bear-hug, the embrace
Of working men, oh! what care they
For us or ours, unless it pay!
They thought we "*Mudsills*" longed to lie
And undergird their rebel stye.
They found us prostrate, but how, now?
Oh! don't we very meekly bow?
Do they regard the promise fair,
A Southern yoke, we'll tamely bear!
Soon think they, on Old Bunker Hill,
To call their slave-roll, if they will!
How find they things at New Orleans,
Since Butler managed ways and means!
Where's Pensacola-haunting Bragg?
Where flaps now his rebel rag?
Where are their hosts, their "*last ditch*" *men*,
That swarmed around lost No. 10?
Where now, Forts Brown and Donaldson?
Whence Floyd and Pillow cut-and-run:
Where are their commerce, steamers, ships?
In "Uncle Sam's" two-fisted grips.
Forts Philip, Jackson, fire rafts, dams
Iron-fleeced Manassas rams?
All "gone to grass" or else are Sam's.
Port Hudson, Vicksburg and "The River?"—
If not their heart, next thing, their liver?—
They're cut in two and polypi
Can only be so, and not die!—
They're like the old Laocoon,
Whom huge twin serpents fastened on,
And coiled their monstrous lengths about,
Until his spirit flickered out.
For see, our sea-dogs watch their coast,
And inland everywhere a host!
And yet, it may take years and years,
And countless treasures, biers and tears
Before we make a right impression
On this born devil of Secession,
And we may die, and may not do it
If so, *our children shall renew it!*

Why, Cottondom, we've scarce begun!
We've been thus far more'n half in fun.
We started once or twice, or so,
For Richmond and—we didn't go,
But *now* we're going, don't you doubt it,
Tho' we should be an age about it.
And when we get there, like enough,
We'll handle things, a trifle rough,
And may be, we'll conclude to stay
And run the Government, if it pay,
And more, pick out some nice plantations
For ourselves and poor relations,
And introduce the long-faced stock,
You've heard of, round old Plymouth rock.
We will not leave to "Ole Virginny,"
A picayune nor picaninny,
Unless she soon come back to reason,
And so repent her of her treason;
Until she hears from hill and dell,
"There is a God in Israel!"
Who visits sins with wrath condign,
Whose mills grind slow, but awful fine;
Until she find, that blood and thunder
Won't rive our marriage bond asunder,
We Yankees calculate and guess
She'll know the meaning of—*Duress.*
True Yankee pluck and Yankee blood
Dyed many a field and turgid flood,
Some seven years, in times agone,
And think you less of heart and brawn,
In sons, than in heroic sires!
O! land of Floyd, of thieves and liars,
The craven last that dared to strike,
You show that like produces like,
For English convicts, prison-freed
Were of the worthless, outcast seed,
Old England freighted over seas
To start the crop of F. F. V's.—
They're above the thrifty arts
That flourish in these Northern parts:
They seek not wealth and money-power
And yet are fighting at this hour,
Because the North, they say, by stealth,
Has gotten all the power and wealth.
We read, it once was sternly said,
"In face's sweat eat ye your bread!"
Oh, what a wondrous act of grace,
That left exempt, the "Master Race!"
And visited with utmost rigors
Our Yankee faces and the "niggers."
The *Master Race*! both white and black
Must yield or feel the lash and rack!—
O! lords of Rebeldom, beware,
Stern vengeance lurks 'neath crispy hair,
And iron sinews stiffen in
The tougher sun-tanned Yankee's skin.
He's slow to rouse to deadly fight,
But when aroused, his cause is right,
And woe! to any mortal wight
That dares, opposing, stand,
Before his clinched, uplifted brand
When strike for Right nerves heart and hand
Believe you, that the war is done
Before eternal victory's won!
That any party-patched-up peace
Shall ever bid this conflict cease!
No! by our countless funeral biers,
By widow's, orphan's, lover's tears,
By outraged law, by trampled right,

By our insulted free-born might,
By yon o'er arching Heavens, shocked
At Truth and Justice scorned and mocked,
The North shall be a wilderness
With not a soul to curse or bless,
Or fell Rebellion shall be crushed
And its abettors bite the dust.

Our father's God is sovereign still,
Still resist and wait His will.
Send forth O! North, thy freeborn hosts,
Iron-mail thy sea-ward coasts,
Abate no jot of heart or hope,
The right with wrong may safely cope.
God will avenge His own Elect,
Our Ship of State *cannot be wrecked.*
She's freighted with the world's best hopes,
Religion sways her tiller ropes;
Her flag inscribed with "Love to man,"
Our father's to her main-top ran,
That flag shall wave, triumphant wave
While Ocean's tides his shores shall lave.
The wheels of Progress *backward* roll?
Millennial glory is its goal:
Revive again old feudal rights,
On this age's vantage heights,
In this, the land of Washington,
From Tyranny forever won!
Where *man* is honored, *not* his birth,
His manhood, his intrinsic worth;
Where each must win his own estate
Of honor, love, or shame and hate;
Here found a Dynasty of Guilt
On human rights, on crushed hearts built!
There's *enmity* 'twixt us and it,
Which shall not, can not intermit.

The Yankee says, that he can't see
"What on airth's the South's idee,
If 'ta'n't more room for raisin' niggers,
For Mormon doin's and hair triggers:
All Freedom bein throttled, gagged
All tongues tongue-tied, that ever wagged
For human rights, in Freedom's cause,
For black and white and equal laws.
He says, he thought, without a doubt,
Them kind o' things about played out!
Han't Human Natur gone ahead
A peg or two, in ages fled?
Ain't woman something more than when
To get but one, they hitched to ten?
Is Human Progress tuckered out
On the Up Hill Perfection route,
And gin' it up and backin' down?
Are righteous doin's all done brown!
Are Justice, Virtue, cavin' in,
Is chaos goin' to come agin'!
Shall "Terra firma" once more be
A molten, seething, white-hot sea?
Must Icebergs sail o'er Camel's Hump,
And monstrous granite boulders dump
Into New England's purty lap,
And yawnin' Earth quakes stretch and gape,
With universal rip and tare,
Because aforetimes such things ware?
He says, 'tan't in the Lord's program
To make a Turk of Uncle Sam!
He'll never drive on Northern Malls
His Yankee belles nor colored galls; —
He won't be lookin' ages back
For title deeds in white or black.
If he seems winking "*Yes, you may,*"
To any nose that's set that way,
Just look agin, you'll find you're wrong,
It is'nt him, you'll find he's gone,
It's Jeff. that's got Sam's old skin on! —
You'll find that powder won't explode,
And if it would, no guns to load,
No broom-sticks, knives, no tooth nor nail
No Yankee *feminine* nor male. —
You'll find the airth on Dixon's line
Cut sheer in tew, from heart to rine,
And bust apart and yawnin' 'twixt
Etarnally a great gulf fixed!"

Tho' fearfully dark be this murky night,
No moon, no star, no gleam of light,
We know, we know, as sure as the world,
The banner of Day will be soon unfurled.
We know, that Night can never again
Resume his dismal, chaotic reign.
We know that the sun must ere long shine,
And as aforetime, again define,
Our mountain tops, lake and verdant lea,
The graves of our fathers, the homes of the free.
Aye! pall the blue firmament, hide the stars,
Span Heaven across, as with dungeon bars,
Oh! Curse of the South, your worst we scorn,
No night can delay the rising morn.
The hour has come, the hour and man;
Lo! Grant now is leading the invincible van.
On! sons of freemen, be swift in pursuit,
And forever crush out this infernal emeute;
Never more in this land be it whispered or thought
The work of our fathers for nothing was wrought;
That its links might be severed and the Heaven forged chain
In Passion's hell-fire be welded again.
Be it known, that accursed, is the impious hand
That would dare to undo the Heaven-joined band.
We are *one, indivisibly, evermore one,*
In weal or in woe, there is severance none.
And oh! what a future, our dim eyes can see.
Fair Freedom triumphant, the people all free.
No power can conquer, no, nothing withstands
A sovereignty wielded by millions of hands.
Our Government a failure? No!
We fear no home nor *foreign* foe.
Ten hundred thousand free right hands,
Have armed for fight at our commands,
And thrice a million more, but wait
The Sovereign fiat of the State.
Old Monarchies e'en now, may know,
And traitors north and fiends below,
That self-ruled people wield a power,
Unknown to king-craft, till this hour.
All History's records nowhere show
The North a weak and vanquished foe
When North and South give blow for blow.
Let Loyal and disloyal might
Once grapple in a free, fair fight,
Tho' blood-dyed Havoc ride amain
And Carnage count his myriads slain,
Our flag shall float the vantage height
For always God upholds the right.
O! Native land, be gone thy fears,
Great glory waits thy coming years,
Thy rule shall be from sea to sea,
From icy north to sunniest lea,

O'er States all free; free soil, free speech
Shall mark thy boundaries' farthest reach,
And Labor for whom harvests smile
Shall nowhere more be reckoned vile,
And Yankee thought and Yankee guns,
Shall guard old Ethiopia's sons,
Till in due time her hosts shall be
All educated, happy, free,
And no more fearing Slavery's rod
Outstretch her swarthy arms to God.

"Jess so," says Brother Jonathan,
"We'll du it, what on't isn't done.
Come Sambo, Dinah come along!
We'll right this old infarnal wrong;
W'ell straighten out its blasted kinks,—
Hot work unduin' all its links!—
Guess Slavery's chain has gone tu smash,
And suthin happened tu her lash."
"Wall! now, the fust thing, now you're free,
Is, larn to cypher,—that's the i-dee,
And lay up suthin, 'gin a day
When blackest wool has streaks o' grey.
Don't be tu fast,—jess look around,
Afore you buy your cotton ground,
And when you du, might make believe
Don't want to buy,—you're goin' to leave,—
Tu big a price,—must throw off half,—
An' when they du, don't up an' laff,—
Look solum,—say it's pretty tuff
Tu pay so much for worn out stuff;
Get title sure, then show your fren's
Your plows and plough shares,—means and en's—
Ain't Cat-c'nine-tails, an' the backs
Of white folks' color, mixed with blacks,'
An' so 'fore long, that worn out sile
Will turn up, rich an' fat as ile.
You'll have tu vote 'fore long perhaps;
Then mind, look out, them rebel chaps,
'Bout 'lection time, will git you tite,
An' you'll believe that black is white.
We'll send you down some Temprance trax
Explainin' Andy Johnson's acts;—
And Yankee schoolma'ms, that'll be
A safer Moses 'cross the sea.
Must have a Deestrick School House now,
Sence A B C's wont raise a row;—
Your little picaninies need,
An' so du you, to larn to read,
An' Sarch the Scripters," that you've heard
Dispensed-*with*,—in the preach-ed word,
'Cept where they tell 'bout cussin Ham,
An' Miss Delilah's wheedlin' Sam-
Son, till she sheared off all his hair,
An' left him in Philistines' care,—
The English Neutrals that then ware.—
You'll want to larn The Rule of Three,
'Bout faith, and Hope, and Charity;
The Faith that's ollers up an' duin',
An' Hope that sticks, you know, like, gluein',
An' Charity that's 'mazin' slow
To take Revenge an' Wrath in tow,
But don't see how she can exemp'
Old Massa Jeff, from pullin' hemp.—
As tu yer school house, an' its site,
The cheapest ones is ollers right.
Got enny frog-ponds, 'way down there?
Or rocky spots, a-mostwise bare,
An' good for nothin' else? then raise
Your school house there, o' rainy days.
Be savin'! 'tan't the *house* you want,
It's *Larnin*,' same as in Varmont.—
Where hoe-cake suits, an' black suits grow,
No need much wheat nor cloth tu sow,
To keep the folks, the year about,
From mortal wants inside an' out.
We have to coax the hills an' rocks
Tu take an' nuss our gro'in' flocks,
An' scratch the airth's old back, beam deep,
Afore she'll give us grain tu reap.
O! Chuncks of midnight, 'proachin' day,
You've got a chance to make it pay
Tu pitch intu it, head an' heels,—
Work day an' night, an' bolt your meals.
Jess fill ole Nater's buzum full
Of cotton-seed; an' cotton-wool,
An' Yankee Whitney's cotton gin—
Not *t'other* kind—will fetch the tin.
Why, feller critters! see, you're sot
In all creation's garden spot.
The West ain't it! You've got the fat,
Off on her mountain ribs, spread flat.
It's been a flo'in,' 'way down South,
Out of them monstrous rivers' mouth,
Sence when old mastodons were 'fraid,
To stick a foot in't, for to wade.
We s'pose you might drive down a spile,
One top of t'other, half a mile,
An' then not tetch the upper side
Of that 'are fat, that fust was fried.
What ef the weather is some hot,—
'Bout right to bile a Hottentot,—
An' skeeters grow as big as chickens,
And alligators raise the dickens,
If ever you get tangled in
Their countenance's openin';—
Jess kill 'em, dry 'em—small expense
Will make 'em intu picket fence.
Bein' all done brown, from head to feet,
You've got the hang uv sun-stroke heat—
Don't want umbrills,—can't melt or tan,—
Stood Slavery, an' what *can't* yer stan'?
You've weathered purty much the wust
That human critters ever cusst.
You've tetched the bottom now, no doubt,—
Got foot-hold, chance to flounder out;
No gettin' lower, ef you try,—
It's up or nowhere, up or die.
In Night's cold bed, we've hearn 'em say,
The darkest hour lies next to Day;
Now ef there's life in Yankee yeast
Your Sun is risin' up, down East. 1864.

MRS. A. H. BINGHAM

We first met at Brandon in 1857 or '58. Her husband, Mr. A. H. Bingham, was principal of the Brandon Seminary, at the time and for several years after. She was a woman of personal attractions and poetical temperament. She wrote at this time, and several years later, we think, not only for the paper published by Mr. Ford then in Brandon (the Rev. Wm.), but for several other publications, and a pleasing group of her poems is clustered in both editions of our Poets and

Poetry of Vermont. The poem which follows, was selected by her, for her niche in this work—a dirge for a young friend, which we read remembering she, too, died in the full bloom of her womanhood. She died of a bronchial difficulty, terminating in consumption, and was lingeringly sick for some years. Indeed, she was in a slow decline when we first met her. We saw her at Middlebury in the autumn of 1859, she had not spoken a loud word for over 6 months then, and yet her flesh had not fallen nor her cheek faded, —and she lived yet on till the spring of '61. While at Brandon, she made a profession of Christian faith, and was received by Bishop Hopkins, into the Protestant Episcopal church. Says her husband, to whom we wrote soon after her death, for data for a biographical notice, "Mrs. Bingham was born in St. Albans, Sept. 10, 1825. Her father was a surgeon of great usefulness and repute in that town and surrounding county. She was married in Addison, Vt., Nov. 9, 1843. and died in Westfield, Mass., April 16, 1861, She was a dear, precious wife, a warm-hearted, genial friend, and in many directions, a woman of superior abilities. Her exit was peaceful."—*Ed.*

"Gone to the silent tomb!
Gone from life's duty;
Gone in her early bloom;
Gone in her beauty!
While her young heart beat high.
Filled with love's gladness,
While her soft loving eye
Drooped not with sadness;
Ere her cheek's rosy bloom
Sorrow had faded;
Ere life's cold cheerless gloom,
Her brow had shaded;

While the bright Autumn leaves
Softly were falling,
Voices from spirit land,
To her were calling,
'Sister come quickly home!
Thou must leave mother,
Father—and dearer one,
Sister, and brother.
Sister, come;—do not fear.
Tarry no longer:
Strong ties now bind thee here—
Heaven hath stronger.'

SARAH A. BINGHAM.

MEMOIR.

BY THE REV. J. H. HOPKINS, OF BURLINGTON.

Mrs. Charlotte Emily Fay was the oldest child of the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D., first Bishop of Vermont, and was born on the 4th of May, 1817, at Hermitage Furnace, in Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, while her father was yet a layman, and engaged in the manufacture of iron. She was a child of extraordinary beauty and precocity, and in both these respects her early years only foreshadowed the reality as seen in the fully developed woman. When she was about fourteen years of age, her father removed from Pittsburgh to become Professor in a newly organized Theological Seminary, and assistant rector of Trinity Church, Boston. During his residence at Cambridge, Mr. Charles Fay was admitted a candidate for holy orders, and, in his attendance at the Professor's house, an acquaintance with the daughter rapidly ripened into an attachment. When in October, 1832, the Professor became the first Bishop of Vermont and opened a school in Burlington, Mr. Fay soon followed, was transferred from the diocese of Massachusetts to Vermont, bore his part in the labors of the school, and was ordained deacon on the 9th of June 1833. On the 5th of September following, the marriage took place, Mrs. Fay being only a little more than 16 years of age at the time. Thenceforth she was a faithful helpmeet for her husband in each successive sphere of his labors.

Some years were spent mainly in her father s school at Burlington, varied with a brief sojourn in Vergennes. In 1837 they went to Highgate, where her passion for teaching—which was one of the irrepressible instincts of her life—soon formed a small school. In January 1841 they sailed for Savannah, and went up to Montpelier, Ga. to take the religious and literary oversight of the new diocesan church school for girls, then just started in that diocese under the zealous leadership of Bishop Elliott. Here Mrs. Fay's health,—never very strong, owing to the precocious development of her earlier years,—broke down at length under the burdens which the insatiable activity of her mind and will was ever too ready to assume; and in the autumn of 1843 they left Montpelier for a small and quiet parish at Bayou Goula, in Louisiana. A private school was soon started here also, which was continued until Mr. Fay was called to the building up of a new parish in New-Orleans. About two year's residence in that city was terminated by the ravages of the yellow fever, from which the family suffered so severely, that early in 1848 they returned to Vermont, Mr. Fay having been elected rector of the parish at St. Alban's. Here the congenial work of teaching was soon resumed and was continued with indomitable energy and spirit, though through obstacles continually increasing as health

slowly and steadily failed: nor was the heroic struggle suspended until she breathed her last on the 23rd of September, 1856, overcome by a complication of disorders, among which the chief were consumption and heart-disease.

Mrs. Fay was not only beautiful, but the range of her powers was as extraordinary as her ability in each department. She was brilliant in conversation, ingenious in argument, and capable of kindling a generous enthusiasm in the hearer. As a musician, not only were the highest productions of the greatest modern masters of the piano-forte easily within her reach, but, whether on that instrument or the organ, she could extemporize with wonderful facility and varied beauty: and the harp and the guitar and other minor instruments she had easily mastered also. Imagination and a vivid fancy not only gave a drapery of rich coloring to her ordinary writings, but in times of more than usual excitement irresistibly crystallized in poetic forms. She was a rapid and insatiable reader, and digested all she read. Her fingers were as skilful with pencil and crayons and brush as with the needle: and both oils and water color proved her success. In landscape gardening she took great delight. Her own sufferings compelled her to undertake medical studies, and the extent of her proficiency in this department, both theoretical and practical, was such as might easily have made some men successful and wealthy practitioners. She saved many lives; and no labor or fatigue was too much for her to endure in ministering to the poor. Yet in everything except the desired return of affection from those she served, she utterly lost sight of self, and devoted her intensest energies, with uncalculating profusion, to the service of others. For the animating principle of every fibre of her existence was her all-pervading sense of religion. Her whole life was one continuous sacrifice upon that altar. In words which vividly describe the exalted intensity, and the eager cravings of her higher faculties and powers, a writer in the Atlantic Monthly* says of her;—"Her mind was ever in a fever of desire, of invention, of agonized craving for the realization of the dreams of beauty, of beneficence, and of friendship that tormented her. The music rang in her ears; the pictures floated before her eyes; the fearful and wonderful human organism haunted her brain; the dread mysteries of sin and suffering, the awfulness of human responsibility, the glories of salvation, burned upon her lips as she taught her children their daily Bible-lesson; and still, nailed to her chair, the swift needle went in and out,—went, as it often seemed to her, through her delicate lungs as well as through the cloth,—until at nine-and-thirty the struggle ended; the body, after long paroxysms of exquisite anguish; gave up its stronghold on life, and the rich soul exhaled away to Heaven, rejoicing to escape from the bars against which it had so long beaten its bright wings in vain."

She was the mother of 3 sons and 6 daughters, the oldest two of her sons preceding her to the other world, one in infancy, and the other at the age of 7 years: and none of her children left home for their education, so long as she lived.

* Feb. 1869.

FROM THE POETICAL MANUSCRIPTS OF MRS. FAY.

TO A LUMP OF NORTHERN ICE.

Written in Louisiana.

Whence camest thou, beautiful as priceless gem,
And purest of all earthly things below?
Perchance reposing in some tranquil lake
Erewhile thou slumber'dst; or upon some stream,
Some mountain river as the crystal clear,
Leaped from the rocks in musical cascade;
Or wandered lazily the fields among,
Gazing in idleness on lowly cots,
Where health and joy abide, or viewed the herds
And peaceful flocks that grazed along the plain.
Perhaps 'twas thine to mirror on thy breast
The mountain-tops, or evening hues of heaven,
Or lovingly to trace each several leaf,
Each bending tree, and each enameled flower,
That clustered o'er the margin of thy home.
How hast thou kindly waved the spotless crest
Of the pond-lily, floating up and down;
And bathed the wild-flags feet, and brought new life
And strength and beauty to her lilac pride!
The water-fowl bathed in thee; and, in flight,
Rose from the wave, and shook thee from his wings.
The vigorous youth oft bared his sinewy limbs,
And clave thee in his strength; and left the shore,
To sport him in the grateful element.
Upon thy green bower-shaded banks, there walked
Or rode, alone, the lovers in their joy,
Gazed in the bright translucent wave, and dreamed
Its truth and purity their own, and flung
Idly the emblem-rose of hope in thee.
Yea, thou hast kissed the fading leaves that lay
Close on the breast of beauty; and hast wept,
Already wept, their sad prophetic fate.

And now, what dost thou here? Poor gem of Frost,
Old Winter's diamond, see how thou hast fallen!
Reft, in thy yearly slumber,—borne afar
From all those lovely scenes, and kept in caves
Of dreary darkness, bought and sold away
Like any other slave, to serve the rich,—

How hast thou fallen, condemned to cool the waves
Of the foul stream that forms the giant drain
For thousands of long miles of travelled shore!
Poor mountain jewel! Pitifully fall,
Fast fall, thy pearly tears! Yet ere thou'rt gone
My heart shall pity thee. Come, I will weave
A song for thee, and thou shalt live again,—
Live in the music of thine epitaph.
Come, lie upon my throbbing brow, and cool
The parching temple of incessant thought.
Melt on these tear-dimmed eyes thy flowing drops,
Grateful, as shed in silent sympathy:
Then from my brow exhale, and mount to heaven.
There sit upon some gold-fringed cloud of even'—
For at the sunset hour my toil is o'er,—
And I will watch for thee ere twilight comes,
And breathe to thee a grateful whisper-tone,
And envy thee, and strive to emulate.
For I belonged among the mountain-tops;
I, too, enjoyed the beautiful and pure:
I, too, am stolen by the wicked world
From every thing most hallowed and most prized,
And frozen by its chill upon my soul.
But when the summer breath of Heaven shall come,
And with its warmth dissolve away this cold,
I also, if it be the will of Christ,
I also, may "exhale and mount to Heaven." 1845.

ROSES.

Welcome, my roses, welcome!
How beautiful ye are!
This life hath naught so exquisite,
So perfect, or so fair.
Breathe forth your odors, as some evening prayer
Purely and firmly soaring on the Sabbath air.

Loose ye, my roses, loose ye
From that close-bound cutting string;
And gently bathe your wounded stems,
Freed from the cruel thing.
Nestle without constraint; each bud and leaf [grief.
Sparkling with crystal dew-drops,—tears, but without

Oh for some angel talisman
To shield my flowers from change!
How dear their ravishing delight;
Their swift decay, how strange!
How bitter, that in so few hours are told [cold!
Their bright and rapturous welcome, their departure

Wither, my roses, wither!
There are other things as rife
With rapture and with beauty,
And as transient in their life: [bloom
There are loves and friendships, truth and faith, that
'Mid breath of kisses, smiles and prayers,—then seek the tomb.

Wither, my roses, wither,
And drop into the dust!
Ye are not lovelier than true faith,
More odorous than deep trust:
The gem that trembles on the lids of Love
Sparkles with radiance from its spirit-home above.

Wither, my roses, wither!
I will keep these faded leaves,
Poor tokens of the glory
Over which my spirit grieves.
How beautiful the past! and Oh, how drear
A future without hope, or love, or guide, save fear!

Wither, my roses, wither!
For I dread the rest of life;
And I wish that I could fade, like you,
From the weary, bootless strife!
Oh for a life of bloom once more, for aye,
In worlds where flowers, pure love, and noble trust, ne'er die! 1846.

ON RECEIVING THE GIFT OF A TUBEROSE.

[*These lines, the last ever traced by her hand, were written during her last illness, only ten days before her death; and were produced within an hour.*]

Dear Friend, my room exhibits oft
Rich gifts of fruit and flower;
But of them all, not one, like thine,
Could move my soul with power;—
Not one could move the hidden power
Where deepest feeling lies,
Concentred as a thing too rare
For unreflecting eyes.

Far on Louisiana's shore,
Our rude grass plat gave room
To one gigantic tuberose plant,
Loaded with giant bloom;
And near the flower, a little grave,
That held our only son,—
Whose precious life no skill could save,—
Lay lonely in the sun.
It was a wretched, dreary spot,
Where we could never stay;
And when we moved, we had resolved
To take the grave away:
But yet while there, at eventide,
When darkness hid my grief,
I used to steal out to that grave,
And weep there for relief;
And when my head was pressed close down,
On the damp and dewy grass,
'Twas then the odor of that flower
Like the breath of *Heaven* would pass.
And half I fancied it like him,—
His spirit wandering near,
Reluctant to depart at once
From all he held most dear;
And half I thought it like his soul,—
Whose household angel, Love,
Pervaded every place and thing
With impulse from above;
And half I felt it like my prayers,
Ascending from the tomb;
Or like my unforgetting grief,
There hovering like perfume:
So the flower was my comforter,
In the gentleness of night,
And I retired, refreshed and calm,
To sleep till morning light.
But all this passed twelve years ago;
And never saw I flower
Of that same kind before or since,
Until this present hour.

We left the place, and wished to take
With us our hallowed dead:
But ah! the great *crevasse* swept down
The earth above his head!
Full fathom deep, the grave and flower
Lie, past all human ken;

Nor, till the judgment trump peals out,
Can they be found again:
But yet what comfort 'tis to know,
In my distressed estate,
That precious souls are safe in Heaven,
And there my coming wait.
The sudden odor of that flower,
Sent by your kindly hand,
For me was like a spirit-call
From that mysterious land.
I have outgrown the fanciful;
And now no flower on earth
Could so weave in with real woe,
Or touch my heart with mirth.
Youth treasures beauty: but the woes
Of ruthless middle age
Admit no childish compromise,
Amid their darkling rage;
And not until the heart lies crushed
Away from *all* this earth,
Can heavenly peace, or hope, shine in
On the soul of Godly Birth!
Then, when our *self* is gone, and Christ
Is *all in all*, at length
Affliction loses all its sting,
And blessings gather strength.
Then, innocent tastes return, and flowers—
His workmanship—appear;
And softened gratitude inspires
Each charm, and soothes each fear.
How beautiful,—although I wept—
How good of God, for me,
To take my sons, and keep them safe
Where shortly I must be!
How beautiful, *this* flower should come,
Here in my hours of pain,
A wafted memory, and a hope
Of meeting soon again!

Kind Friend, I thank the gentle hand
That blessed me thus unknown!
God guard, and shield, and strengthen thee,
And render thee *His own!*

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

BY MRS. S. A. WATSON.

[*Hugh Mooney, born in St. Albans, enlisted in Co. L, First Vermont Cavalry, died a prisoner in Richmond, Virginia.*]

The city slept, vice, virtue, good and ill,
The scheming brain, kind heart and busy feet,
The cannon's thunder and the drums were still.
And but the sentry paced the silent street.
Night in the hospital—that Southern sky,
In mercy dropped to night her tears of rain,
And the cool breezes idly wandering by
Made pattering music on the window pane.
The weary soldiers heard the welcome sound.
Stern heroes battling with a sure decay,
Thought of the camp and of the battle ground,
And of the dear ones watching far away.

Silence reigned in the lonely ward, save when
Some weary sufferer moaned aloud with pain,
Or rose, to take some cooling drink and then
Turned on his couch, and strove to sleep again.
Dimly the lamp burned, near the break of day
Beside the couch on which one form reposed
Whose lamp of life was glimmering away,
Faint were his pulses and his eyes were closed.
He had been dreaming that the rain-drops fell
Upon the homestead roof, far, far away,
And listening to the music, loved so well,
He on his bed, beneath the rafters lay.
And then the thunder shook the heated air,
And lightning flashed across the midnight sky,
He heard the maple's groan in their despair,
And writhe and tremble as the gale went by.
He dreamed his mother stood beside his bed,
Thinking the storm might cause her boy to fear,
And smoothed the pillow under 'neath his head,
And whispered "Trust him, darling, God is here,"
He started up, to clasp her neck again,
And woke amid that weary scene of woe.
He heard the sufferers round him moan with pain,
And saw that the dim lamp was burning low.

He thought of home, with tears that would not stay
Within the fountains he had thought were dry—
Counted the sleepers who around him lay;
Not one had known him, in the days gone by.
He wondered if they missed him much at home,
And if they spoke his name, with tears and prayer,
And if they watched and prayed for him to come,
And kept his chamber as if he were there.
How many thoughts came o'er him, as he wept;
The shuddering thought, O what if he should die?
Thought of the grave-yard where his kindred slept,
And wondered where his lifeless form would lie.

And then like summer sunshine after rain,
Faith swept away the shadowy clouds of fear;
He seemed to hear his mother's voice again,
"O, trust him, trust him, darling, God is here."
They found him lying on his narrow bed,
When morning sunshine lay athwart the sky;
His heart was still—they said that he was dead.
It must have been a pleasant thing to die,
For he was lying in his tranquil sleep,
One wasted hand beneath his fair brown hair,
And on his brow a look of joy as deep,
As if a mother's kiss were lying there.

St. Albans, Vt., July, 1864.

AN HOUR IN THE ST. ALBANS CEMETERIES.

South of the village centre, about the half of a mile upon the left, on the bold, low brow of a hill, side by side—two in front, and one in the back-ground—are the three St. Albans cemeteries. The village stretching away northward, and reaching out westward, suburb-like—the rail-road valley below, the grandeur of hills beyond—over, against, around, beneath—all one map of landscape beauty, out-spread—these people have given, we note, the sacred city of their dead, the best site therefor in all their pleasant environs. We go up the little style, or flight of steps for foot-people, below the broad entrance-way for carriages and the sad processions, and are within the old St. Albans cemetery. Upon one of the first and principal shafts we read the name of the Rev. Dr.

Rev. Dr. Worthington Smith, the 'great St. Albans man.' We wander among the graves, and find buried here, Seth Wetmore, Silas Hathaway, Hon. Benjamin Swift, Judge Bates Turner, Hon. John Smith,* (whose portrait is given in this volume;) Maj. Morrill, Dea. Horace and Hon. Jona. Janes: all names that we have known so long. We have found our St. Albans of the past! surrounded by monuments and tall head-stones—and with the lower curiously carved old head-stones, of from 40 to 70 years ago, we are more acquainted than with the village below. The names on these marble portals are more familiar than on the door-plates there, and the inhabitants, who dwell here, interest us more.—The men who dwell in our grave-yards seem not like the present generation. Perhaps distance lends enchantment; but the lines between the good and the bad certainly seem more broad and distinct, and the difference more visible between the "professed" and "unprofessed."

There was a noble class of old Congregational fathers of the earlier day in the State: men who did cordially hate the intrusion of the Baptist and the Methodist in the towns where they had planted their churches—all which was not against them as men, and rather for them as Christians; showing only that they had a more honest belief in their Calvinism than the men of to-day, and a grand large-heartedness, withal, to act out the part of an "elected" child. Their graves are thick here, as in most of the old yards in the State. They read their own divines, kept the Sabbath-day up to the high Puritan mark—believed implicitly, or almost, the sermons preached from their tall, narrow, box-like pulpits, raised a little above the galleries—combined politics and town-government, moderately, generally, with their religion—secured the minister-lot, so far as practicable, and preaching, by a tax on the grand-list.

The times in which they lived brought them out in a bold and favorable relief, upon the foreground. They stood up, grandly and sturdily, in their moral worth, and in their patriotism distinguished among the "settlers," where they will ever stand, honored and conspicuous, upon the first pages of the history of our State. They were a class never to be forgotten in the land. We never cross that common below, but what we seem to see the figure of Father Wooster in the midst of the green, stiff and erect, refusing to march to the sound of the Episcopal bell, the first time it was rung—which the Episcopals, with the humor of an exultant party, interpreted: "the good parson stood still from *reverence*." Yet the uncompromising old parson, to the Episcopalians and their bell, knew how to be lenient to a brother. Says Judge Soule: "While one of the deacons, on Sunday, was wending his way to meeting, he espied Mr. Joseph Soule securing hay before a storm. He (the deacon) advised Mr. Wooster to go and labor with him for working on Sunday. Says Mr. Wooster: 'Oh p'shaw! let Jo Soule alone. He won't work enough all the week to break the Sabbath.'" Mr. Wooster was fully a man in whom peculiarities are admirable—a grand representative man of his day and age. He was buried in Fairfield, the place of his long pastorate; but he preached here to many of these people in these graves, for some two years, we believe, and was always familiar here.

The monument thought to be most beautiful in these grounds—and it is a chaste and fair work of art, of fine Italian marble—is erected, or reclines, over the grave of George F. Sawyer. The monument represents a female, weeping. We pause sadly by this grave. We never knew the one who is buried here, that is directly; but the poor old biographist-brother,* who had such a gift as we have seen in no other man for graphic, off-hand oral description—who wrote such strong, and so many, political papers, and who died murmuring politics—we knew very well. We are thinking, now, how he walked the room and talked, the first time we went to him to take down with our pencil some account of the men of his earlier day in Burlington. There is no one to write his biography for him, as he for his brothers, so proudly, sorrowfully, affectionately. And our eye runs over many more head-stones, and our feet wander beside many more graves.

From the first grave entered here to the last, all belong to our domain, and to the history of this people; and I confess that I would like a perfect list of the names on every stone here, and whatever was peculiar in their lives, to hand down on the pages of the history of St. Albans. I have a partial list, which I find among the papers of Mr. Dutcher, (to whom belongs every paper, not otherwise credited, in the history of St. Albans) which I will transfer here:

"COPYINGS FROM GRAVESTONES,

William Nason,	died Dec.	9, 1810,	aged 58
Daniel Ryan,	" Feb.	8, 1810,	" 54

* Dr. Smith and John Smith are buried in the new cemetery; but their shafts are plainly seen from the old. L. L. DUTCHER.

* Gamaliel B. Sawyer, Esq., of Burlington.

William N. Ryan,	"	April	25, 1826,	" 25
Abijah Stone,	"	Sept,	29, 1840,	" 78
David Stevens, born at Methuen, Ms., July 2 1763,	died	Aug.	31, 1844,	aged 81
D. Stevens, jr.,	"	Nov.	16, 1840,	" 45
Maj. Carter Hickok,	"	Dec.	10, 1813,	" 37
Col. Joseph Jones,	"	March	1, 1807,	" 49
Gen. Levi House,	"	March	30, 1813,	" 44
Col. Step'n Keyes,	"	Aug.	2, 1804,	" 50
John Gilman,	"	Aug.	31, 1845,	" 76
Richard Holyoke,	"	Aug.	11, 1857,	" 80
Capt. John Gates,	"	July	21, 1838,	" 73
Silas Gates,	"	Nov.	9, 1813,	" 19
Lewis Walker,	"	Sept.	5, 1852,	" 82
Freeborn Potter,	"	Aug.	9, 1845,	" 76"

The old cemetery is upon the upperhand, and the new upon the lower; the grounds being divided from each other, and from the Catholic yard, by a fence. In the Protestant yards are quite a number of Catholic graves—all, or mostly, either of converts who were buried with their families, or of families who owned lots. Of the former. in the new cemetery, not far from the entrance, three head-stones in a line, large and white, with a garland and cross upon the marble, mark the graves of three sisters born in Fairfield, this county, and who removed here with their parents, lived here for some years, died here,* and here were buried.

Debbie, Helen and Anna Barlow were the daughters of Hon. Bradley Barlow, a man of wealth and influence in the County. Their lives are written in Mrs. Smalley's book†—one of the few native books, as yet, of Franklin County—wherein we read of Debbie and Helen at school at Villa Maria, Montreal. Debbie reads a book that leads to the investigation of the grave claims of Catholic theology, becomes the earnest young convert, whom nothing can turn back, goes straight forward on—beautiful Helen follows her serene persevering steps, and Anna follows Helen. The three are as stars on the forehead of the morning. One by one they transmute and pass away on the pages of this pleasing book. As the earliest sister-cluster of flowers of the Catholic faith in Vermont, these young lives have an interest, religious and historical, but as they have already been embalmed in biography, they do not call, perhaps, for further notice. But, here is also in the old cemetery, the grave of two other young Catholic sisters, the circumstances of whose deaths were as tender and perhaps as interesting—almost, which are altogether unrecorded. It is the grave of the Smith sisters to which I allude. In the little burial lot where it is made, are the graves of a household of ten, save one. Mr. G. G. Smith and wife and five children were received into the Catholic church about 1848. They had previously buried their three eldest children while very young and soon after they laid one of the remaining five here.

Mr. Smith died next, leaving his wife, two sons and two daughters, of whom the oldest son, the present homeopathic physician of St. Albans, is the sole survivor. The second son, Heber R., died in January, 1863, in his 21st year. The oldest daughter, Frances, we once saw. We recollect at this time the rare innocency of her countenance. Sarah is said to have been more brilliant, she could scarce have possessed more sweetness. Sarah first began to show symptoms of decline. The gentle Frances, as she had done all her sweet life, followed Sarah, Sarah keeping about the same distance in advance; but as she entered every lane that leads down the dark valley, she looked back for Frances, and Frances desired to overtake Sarah. It seemed they could not be separated, and both so desired to go together to God. It is said they asked it in their communions and their prayers for a long time. It was a sight that interested all around—two lovely village girls who had grown up in their midst into young womanhood, fading as a double rainbow in a summer sky. A few weeks before they died a young lady friend, soon to be married, brought in her trousseau to let these sisters see it. They had been her young girl and school-mates. These dear sisters looked at the rich dress-stuffs, the beautiful lace-work, the lovely flowers. They pronounced everything pretty, very pretty, beautiful! It was sweet to see what an artless interest they took in it all. But when they had examined and innocently enjoyed all, said Frances, turning with a bright smile to Sarah. "But Sada, we wouldn't exchange with her for the world, would we?" "Oh no!" said Sarah the same bright look communicated to her face. It was thought Frances might yet live some days when Sarah was taken in her agony. Frances, who at once desired to be brought to

* Since the above was written, we learn that Helen, who died first, died just before the removal of her family to St. Albans.

† See notes to Swanton papers.

her room, sat supported by her bedside and encouraged her. Such was her love, she was jealous for her sister, least she should, in the greatness of her sufferings, by but one moment's impatience, dim the brightness of her sacrifice. It was a tender dying bed, upon which one sister lay in the last struggle, and by which another sat, that light in her eyes, and whiteness in her face—she was sure to go soon. And not less interesting, perhaps, than her two dying girls, at the foot of the couch stood the widowed mother herself, already smitten by the same family destroyer, and near the brink of the grave, to which she but a few months later went down. Said one, who had but just come from the scene. "She stood, so pale and sorrowful, but so silent, she reminded us of the Mother of Sorrows, herself, and the water-proof cloak in which she had draped herself, as the night was chilly and she felt the cold, the hood of the garment shadowing her face, rendered the resemblance striking, to that so well known picture, the *Mater Dolorosa.*

Sarah died about midnight. Frances was carried back to her room and died at-10 o'clock the next morning, It was talked among the Catholics, that Sarah upon first entering the spirit world had besought this favor. They were buried in one grave and one coffin: robed in blue silk, they lay within each others arms in the double casket; the hair of Frances rich and sun-hued, gathered back from her gleaming white forehead, scarcely more serene than in life. Sarah, who had had more changes and beauty, nestled with her face toward her sister, now very still and white. It was, perhaps, the most interesting picture of death the village had ever witnessed—two young sisters between the ages of 19 and 22. Both had, in dying, received the sacraments of their religion. Their funeral was largely attended and the Bishop of the diocese preached upon the occasion, saying in his sermon, „ Our Lord never comes into a house but what he brings with him a cross " He praised these young women as having given all their talents always to the church. He spoke of their voices having assisted in the choir and of Frances as organist and how they labored in times of fairs when money was to be raised for the benefit of the church. They died in the summer of 1866.

In this cemetery is, also, the lot of one other prominent convert family which we will briefly note: Upon one of the stones we read Mrs. Crynthia Penniman and her age and the time of her death. Mrs. Penniman was the wife of E. Marvin, Esq., the son of Dr. Marvin of Franklin, (for whose biography see town of Franklin in this volume.) After the death of Mr. Marvin, Mrs, Marvin was married to Dr. Jabez Penniman, of Colchester, whose first wife was the widow of Gen. Ethan Allen. Mrs. Penniman survived her second husband, also. She lived after his death with her daughter Mrs. B. H. Smalley, a daughter by Mr. Marvin. She was an Episcopalian for many years and one of the number who, soon after Mr. Hoyt, became Catholics. In the plat with the grand-parent sleeps a name-sake granddaughter. The stone which marks the smaller grave is lettered, " Cynthia Smalley, aged 17." It is the young grave of her for whom the " Out in the Cold," in the Swanton papers was written. But what has this artless village maid in her life, that her name should be written? Little, save that she was an only daughter of a well-known barrister in the State, and her mother the most gifted lady writer of northern Vermont, and people will take an interest, at least, in the history of their authors and that of their family. Yes, there is little to say of one whose life may be told in one simple answer to a companion who pressed to know why she did not read Harper,—Harper which was so elegant, so amusing,—Harper in which there was no harm, and could not hurt her if there were. "My Lord has given me a pearl of great price to keep, it is very bright now, but it is of such delicacy the least breath contrary to it may dim its luster, and I want to keep it bright to carry to Him." This Cynthia is the niece for whom "Aunt Laura's Lament" was written. Aunt Laura rests also in the same burial-plat. I think there are no other Catholic graves of particular interest in these yards. It has seemed proper to mention these the more particularly, as Catholics do not bury usually in Protestant cemeteries. It is the only graveyard, of which we know, in the State, where so many Catholic graves are intermingled and a Catholic yard adjacent.

In the new cemetery, there is also the Aldis family monument, in whose shadow sleep three other sister-graves—among the loveliest of St. Albans' daughters, we have been told

were these beautiful daughters* of Judge Aldis. That same pale disease that gathered those other young Flowers from Fairfield, and from this village, and that sweeps away annually so many of our fairest and most interesting young women just blooming into womanhood, before a blight the least has fallen upon their youth and beauty, gathered these same blossoms, in this intellectual and happy family.

We stand now by the grave-side of Mrs. Charlotte Emily Fay. A few leaves of her manuscript, redolent with poesy, breathe fragrance from the page devoted to her in this St. Albans. In our vision is the loveliness of her portrait, painted by her gifted father, in our memory the song of her 'Roses.'

Here rests another who had written before he came to sleep with them, of many who sleep here—but a little while before he came—It is the grave of the venerable James Davis, who was to have furnished the history of St. Albans, but died, and Mr. Dutcher succeeded to the work which he has accomplished so well.

There are other graves we would mention were we upon the spot—there must be—we write now but from memory—These interesting graveyards moved us so much when we visited them—we can now only so "lay their ghosts."

The finest burial site however, we regarded when we visited this yard, was that of our old acquaintance, Mr. Jonathan M. Blaisdell, whose memorial is also among these papers. The old homestead, northward on the brow of the hill, with the giant cotton trees before the door is distinctly seen from his grave. It was a son of his, and who lives over in that house, who grappled one of the robbers, coming out of the bank in the time of the rebel raid which Mr. Dutcher tells about. But an hour in a graveyard is almost as short as life, and we have no more space. ED.

* Daughter of Hon. A. O. Aldis, and grand-daughter of Hon. Asa Aldis. Their names were Mary Frances, Miranda and Harriet.—L. L. DUTCHER.

[We have already observed, our paper was written but from memory. But the proof having been sent to St. Albans and there corrected, the statements may be regarded, as for the present, correct. A change, however, since we visited the spot, which commenced with the opening of the new yard, has been and is still going on, by the removal of many buried in the old yard, to family lots in the new one.—*Ed.*]

SHELDON.

BY H. R. WHITNEY.*

"For early memories round me throng,
Old times, old manners, and old men.—M. F. TUPPER.

Upon the map of the State, a township of pentagonal shape will be observed occupying nearly the central portion of Franklin Co. That town, originally called Hungerford, was changed to Sheldon, Nov. 8, 1792. It is embraced between 44° 54′ N. lat. and 4° 1′ E. long. from Washington. Highgate, Franklin and Enosburgh bound it on the N., Fairfield and Swanton on the S., Enosburgh on the E., Highgate and Swanton on the W. It contains 23,040 acres, and is longest from east to west, being about 11 miles; and 4, at its widest part, north and south.

There are no ponds, marshes or bodies of standing water, of the least extent, within its boundaries. The three principal streams are the *Missisquoi, Black Creek* and *Tyler's Branch.*

The Missisquoi derives its name from the Indian words *Missi* meaning *much*, and *Kiscoo waterfowl*, from the great number of cranes, herons and ducks, that frequented, and still frequent, this stream and its branches every season. Next to Otter Creek it is the largest and longest stream in the State; (it has the width but not the depth of Otter Creek;) it is about 80 miles long and drains a surface of 600 square miles. It enters the town about a mile south of the N. E. corner, and about the same distance below Enosburgh Falls. At the end of another mile, running a westerly course, it is joined by one of its principal tributaries—Tyler's Branch. Continuing along, in graceful curves, gradually bending southward, it receives another and its largest tributary—Black Creek. Here there is a general angle in its course and it bends to the N. W., and after flowing a distance of 4 or 5 miles, making numerous curves and affording several fine mill-privileges, it enters the town of Highgate; coursing, in its whole distance through the town, nearly or quite 11 miles. To assert that it has as wild and picturesque scenery—of foaming rapids and dashing cascades—as some of our mountain streams would be incorrect; but in placidity of surface, green, sloping banks, gentle windings and flowing, graceful scenery, it is unsurpassed.

Black Creek, running through Fairfield, enters Sheldon on the south, and empties into

* Deceased.

the Missisquoi 2 miles below. It has a good water-power about a mile above its mouth, at Sheldon village, which is thoroughly improved.

Tyler's Branch, a stream of less size than Black Creek, enters the town on the east. After running scarcely more than a mile northwesterly, it adds its waters to those of the Missisquoi. Unlike the two former streams, however, whose currents are moderate and waters scarcely translucent, Tyler's Branch has a rapid flow, with a rippling, ruffled surface, and its limpid depths are as pure and sparkling as the mountain springs from which it flows. Besides these there are minor streams emptying into the Missisquoi at different points, the principal of which are Goodsell and Morrow brooks.

There are several mineral springs situated in the western part of the town, upon lands until recently owned by L. Adams, Esq. The principal, or most noted, was discovered nearly 50 years ago by Moses Kimball and Eleazer Draper, and has always gone by the name of Kimball Spring, but came not into high repute until lately. Its waters are now considered a cure for cancerous and scrofulous affections, particularly. It is now owned by C. Bainbridge Smith of New York City. Mr. Smith himself was cured of cancer on the tongue by use of the water, when all hopes of relief from the medical faculty had left him. The waters have been analyzed by a *New York* chemist. The principal properties are chloride of sodium, carbonate of sodium, chloride of magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of lime, alumina, sulphate of lime, silica, carbonate of iron, carbonic sulphuric acid, carbonate of manganese and hydro-chloric acid. It has no unpleasant or peculiar taste common to most mineral springs; it is a clear, cold, soft, spring water.

Three or four other springs have been "tubed" in the immediate vicinity, all with different properties, but neither of them has yet been analyzed. One of them is strongly impregnated with sulphur. It is believed that, when tested, they will prove valuable acquisitions.

The Kimball or "*Missisquoi 'A' Spring*," as it is called, has a rough temporary bottling-house erected over it, where thousands of bottles are filled by improved machinery and forwarded to market.

Mr. Smith, the proprietor, has recently purchased additional lands about the springs, and intends, the present season (1867), to ornament the grounds around them and erect a large hotel, near by, for the accommodation of invalids and guests. The villagers, too, residing at a distance of two miles are preparing for visitors; and Mr. Wright, the proprietor of the Central, has enlarged and is putting in order his house for guests.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by broad valleys and gentle rolling uplands. Bordering upon the Missisquoi and principal streams are wide and expansive intervals appearing like one unbroken garden or field of cultivation. The quality of soil, too, is unsurpassed, if not unequalled—a deep, rich alluvial. The uplands, receding gradually in most places north and south of the Missisquoi valley, are of a rich mellow loam and very productive. Perhaps one of the best evidences of the high estimation which is placed upon Sheldon, as a farming district, is the fact that wealthy men from the cities have here purchased farms, considering them valuable investments.

The higher lands are timbered with ash, beech, birch, maple, oak, &c. In the vallies and bordering upon the streams, where they remain uncleared, are tracts of valuable pine and hemlock, with a mixture of butternut, elm, and other soft woods. The pine tract, originally and at present, predominates in the western part of the town, where the soil is lighter and less productive.

Geologically there are three distinct general formations crossing the town in lines nearly north and south with strikes almost parallel. In the eastern and larger part, strata of slate, beds of chlorite, and considerable talcose slate abound. The central formation is similar to the former, having more of talcose slate. In the western part, marble formations exist, together with magnesian and silicious limestone, and strata of magnesian slate. It is in the eastern part of this formation that the mineral springs are situated, and it is plausibly apparent that the properties developed by Chemistry are stoutly and consistently substantiated by its elder sister-science Geology. The dip of the rocks, in the eastern part of the town, is from 75 to 80 degrees, in the north and west, 60 to 65.

The town was originally called Hungerford, from Samuel Hungerford, to whom, with 64 others, it was granted, in 1763. Hunger-

ford resided in New Fairfield, Ct. Some of the other grantees lived in Greenwich, Ct. Among them was Uriah Field, or "Daddy Field" as he was familiarly called, an exemplary old quaker. In course of time he seems to have acquired, by purchase, the greater part of the town. It was of him and Timothy Rogers, living in Ferrisburgh Vt., and who was one of the town's first surveyors—that the Sheldons bought, and gave it their name. Year after year, for nearly 20 years, did "old daddy Field" and his two sons, wearing their broad-brimmed hats and quaint suits of gray, visit Sheldon, riding all the way from Connecticut on horseback, to receive their annual pay, which was in part beef-cattle, which they drove to New York markets.

The first of the Sheldons that visited the town was Samuel B., or "Major Sam," as he was afterwards called. He and Elisha, Jr., and George were sons of Col. Elisha Sheldon. It was in 1789 that Major Sam first came to town. His object in coming was to look the township over and inspect the soil previous to purchasing. Instead of appoaching as the early settlers afterwards did by the way of Fairfield, alone, unaccompanied by man or beast, he ascended the Lamoille to Cambridge; passed through Bakersfield, then an unfrequented wilderness, striking one of the branches that empties into Tyler's Branch, which he descended until he reached the point where the latter stream joins the Missisquoi, and, to him within the bounds of the promised land. It being nightfall, he stopped here until morning, and a large elm was long pointed out as the one beneath which he first slept; (distant many a mile from any habitation or human being save, perchance, the lurking red man,) with no covering or protection—nothing save a "portmanteau for a pillow."

In the spring of 1790, George, the youngest son of Col. Sheldon, accompanied by a sturdy old Scotchman by the name of Mac Namara and his wife, together with several negro servants, came to town as "first settlers;" their only means of locomotion being a yoke of oxen and sled. From the town of Fairfield—the nearest settled point for a distance of 10 miles, they marked trees for a road through the dense wood to the Missisquoi. Here, upon the north side of the river, opposite the outlet of Tyler's Branch, and scarcely more than a stone's throw from the old elm beneath which Major Sam passed a lonely night, the year previous, they constructed a log house—the first built in town by white men, and upon land now owned by J. Towle, Esq.

Here also was the first tree felled, the first ground broken, and the first seed planted.

"What could lure their steps
To this drear desert?
. . . . . .
Bleak Nature's desolation wraps them round,
Eternal forests, and unyielding earth,
And savage men, who through the thickets peer
With vengeful arrow."

After the crops were harvested the negroes returned to Burlington to pass the winter. George also started for home in Connecticut, leaving Mac Namara and wife to keep watch and ward over matters at the settlement until the return of spring. The sufferings and sorrows of the lonely settler—his trust and determination—have passed into tradition. Well does it illustrate the stern, unflinching character of the pioneer, and none more worthy than this resolute son of Caledonia—it is this: on his way home George had requested a Mr. Hawley, living in Fairfield, to visit Mac Namara occasionally and see to him. Hawley agreed to, but failed to do so, even once. Early the next spring George returned, and, when he learned that Hawley had not seen him, he felt much concerned and hastened on. What was his astonishment when he reached the settlement, to find that Mac Namara's wife had died and that he had covered the body in a snow-bank near the house. She was afterward buried on the south side of the river, about a quarter of a mile distant, upon a "hemlock ridge," and there, alone, where no monument nor tablet marks the spot, and where the exact place cannot be indicated, for

"The gravestone is the seal,"

is pointed out the "bold, bald bluff" wherein lies buried the first known white person that died within the town's limits.

Later in the spring, Col. Sheldon and his sons, Elisha, Jr., Maj. Sam. and son-in-law, Elnathan Keyes, together with their families and that of George, and their Negro servants, also James Herrick and James Hawley, arrived in town. While on their way, as near as can be ascertained, at the house of Daniel Stannard, in Georgia, the first town organization took place. Col. Sheldon, Elisha, Jr.,

Maj. Sam. and James Hawley were appointed selectmen, and James Herrick, constable. Settling at different points, all parties began in earnest the clearing of lands and growing of crops. Meanwhile others joined them and the settlement advanced, with considerable rapidity, so that, in 1796, 33 votes were cast for Samuel Hitchcock, M. C., and, undoubtedly, some did not vote.

The St. Francis Indians were a cause of no little apprehension to the inhabitants for a number of years; even as late as the "last war." The Missisquoi and its branches abounding with their favorite trout, and the valleys and hills bordering affording much game,—were to them a rich hunting-ground; to which, until within a few years, they tenaciously held claim. That large inland peninsula formed by the St. Francis, Missisquoi and Richelieu rivers, was particularly claimed and reluctantly yielded. Although they never did much injury to the settlers, they always appeared sullen and angry and threatened vengeance in case of war; especially upon the Sheldon's, for whom they had an inveterate hatred, and on one occasion burned a barn of theirs filled with grain But succeeding years of peace and security ensued; and all thoughts of the tomahawk and scalping-knife have been forgotten; to be remembered only by the searching antiquarian, or the whistling plough-boy, as he exhumes at his feet the flint-headed arrow and stone hatchet —sad mementoes of a peculiar and unfortunate people, who have lived, flourished, and passed away,

> "But their name is on your waters,
> You may not wash it out."*

Wild animals of all kinds, common to northern Vermont, abounded in town at the time of its settlement. Of the larger, there were moose and bears, together with packs of wolves, and herds of deer. Wolves, in particular, were a great annoyance, for a long time. Whole flocks of sheep were sometimes destroyed by them in a single night. Fires had to be kindled about the barns, and lights hung in the yards to frighten them away. Retiring to the hills they would howl dismally through the night,—while the hoarse sound of "wolves! wolves!" would be shouted from house to house. So bold were they, in some instances, that prints of their paws have been found upon the snow-covered window-sills in the morning. For many years wolf-hunts were organized, usually under the management of Capt. G. W. Kendall, and generally successful. Bears were so common and fearless that travelers have been confronted by them and forced to take to the nearest tree. Such an instance is truthfully related of S. B. Hurlbut, Esq., late of Sheldon, deceased. When a young man, he had visited a neighbor, and, on his return home, just after sunset, passing through a wood, he encountered a bear, sitting in the foot-path in front of him, accompanied by her cubs. Although young Hurlbut was an unflinching Democrat of the Jackson school and could always substantiate his politics with sound argument, he could effect no "Compromise" whatever with this unconditional champion of "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY." He, therefore, sought and climbed the nearest tree, where he hallooed "bears! bears! bears!" until the neighbors went to his assistance with lanterns, and bruin beat a hasty retreat. Moose were plenty, at first, but the permanent presence of the settlers forced them to take to other parts. The only one ever known to have been killed in town, was shot by Geo. Sheldon, not far from the present residence of S. B. Herrick, Esq. Deer never herded in more congenial places than here, as evidenced by the tenacity with which they clung to their old "runways." Long after a greater part of the forests had been cleared, and, until within a few years, they have been seen coming down from the eastern part of the county, where it is mountainous and wooded, revisiting former scenes; like the solitary canoe of the St. Francis Indian, that now and then is seen to descend the Missisquoi.

What would we of to-day, sitting at our ease, think of going nearly 40 miles to get a single bushel of grain ground, or twice that distance, if we wished to send or receive a paper or letter; yet such was the case with the early inhabitants. The nearest flouring-mill was at Plattsburgh, and post-office, at Middlebury. But a few years elapsed, however, before the enterprise of the inhabitants caused a better state of things to exist. In 1792 Major Sheldon built a saw-mill at the lower falls not far from what is now known as Olmsted's Mills, about 2 miles from the present village of Sheldon. It was built there on account of the great amount of pine lumber in the immediate vicinity. A few years

*Mrs. Sigourney.

later, in 1797, he built a grist-mill on the west side of the creek. In 1799, Israel Keith built a furnace and forge, and for a long time a flourishing business was done; employing, much of the time, 100 men or more, to supply it with coal and iron. Quite an extensive ore-bed was discovered and worked not far from the present residence of Charles Keith. On this account and the great amount of business done by the furnace company, iron was long called "Sheldon currency." In 1803 a carding-mill was built, and, the same year, a post-office established. Dr. Hildreth was appointed Postmaster; date of commission, Jan. 15, 1803. Dr. H. was also first physician in town, and first tavern-keeper. The first store was kept by Benjamin Clark, who afterwards sold out to Sheldon, Keith and Fitch. The first freeman's meeting was holden in the eastern part of the town, at the house of Jedediah Tuttle; S. B. Sheldon was chosen representative; he was also first town clerk, and held the office till the time of his death, 1807. Since that the town clerks have been: Ebenezer Marvin, from 1807 to '13; Chauncey Fitch, from 1813 to '15; E. H. Wead, from 1815 to '16; Samuel Wead, from 1816 to '18; E. H. Wead, from 1818 to '19; Charles Gallup, from 1819 to '20; Samuel Wead, from 1820 to '32; E. B. Peckham, from 1832 to '35 Oliver A. Keith, from 1835 to '41; Theophilus Mansfield, from 1841 to '43; A. M. Brown, from 1843 to the present time.

The first birth in town was a colored child; its mother, "Old Mary," was a servant of Col. Sheldon, who bought her in Connecticut where she was sold for the commission of some crime. The second child born was Harry Deming, son of Frederick Deming; the third, Louisa Sheldon, daughter of Geo. Sheldon. Although the early history of Sheldon has much of peculiar interest; there is no point, probably, around which so much of romantic and historic incident clusters, as in the immediate vicinity of the outlet of Tyler's Branch. Here, within the radius of a quarter of a mile, stood the elm, beneath which first slept Major Sheldon; here was built the first log-house and barn—the latter of which was afterwards burned by the Indians; here was born the first white female child in town; here, too, was erected the first framed barn, which is still standing, owned by J. Towle, though much unlike the original, from much repairing; here, too, was a brick-kiln—fragments of brick being still seen; here, also, the first death and first burial.

Who first preached in town cannot definitely be ascertained, as there was no church, consequently no church record. Rev. Messrs. Parker and Wooster, of the Congregational, and Rev. Stephen Beach, of the Episcopal church, commenced preaching here about the same year, 1807. Rev. Mr. Hill, Methodist, preached here in 1812. These are the three principal denominations in town; and the only ones that have erected houses of worship, and that have, regularly, Sabbath and Sunday-School services. There are four church edifices in town; one each of the Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist, at Sheldon village, and one union house at East Sheldon, built mainly by the Congregational and Episcopal societies. The first church built was by the Episcopalians, in 1824. The present officiating clergymen, at the above churches, are Rev. Geo. B. Tolman, Congregational, Rev. Albert H. Bailey, D.D., Episcopal, Rev. N. W. Freeman, Methodist. Rev. Mr. Himes, a Baptist, preaches occasionally at the union house, East Sheldon. Although there is a small collection of houses at the latter place, there is but one village in town,—commonly called Sheldon Creek; being situated upon Black Creek. Here there are 3 churches, a post-office, 3 stores, 2 hotels, 2 groceries, 1 grist-mill, 1 woolen factory, 1 foundry, 1 paper-bag mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 cabinet, 1 harness, and 2 blacksmith-shops. Here, also, was located Missisquoi Bank, with which there is connected so much supposed mystery. It is a little more than a year since H. G. Hubbell, for many years the cashier, disappeared,—a defaulter to a considerable amount,—and has not been heard from since. From its central position, the county conventions and nearly all gatherings, pertaining to county affairs, are here holden. A few years ago a strong effort was made by the town and its friends, for the removal of the county bulldings to Sheldon; but the superior influence and wealth, and a better knowledge of "wire-pulling," gave them to St. Albans. In the western part of the town is the poor-house farm, owned, and its expenses paid, in proportion to the grand list, by the following towns: (each having the privilege of sending here their poor irrespective of numbers): Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fairfield, Franklin, Highgate, Sheldon, St.

Albans and Swanton. The farm contains about 300 acres; upon it are 17 cows and 90 sheep. The whole number of paupers, July 19, 1866, was 62—males 33—females 29; the list from each town at that time is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Grand List.
Berkshire,	3	1	$4,046.17
Enosburgh,	0	4	4,525.90
Fairfield,	2	3	5,967.44
Franklin,	5	2	4,068.01
Highgate,	4	4	5,410.72
Sheldon,	9	9	4,261.78
St. Albans,	7	4	12,773.48
Swanton,	3	2	6,067.59

There is a school taught the present season by a Miss Travers, at $1.50 per week; number of scholars 20. Altogether, for an establishment of the kind, it does credit to the towns having its charge.

The roads in town are usually kept in good repair. Several fine bridges span the Missisquoi at different points; but the immense amount of teaming that passes over them, especially during the rains of Fall and Spring, cut them up badly. Probably there is no valley in Vermont—I might say in New England—where there is hauled, up and down, so much freight, produce, goods, &c., as in Missisquoi valley. To obviate or alleviate this in a measure, a few years since a plank road was built from St. Albans to North Sheldon, a distance of about 12 miles, costing $50,000. The bridge across the Missisquoi alone, cost $15,000. It has 4 arches, 5 piers, and is 640 feet long. For a number of years this was very much used by loaded teams; but the plank wore out and, not being replaced, the only resort was the old rough turn-pike. The thing most needed up the Missisquoi valley, is a railroad connecting the Vt. Central and the Passumpsic.

The town is divided into 11 school districts, where schools are taught during the Summer and Winter. There is also a graded school at Sheldon-creek, in which there are three departments and as many teachers. The higher grade is under the charge of Miss C. S. Smith and has been highly commended, by state and town superintendents; it is attended by a goodly number of scholars from a distance.

Dairying has long been the leading pursuit of the farmers of Sheldon. Introduced by James Mason, who might appropriately be styled the "father of dairying," in Franklin county at least, it has grown and developed from year to year to its present important scale. Fairfield may produce more butter, from its very much greater extent of surface, but in the production of cheese, Sheldon, no doubt, leads the State. It has been estimated that, upon an extent of territory 4 miles square, there are fed and milked nearly 1500 cows, or very near 100 to the square mile. There are 12 dairymen residing in the eastern part of the town, south of the Missisquoi, who milk from 35 to 100 cows each, and, when we remember that for each cow $50 is not an unusual average yield of the dairies, we estimate for 100 cows, $5000, and for 1500 cows—$75,000. From this we readily perceive the pecuniary importance of the dairy, and the more encouraging is it to know that it cannot but prove as lasting as it is prosperous.

Among the prominent professional men who have been townsmen, we may mention the names of Dr. S. S. Fitch, Ex-governor S. Royce, Hon. J. W. Sheldon, James S. Burt, J. J. Beardsley and others.

The Franklin Republican, a weekly paper, was published here by J. W. Tuttle, editor and proprietor, during the greater part of the years 1837—38—39. It was a creditable affair, and would compare favorably with some papers published in the State at the present time. The only vols. known by the writer to be extant, are in the possession of J. H. Stufflebeau.

The town of Sheldon is rich in traditions, but accounts of these are conflicting, uncertain, and the first inhabitants and the second generation, mostly, have passed away. We can only give a minor summary.

As the town was unsettled during and previous to the Revolution, it had no "quota" to furnish; but among its settlers it had a goodly number of heroes. Among them were Col. Sheldon, Col. Elisha Smith, Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Capt. Francis Duclos, Capt. Robert Wood, and David Sloan. During the "last war," especially at the time of the advance of the British upon Plattsburgh, the town was called upon and responded promptly, sending a company to the scene of action. The following is a correct account of the affair;—Friday. Sept. 9 was spent in rallying the people and ascertaining who would go. Saturday morning, early, the company was organized and started on the march. Samuel Wead was appointed Captain, a Mr. Weston Lieutenant, and John Elithorp, Ensign. At sunset they had reached Sawyers' Tavern, on the western shore of Grand Isle, where they had to stop over night, failing to secure a crossing. Early next morning (Sunday) while they were procuring a boat, the British fleet appeared in sight, rounding Cumberland Head; and the action commenced, lasting about two

hours, when the British were defeated and dispersed.

Having secured a boat, Capt. Wead's company crossed over to Peru, where they drew their arms and ammunition. During the night they were called upon to guard the prisoners confined on Crab Island. The next morning, they were ordered to Plattsburgh, where, when they arrived, news came that the British had retreated, and the company had orders to return home, which it did, after an absence of five days.

Again during the "Radical war," or Canadian rebellion, of 1837—38, a company (volunteers) went to the border to aid in enforcing the neutrality laws. Their term of service was very short—owing to the following incident:—Sergeant F——s, now well known as Col. F——s, on arrival at headquarters, reported to General Wool, and awaited orders. The General, wishing to ascertain if he could rely upon them, inquired whether they sympathized with the government or radicals. Sergeant F——s unhesitatingly and with enthusiasm replied, they were radical to a man. This was sufficient. The Gen. ordered them to "right about face and march home." Never, however, until the breaking out of the slave-holder's rebellion, in 1861, had the people in common with the whole north, a distinct and appreciative idea of war, as it is. But to each and all calls, Sheldon responded, fully and promptly and, in almost every engagement of the Eastern forces, from the opening battle of Big Bethel to the overthrow of the insurgents at Richmond, her sons bore an honorable part.

The only advance made upon Sheldon, during the Rebellion, was Nov. 19, 1864. On that day about a score of "Rebel Raiders," or "robbers," led by Captain Young, rendezvoused at Saint Albans having their "base" in Canada, but no very distinct lines of "retreat." After robbing the banks, and shooting some of the unarmed inhabitants, they passed through Sheldon, on their return to Canada;—a route so circuitous was not their plan;—they were wrongly guided. Being closely pursued by Captain Conger's party they set fire to the bridge that spans Black creek, at Sheldon, to prevent their crossing, but the inhabitants extinguished the fire before it had done any damage.

The raiders attempted to enter Missisquoi bank, but fortunately it was closed. Having appropriated to themselves horses and whatever they could find that they wished, they hurried on, passing along the road on the south side of the Missisquoi, until they entered the town of Enosburgh. Here they crossed the river at Enosburgh Falls, and rode rapidly towards Canada.

Again, on Monday night, June 4, 1866, Sheldon was the scene of another armed gathering. About 800 Fenians, (some computed them as high as 1100) that had collected quietly and unobtrusively, in the town of Fairfield among its Irish residents, and which composed nearly the whole of the Fenian "right wing," passed through the town and village between the hours of 9 and 12 at midnight. They were accoutred and armed, and presented not a poor idea of war as it is.

THE SHELDONS.

The first settlers and proprietors of the town of Sheldon, were a branch of a popular stock in the early history of New England. Although purely English, and of English descent, they had not the bigotry of the Puritans, — but were liberal;—nor yet were they "tories," but determined and active patriots of the Revolution.

Family tradition speaks of them as having a boasted heraldry. An escutcheon still extant, and used by some of the Sheldons of the present day, as a seal, has the following devise and inscription: Upon the upper part of the bearing is the form of a shell-drake—*Statant*; upon a bar crossing the design beneath, and resting upon a broad band, are two more in the same position but with smaller contour:—and still beneath another like the two last. Encircling the whole underneath, is the motto—"*Hope, Sheldon to the last.*"

Tradition gives the origin, as follows: In the olden time a ship was wrecked upon an island, and all on board perished excepting one Hope Sheldon. Here he lived a long time subsisting upon the flesh of the Shell-drake (which were so numerous that they were easily taken) till at last he was rescued from the island—

"the loneliest in a lonely sea,"

and returned to his friends, From this alleged incident originated the above blazonry.

Three brothers, Isaac, John and William emigrated to America very soon after the pilgrims —precisely what year cannot be ascertained; but Isaac, the elder brother, had two sons, John and Isaac. The latter was born in 1629, a little more than 8 years after the arrival of the Mayflower. He had a son Thomas, born in 1661. Thomas was father of Elisha, born 1709; the latter is said to have been an eminent

man, residing in Litchfield, Ct. He had a son Elisha, known throughout the Revolution as *Col. Sheldon.*

It was Col. Sheldon and his sons, Elisha, jr., Sam. B. and George, that purchased the township and first settled in it.

COL. ELISHA SHELDON

was born in 1741; he was generous-hearted, and of a martial spirit. At the opening of the Revolution, he gave liberally of his means, and offered his services to his country. Not long after its commencement he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and saw active service during the whole war. History speaks of him at different times. Ethan Allen, in the Narrative of his Captivity, speaks of being accompanied to Valley Forge—then Washington's headquarters — after his exchange, by Col. Sheldon of the Light Horse. Among the papers also, of the traitor Arnold, (No. 10) found upon the person of the lamented Andre, wherein the former gave a list or description of affairs at West Point, is the following:

"COL. SHELDON'S DRAGOONS on the lines, about one-half mounted."

The regiment at that time, (Sept. 13, 1780) had been reduced so that it numbered only 142 men.

Gen. Washington and Col. Sheldon were firm personal friends. During the dark days of 1777, when noisy malcontents were bent upon deposing Washington and instituting Gates—Gates, the fugitive at Camden—Col. Sheldon adhered to the support of Washington, and no where was the "Father of his Country" more welcome than at the home of Col. Sheldon, where he occasionally visited, during the early part of the Revolution.

After his removal to Vermont, Col. Sheldon took very little part in politics or public affairs, prefering to live in peace and quiet, and of him it is remembered, whether in the field or at the fireside, that he was always the earnest patriot and courteous gentleman.

He died while on a visit at his daughters, in St. Albans, 1805, and was buried in the old Sheldon burying-ground at Sheldon.

SAMUEL BELLOWS SHELDON,

second son of Col. Sheldon, was born at Saulsbury, Ct., 1760. He had the sterling qualities combined,—keenness of perception—a correct judgment—and courteous address. Although there was not as much of startling incident in his life, it is acknowledged—and only just of him to say—that he was the principal moving, governing character in the earlier settlement of the town. He possessed physical and moral courage in the highest sense,—as evinced by his early visit to the town when a dense wilderness. Another illustrative incident: During the first years of the Revolution, when the principal events were transpiring in New England, and a spirit of war ran wild through the "colonies," Maj. Samuel, then a lad of about 15, importuned and pleaded with his father for permission to go with him to the front. To this the Col. always objected. One day, however, he made his appearance at camp. His father was not a little surprised, and repremanded him sternly and warned him against a repitition of the offence, telling him he should be put into the front rank in case of an engagement.

Through life he manifested much interest in military affairs, and took an active part in all of the military doings of his day. In fact, the immediate cause of his death was traced to a severe cold caught while addressing, hat in hand, a company of boys whom he had uniformed at his own expense. This occurred in 1807, and in him, the town lost her leading character, the popular and lamented Maj. Sam B. Sheldon.

GEORGE SHELDON,

the youngest son of Col. Sheldon, was born in Saulsbury, Ct., 1766. At an early age he showed an extreme fondness for the chase; and, although his parents enjoined upon him a closer application to his books, he often neglected their commands, and nothing delighted him more than, gun in hand, to range the hills and valleys about the picturesque Housatonic, in search of game. Perhaps the following incident will best illustrate his love for sporting: Wishing to suppress his natural trait, and create a desire for books, he was sent to school at Hudson, N. Y. Having not been gone many days, he made his appearance at home, having with him a hound wnich he had procured by exchanging for it a part of his clothing. Col. Sheldon, being most of the time with the army, their affairs alternated—George, some of the time at work—less at school—much more on the chase. On one occasion, he had the honor of drinking wine with Gen. Washington. It was at his father's house; George was about 10 years old. In his 18th year he was sent to the West Indies, having in charge a lot of horses, shipped by his father to Havana. On its way out the vessel came near being wrecked,—so near, in short, that the horses and much of the cargo was lost. It was 6 months before he returned.

In March, 1786, he married Joanna, daughter

of Jacob Smith, of Saulsbury, Ct.; here he followed farming until 1790, when he removed to Sheldon, with his family.

Of the early inhabitants, there probably was no one of whom there is related so much of exciting, pioneer incident as of George Sheldon. But it would be out of place and only befitting a child's perusal to repeat the traditionary and somewhat uncertain stories related of him. That he was a famous hunter, frequenting mountains and thickly-shaded glens, there is no doubt. Abundance of game, — moose, bears, wolves and deer, fell at his unerring aim. But to state, as a fact of history, as some have done, that he did, on several occasions, shoot—or in more correct terms *murder*—certain Indians, is very much doubted, and lacks proper authentication. It is well known that the Indians burned a barn belonging to the Sheldons, and caused them much anxiety, lurking about and threatening.

George, who was as tall and athletic as any red-skin, and had an eagle eye, warned them of the consequenees of disturbing the settlers—*him* they feared, and, no doubt, but for him they would have caused much more trouble.

To descend to particulars in his after years, is unnecessary; they have become as "household words" * He quietly spent the evening of his days with his children, coming qnietly and peacefully to its close, in 1851.

HON. JOSHUA WILLARD SHELDON.

The following sketch we clip from the *Vermont Transcript* of March 16, 1866,—we believe it is from the pen of *Geo. F. Houghton, Esq.*

"Hon. Joshua Willard Sheldon, elder son of Major Samuel Bellows Sheldon and Lucy (Willard) Sheldon, was born in Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vt., March 27, 1799. He died at Sheldon 'near the cottage where he was born,' March 7, 1866, in the 67th year of his age. He received his academical education at St. Albans, and studied law with Judge Royce at Sheldon, and subsequently at Saint Albans. He was admitted to practice at the September term of Franklin County Court A. D. 1822. Rodney C. Royce, Esq., formerly of Rutland, and long since deceased, and Hon. David Read, Recorder of the city of Burlington, were sworn in at the same time. Mr. Sheldon commenced practice at Sheldon, in company with Hon. Augustus Burt, now of Highgate, and continued to practice about 5 years, and then dissolving the copartnership practiced alone. After practicing law a few years and until about 1833, he found the business too irksome and left the profession to attend to his large farming interests. He entered political life young. He represented the town of Sheldon in the General Assembly in 1824, '25 and '26, and again in 1834—'35. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention from Sheldon in 1828. After which time he could not be persuaded to take any public office which would interfere with a proper attention to his private affairs and domestic duties.

Mr. Sheldon, at the time of his death, was a widower, and leaves one son, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. As a counselor, he had few or no equals.—He was, in all his dealings, honorable, high-minded and just. He was always social and hospitable, and in his address and manners pre-eminently a gentleman. His funeral was largely attended on Saturday the 10th inst., when a suitable discourse was preached by the Rev. Albert H. Bailey, Rector of Grace Church, Sheldon.

The world stands in need of more such sterling gentlemen, as in his life-time was our worthy friend, the *Hon. Joshua Willard Sheldon.*"

SHELDON — CONTINUED.

BY REV. GEORGE B. TOLMAN.

THE CHARTER,

(the precise date of which not being given in the foregoing account of the township of Sheldon, then Hungerford,) is August 18, 1763. The original document now (1869) 106 years old—worn, and a good deal patched, and yet in a very complete state of preservation, may still be seen at the town-clerk's office.

Among the privileges granted to the inhabitants of the township we find the following:

"The said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident and settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the —— day of ——, and the other on the —— day of ——, annually; which Fairs shall not continue longer than the respective —— following the said ——." [The dates here are none of them given.]

It also provides, that so soon as the above number of families should be in town, "a *Market!* may be opened and kept open, one or

* We do not endorse this sentiment, if there is anything of general interest therein. The history of Sheldon (the same of any town) is not written merely for Sheldon *now*, but for Sheldon three hundred years from now. The history of Sheldon is not written alone for Sheldon, but for every town in the State, for every Vermonter in every land and the antiquarian and historical student generally.—*Ed.*

more days in each week, as may be thought most advantageous to the inhabitants."

Among the conditions annexed to the grant we find the following:

"That all white and other Pine Trees within the said township, fit for masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none be cut or felled without Our special Licence."

This also:

"That before any division of the Land be made among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for *Town Lots!* one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre, yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the space of ten Years, to be computed from the date hereof, the Rent of *one Ear of Indian Corn only*, on the 25th day of December, annually, if *lawfully demanded!* the first Payment to be made on the 25th day of December, 1763.

It provides, also, for the payment, after ten years, "yearly," of "one shilling, Proclamation Money" for every hundred acres "owned, settled, or possessed," and so in proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of said Land."

The style of the Charter is as follows:

"Province of *New Hampshire.* }
GEORGE The THIRD. }

"By the Grace of GOD—of Great Britain, France and Ireland KING,—Defender of the Faith," &c., "To all persons," &c.

"Done by and with the advice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province." Sealed and witnessed, "the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, and in the third year of Our Reign," and signed by Gov. Wentworth, and attested by "P. Atkinson, jr., sec'y." On the back of the Charter, besides the names of the grantees, plan of the township and certificate of record, we find the following almost illegible minute by Mr. Hungerford:

"Esq'r. Allen, please to Record this, and send it Back again By the Bairer, and also the Charter of Ferdinand which my Son Left with you some time ago.

"SAMUEL HUNGERFORD."

THE ORGANIZATION

of Sheldon (Hungerford) took place in A. D. 1791—the month and day are not known. The following is the record in regard to it: [See vol. I. Town Records.]

"In the year A. D. 1791—On application of a number of the inhabitants of the Township of Hungerford, to Daniel Stannard of Georgia, a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Chittenden and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting, agreeable to the Statute, for the aforesaid inhabitants to meet and choose Town Officers, a Warning was issued by the said Daniel Stannard, Esq., for the Inhabitants to meet at the dwelling-house of Elisha Sheldon, jun., at Hungerford aforesaid, on the ——day of—— A. D. 1791, at which time and place the inhabitants aforesaid met in presence of said Justice, and proceeded to ballot,

"1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting; when Mr. Elisha Sheldon, jr. was elected, and took his seat.

"2d. Proceeded to the choice of Town Clerk, when Samuel B. Sheldon was chosen.

"3d. Elected Elisha Sheldon, Sen. and James Hawley and Elisha Sheldon, Jun'r Selectmen to govern the prudential Concerns of Said Town.

"4th. James Herric (k) Constable.

"The above officers were sworn agreeable to law, in presence of said meeting.

"Meeting adjourned without day.

"Attest," [No signature.]

The meetings of the inhabitants, both for the transaction of town business and for freemen's meeting, were held for some years at either one of two places: "The dwelling-house of Elisha Sheldon, jun'r," standing on the north side of the river, on the so-called "Butler place," (now Towle's) toward Enosburgh Falls—or, at "The dwelling-house of Dr. Benjamin B. Searls;" a "log-tavern" at the "Corners": oftener, it would seem from the records, at the latter place. At the first freemen's meeting recorded (1793) the whole number of votes cast for State officers was 45, as follows:

For governor,	Isaac Tichenor,	45
For lieut. "	Jonathan Hunt,	41
"	Peter Shott,	4
For treasurer,	Samuel Mattocks,	45

TOWN OFFICERS.

Maj. Samuel B. Sheldon was the first representative, and first magistrate, (1791.)

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel B. Shelden, 1791; Elisha Sheldon, 1792—1800; Samuel B. Shelden, 1801—'07; Ebenezer Marvin, jr., 1808—10; David Sanderson, 1812; Chauncey Fitch, 1813, '14; Stephen Royce, jr., 1815, '16; Samuel Wead, 1817, '18; James Mason, 1819—23; Joshua W. Sheldon, 1824—26; James Mason, 1827, '28; Alfred Keith, sen., 1829, '30; Levi Hapgood, 1831, '32; William Green, 1833, '34; J. W. Shelden, 1835; F. W. Judson, 1836; Cyrus Keith, 1837; J. J. Beardsley, 1838; Alfred Keith, sen., 1839; Alanson Draper, 1840, '41; Elihu Goodsell, 1842, '43; Jacob Wead, 1844; Lloyd Mason, 1845; 1846, no election; William Green, 1847—49; Alfred Keith, jr., 1850, '51; Milton H. Bliss, 1852; F. M. Marsh, 1853; A. M. Brown, 1854, '55·

D. D. Wead, 1856; Andrew Durkee, 1857, '58; R. J. Saxe, 1859, '60; L. H. Hapgood, 1861; F. M. Marsh, 1862, '63; John F. Draper, 1864, '65; N. G. Martin, 1866, '67; William M. Deming, 1868.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel B. Sheldon, 1791—1806; Ebenezer Marvin, 1806—13; Chauncy Fitch, 1813; Epenetus H. Wead, 1814—16; Sam'l Wead, 1816—19; Charles Gallup, 1819—21; Sam'l Wead, 1821—32; E. B. Peckham, 1832—35; O. A. Keith, 1835—41; Theophilus Mansfield, 1841—43; A. M. Brown, 1843, to the present time, 26 years.

Richard A. Shattuck was constable from 1829 to 1868, with the exception of the years 1853 to '54—37 years.

PROFESSIONAL MEN

The following are remembered lawyers: Ebenezer Marvin, Stephen Royce, jr., J. J. Beardsley, Theophilus Mansfield, J. W. Sheldon, Augustus Burt, A. E. Searles and Bryant Hall.

PHYSICIANS.

Benjamin B. Searles, Chauncey Fitch, (father of Dr. S. S. Fitch, of New York City, and brother of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, the first president of Williams College,) —— Hildreth, Elisha Sheldon, F. W. Judson, A. M. Brown, H. H. Langdon, S. W. Langdon, Charles P. Thayer, N. R. Miller.

CLERGYMEN—(*See Churches.*)

Of others, prominent in the early history of the town, the following are mentioned: Eldad Butler, Col. Clark, Daniel Smith, John Gallup, Daniel Fish, Elnathan Keyes, Gideon Draper, David Foster, Luke Dewing, Josiah Tuttle, Asa Bulkley and Capt. Francis Duclos. These were all enterprising business men, with a good common education, and, taken together, were in advance of most pioneers.

Samuel White, then a boy of 13 years, came to town with Mr. Keyes in 1797, and, with the exception of 5 years, has resided here ever since. Mr. Keyes, on coming to Sheldon, settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Albert Olmstead, and within a quarter of a mile of which Mr. White still (1869) lives.

FURNACE.

Among the earlier "institutions" of Sheldon, was a blast-furnace. This was built in 1798, by the brothers, Israel and Alfred Keith, who came here for that purpose from Pittsford, Vt. It was located on the east side of Black Creek, just north of where Hunter & Co.'s woolen factory now stands. The iron was made from the ore; and, as this was one of the first furnaces built in the State, the demand for the ware was quite active, and especially for the so-called "potash kettles." At that time one chief business, all through the country, was the manufacture of potash, and men came to Sheldon, sometimes, for a distance of 200 hundred miles for their kettles.

The kettles were taken as fast as they could be produced—parties often waiting for their "turn," and loading them while hot from the mould. They were very heavy, and of different sizes, holding 45, 60 and 90 gallons each. Stoves and hollow ware were also made, for which there was great demand.

The elder brother, Israel, it is understood, furnished the capital chiefly, while the younger, Alfred, managed the furnace; and much is said of his energy and skill in working it: so that his advice and aid were often sought for the benefit of other furnaces: and at one time the Parishes, from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., who had built a furnace at Rossie, near Ogdensburgh, but had not succeeded in getting men who could work it successfully, came to Sheldon and offered Mr. Keith the entire use of the furnace, and all he could make, if he would go over and run it for 3 months, and show them how to make iron. Mr. Keith accepted their offer, and made a very handsome thing out of it, besides showing his New York friends "how to do it."

The furnace was operated successfully for many years, on its first location, and in 1822, '23, was re-built on the other side of the creek.

The first school-house in town was built by Maj. S. B. Sheldon, on the west side of the Creek, where the present school-house stands. The first school-teacher in town was Miss Betsey Jennison, of Swanton. The first framed house in town was built by Maj. Sheldon, on the ground where the house of H. Carlisle now stands.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in August, 1816: the precise date is not remembered—and there are no records now in existence farther back than 1830. The meeting of the council for its organization was held in the school-house standing on the west side of Black Creek, where the present school-house on that side stands. The moderater was Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield; the scribe, Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh.

The following are the names of the original members:

Samuel White, Mrs. Diana White, Samuel Sheldon and Mrs. Samuel Sheldon, Mrs. Isaac

Sheldon, Bartholomew Hulbert, Mrs. Hannah Hulbert, Lucius Colton, Mrs. Rebecca Colton, Amos Judd, Mrs. Sylvia Judd, Philo N. White.

Of these there are now (June, 1869) known to be living only Samuel White, still residing in Sheldon, and, with the exeeption of an absence of 5 years (1830—35) his residence in town and connection with the church have been continuous from the organization.

The clerks of the church have been: Samuel White, 14 years; Alvin Fassett, 5 years; Hezkiah Bruce, 21 years; D. D. Wead, 7 years, and is still (1869) clerk.

The deacons have been: Samnel White, 14 years; Alvin Fassett, 5 years; John Sheldon, 34 years; Hezekiah Bruce, 5 years, and Samuel M. Hulbert, 10 years.

John Sheldon and Samuel M. Hulbert are still the acting deacons of the church.

Of officers beside these, I find the following noticeable record: "'Sometime in the summer of 1829, Alvin Fassett was chosen moderator of the church." From this it would seem to have been—sometimes, at least—the practice in earlier days, when the church was, for a lengthened period, without a pastor or stated supply, to formally choose some one of the brethren to act as permanent moderator in their church and other meetings. The more modern custom is, for one of the deacons to preside, without formal appointment.

MINISTERS.

For the first 10 years or more the church was ministered to by Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield, and by missionaries sent out for short periods by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society. Mr. Wooster preached at Sheldon at different times, regularly, half the time. He must have done this for a number of years altogether—three or four at least, according to the remembrance of deacon White. Of missionaries the names of Williston and Atwood, in particular, are remembered.

Since 1830, the time to which the records now in existence go back, we find the names of the following ministers, as having supplied the church at different times, for longer or shorter periods:

James J. Gilbert, 1832—34; Phinehas Kingley, 1535—44; Preston Taylor, 1845—54; Calvin B. Hulbert, 22 sabbaths in 1855; Charles Duren, 1856—60; Charles W. Clark, 6 Sabbaths in 1861; George B. Tolman, 1862—69. The last named is the first installed *pastor* the church have had, and the first *settled* minister in town. He was ordained and installed July 10, 1862. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., then professor in the college at Burlington, and now (1869) secretary of foreign correspondence for the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," Boston, Mass.; ordaining and installing prayer, by Rev. James Buckham.

This church and society aided largely, as is understood, owning the larger share in both the so-called "Rock" house, built in 1830, and the brick meeting-house still standing at the Corners, built in 1831; and more recently have built and own the new house standing on the west side of Black Creek, in which they now worship.

The present membership of the church is 55. The aggregate of contributions made by the church and congregation during the last 13 years, or since 1856, for purposes entirely outside of the parish, is $2231,14, or an average, annually, of $171,54.

The Rev. Calvin B. Hulbert, pastor of the Congregational church in New Haven, Vt. was born in Sheldon, united with the church here, and is still a member of it.

In 1865, a very commodious parsonage was completed; built and owned by a few individuals of the society.

EPISCOPAL (GRACE) CHURCH.

BY REV. A. H. BAILEY.

It does not appear that there were many among the first settlers in this town, who brought with them an attachment to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The disposition to organize a parish here is said to have resulted chiefly from the influence and occasional ministrations of the eminent missionary in St. Armand, U. C., the Rev. Charles James Stewart, afterwards bishop of Quebec. This preparatory work may be reckoned as commencing about 1808.

The actual organization was begun by a compact of association for the purpose, dated Aug. 12, 1816, and completed by the election of its first officers on the 17th of the same month, and by the recognition of the new parish by Bishop Griswold on the 26th of the following month. Over 40 names, mostly of men, are subscribed to the compact, before any change of date, among whom are found "Stephen Royce, jr." (the late and lamented judge and governor,) then practising law in this town, and his co-partner in the law, "Joel Clapp" (afterwards the Rev. Dr. Clapp.) One of the most valuable

members of that period, and long after, was Madam Lucy [Willard], the widow of Major Samuel Sheldon.

The parish had the ministrations—generally in connection with some other parish—of the Rev. Stephen Beach, 1816—22; the Rev. Elijah Brainard a few months in 1823; the Rev. Joseph S. Covell a short time in 1825; the Rev. Moore Bingham, in 1826—28; the Rev. Anson B. Hard, in 1830 and '32—'34; the Rev. Silas R. Crane, in 4835—36; the Rev. Louis McDonald, in 1837—40; the Rev. John A. Fitch, in 1844—50; the Rev. Jubal Hodges, in 1853; the Rev. John E. Johnson, in 1855—59; the Rev. Robert W. Lewis, in 1862—63; and the Rev. A. H. Bailey, in 1865 to the present time.

The number of reported communicants was 11 in 1816; reached its maximum 92, in 1834, and has since varied from 55 to 88; the present number being 71. Much of this apparent variation, however, is occasioned by reckoning here, at different times, communicants of adjoining towns, and again omitting them, when they had services in their own parishes. The present number, embracing only actual communicants within the limits of the town, may compare favorably with the past, if computed in the same way—at least if the diminished population of the town is regarded.

There have been ordained to the sacred ministry, from this parish, the Rev. Dr. Clapp, the Rev. John A. Fitch and the Rev. Charles Husband. The Rev. Ruel Keith, D. D., a principal instrument in founding a theological seminary in Alexandria, Va., spent his last days with his brother in this parish, and his remains rest in the cemetery of this church.

The church edifice was first erected of wood in 1824, and consecrated the year following; the larger part of the expense being borne by the elder Alfred Keith, Esq. It was re-built upon the same frame, with a brick exterior, and being supplied with a bell and other furniture, was re-consecrated in 1853. A parsonage was purchased in 1865, and an organ in 1869.

The church has been slightly endowed by the will of the late J. W. Sheldon, Esq. ($800,) and by that of the late Mad'm Ruth (Dean) Wait—$500.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1813 the Rev. Isaac Hill, a Methodist local preacher, came to Sheldon from Fairfield, and held meetings occasionally. Mr. Hill formed the first class of 7 members, viz: Jacob Saxe and Rowena Saxe, Hannah Keith (wife of Alfred Keith, Esq.), John Potter, widow Axah Dimon, Mrs. Downey and Mrs. Stephen Kimball. Soon after Revs. Gilbert Lyon and Buel Goodsil, circuit preachers, came to Sheldon; and they remained 2 years, preaching in Sheldon and adjoining towns. They were succeeded by Rev. Daniel Brayton, in 1816, and a young junior preacher. A great revival of religion was enjoyed that year, and most of the first inhabitants of the east part of the town were converted, and joined the M. E. church.

At that time there was no stated preaching by any other denomination. Some of those converts afterwards joined the Episcopal church. "Sheldon circuit" consisted of Sheldon, Franklin, and all the towns east, in Franklin county.

The first house of worship in which the Methodists were largely interested, was built in 1830 as a union-house, at the Rock, so called, about 2 miles east of the village; and, in 1831 a union-house was built at the east part of the town. Probably at that time there were as many members of the M. E. church, as at any time in its history.

For several years previous to 1858, Sheldon and Franklin were joined as a circuit, and supported two preachers; and, afterward, Sheldon and Enosburgh. The expenses of the circuit for two preachers, in 1856, was $700.

In the spring of 1858 Sheldon was set off from Enosburgh, and made a station, and undertook to support a minister. Rev. A. C. Rose was appointed by the conference as the first preacher to Sheldon. There was no house of worship, and no parsonage. R. J. Saxe gave the use of a house the first year, and he and a few others raised a subscription for a church—which was built in the village in 1859, and was the first Methodist church-building in Sheldon. The society at that time was quite small and weak, financially—probably about 60 members in town. Soon after a parsonage was bought, and the church now (1869) numbers about 100.

Among the preachers who have been in Sheldon circuit, we find the following: In the year 1829, Wm. Todd and Jacob Leonard—in the year 1833, Luman A. Sanford and Stephen Stiles. Jacob Saxe was class-leader from 1835 until his death in November, 1866, or 31 years.

Of clergymen from the membership of this church, we find the following: Alfred Saxe (deceased 1842) and George G. Saxe, (both sons of Jacob) Hiram Meeker, Cyrus Meeker and B. O. Meeker, (brothers) Solomon Stebbins, — Brown and F. C. Kimball (local preacher)—all ministers in the M. E. church.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

In Sheldon, the following are the principal mineral springs:

"The Missisquoi," 8 or 10 different springs within an area of half an acre; proprietor, C. Bainbridge Smith, Esq., New York City. "The Sheldon;" proprietors, Sheldon Spring Co., S. S. F. Carlisle, agent. "The Central;" proprietors, Green & Co. "The Vermont;" proprietors, Saxe & Co.

The analysis of the Missisquoi A spring, (the only one much used) is given, so far as published already.

The analysis of the "Sheldon" by S. Dana Hayes, M. D., State assayer of Massachusetts, is as follows:

Potash,	0.096
Sodium,	0.148
Soda,	4.012
Ammonia, (traces)	
Lime,	1.077
Magnesia,	0.166
Protoxide of Iron,	0.010
Sulphuric Acid,	0.508
Silicic "	4.587
Carbonic " combined,	2.115
Crenic Acid and organic Matter,	2.867
Chlorine,	0.164
One gallon contains	15.750 grs.

The ingredients are combined in the water forming

Sulphate of Potash,	Carbonate of Magnesia,
Chloride of Sodium,	" Lime,
Sulphate of Soda,	" Ammonia,
Silicate "	Protoxide of Iron,
Crenate "	Silicic Acid,
Carbonate "	Crenic Acid, &c.

Of the "Central" analyzed by F. F. Mayer, a prominent chemist of New York City, the following is the statement of the properties contained as a bi-carbonate: sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa; chloride of calcium, sillicic acid, allumnia and phosphoric acid, organic matter, carbonic acid, fluorine, manganese, baryta.

Of the "Vermont," analyzed by Henry Kraft, a distinguished chemist of New York, the properties so far as discovered, are:

Chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, carbonate of manganese, phosphoric acid, silicate of alumina, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, organic matter. In the sediment of the spring are found: Silica, alumina, calcium, magnesia, manganese, peroxide of iron, protoxide of iron, chlorine, fluoric acid, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid. The phosphoric acid, present in the "Vermont" and also in the "Central" is claimed to be an element of special medicinal value.

Of these different springs, only the "Vermont" is *new*. This was discovered in 1867. The others have been known and used, more or less, for 50 years.

They are located, with the exception of the "Central" quite near the banks of the Missisquoi river, and are included within a distance of about 3 miles. They lie mainly to the north of the village; the farthest being about 2½ miles distant from it. The "Central" is in the village. In connection with the "Sheldon" there is an elegantly furnished bathing-house.

There are a number of other Mineral springs in different parts of the town, and in fact there is quite a strong impregnation of iron in very many of the springs and wells, in common family use, but none have been used medicinally, to any extent, except the above named. The water from each of these is bottled and sent to all parts of the country.

The shipments of the "Missisquoi" particularly, have been very large—amounting, in 1868, to 14,792 boxes of 24 qt. bottles each.

Of the "Vermont" during the months of August, September, October and November, 1868, there were 1650 cases of 24 quart bottles each.

The speciality claimed for the waters of these springs is as a remedy for cancer, scrofula and other diseases of the blood, and many of the cases of benefit are very remarkable.

In consequence of the celebrity which these springs have reached within the few years past, Sheldon has acquired considerable importance as a

SUMMER RESORT.

For the two seasons past, a large number of visitors have been drawn to the town from all parts of the country, very much overcrowding the accommodations, in many cases finding board among the farmers, and riding a distance of 5 or 6 miles and back every day to the springs.

To meet the want for better accommodations for visitors, and in view of the generally improved business prospects of the place, in consequence of the projection of the Portland and Ogdensburgh R. R. through it, quite extensive improvements have been undertaken, during the past year.

The principal new buildings erected recently, or in process of erection, are the following: 2 stores, a grocery, a private hospital (by N. R. Miller, M. D.), 10 private dwelling houses and 6 hotels. Beside these, many private houses and other buildings have been refitted and enlarged.

The hotels in town are the following: The "New Missisquoi" near the Missiquoi springs; the "Sheldon" near the Sheldon spring; "Goodspeeds" and "Langdons," near the Plank Road Bridge on the north side of the river; the "Vermont" and the "Keith House" in the village, refitted; the "Central" and the "Mansion" in the village; the "Valley House" south side of the river, below the bridge; and "Fish's," N. Sheldon.

Of these the "Missisquoi" is the largest, containing in the part already erected, which is only one of the wings, 100 private rooms, and is finished and furnished in the style of the first class city hotels. Water and gas are carried to every room. The expense of furnishing, alone, is $35,000.

THE SCENERY

of Sheldon and vicinity is fine and adds much to its attractiveness as a place for summer visiting. The surrounding mountain view is varied and beautiful, from all parts of the town. About 15 miles distant N. E., in Canada is the "Pinnacle," a single bold spur from the Green Mountains, which is much visited, while "Dunton's Hill" only 2 miles north of the Missisquoi springs, and to the top of which carriages may drive, gives a view which for extent and interest is hardly surpassed. Montreal and the mountain beyond may be distinctly seen in a clear day, 70 to 80 church steeples counted, and the whole country from the Adirondacks round to the most eastern ranges of the Green Mountains, in all its variety of scenery—mountain, lake and river—is spread out as in a picture, before the observer. Grounds have recently been purchased for the erection of an observatory on this hill, by G. W. Simmons, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

IN MEMORIUM.

BY HON. JOHN R. WHITNEY, OF FRANKLIN.

HIRAM RAWSON WHITNEY, youngest son of the late Joel Whitney, Esq., and Lucy Sheldon his wife, was born in Sheldon, March 31, 1836, and died May 4, 1868.

He early evinced an ardent love for books, and while quite young devoted much close attention to history and classic study, which made him familiar with the important events of the world, and great men of the present and past ages.

His education was mostly obtained at the district school, and some three or four terms at Bakersfield academy, and one or two terms at a similar institution in Georgia; but his active mind was storing up knowledge by books at home, when not otherwise employed on the farm.

He married the only daughter of Wade Hampden Foster, Esq., Sept. 8, 1859, who still survives him.

He was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, May 26, 1863.

He wrote an address after his health was so much impaired that it was with difficulty that he could deliver it, on the words of the immortal Lincoln: "*Malice toward none—charity for all,*" which was received by a large, appreciative audience, at Enosburgh Falls. This was his last public effort. From this time his health rapidly declined.

Some 2 years before his death he moved into the village of his native town, and engaged in mercantile business, which was too much for his feeble health. His business was not as successful as he anticipated, and probably hastened his decline.

Late in the year 1867 he made arrangements to publish a small volume of his poems* entitled "Heart Lyrics," which he inscribed to George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans—"the Christian, the Scholar and the Gentleman"—but the volume did not make its appearance until after his decease, causing his widow much anxiety and trouble. Only a limited supply were published. He also wrote and prepared the history of the town of Sheldon, published in Miss Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer; but death put an end to his labors, and other hands had to finish what he so effectively commenced.—He leaves an amiable widow, and two beautiful little girls, to cherish his memory, and mourn his loss.

*12 mo. 114 pp. from the press of J. Munsell, Albany, N. Y.—*Ed.*

EXTRACTS

FROM THE POEMS OF H. R. WHITNEY.

"SMILE, WEEP, PRAY."

When Spring-time comes, with vernal showers,
With singing birds and early flowers,
And thrills the languid soul the while—
When rainbows bright,
And glancing light,
And dew-drops sheen
Enhance the scene,
And Nature bursts from Winter's wile,
'Tis then we smile.

When Autumn nears, and varied hue
Of cloud or leaf, entrance the view—
And when on Plain, and Isle, and Deep,
The faint twilight,
And dim starlight,
And soft moonlight
Bedeck the night,
And earth, and air, and mortals sleep—
then we weep.

When Winter howls, and moans the blast,
And sleet and snow the earth o'ercast,
And shroud in gloom—when fitful play
The northern-lights,
On cold midnights,
And breezes flow
O'er wastes of snow,
And dearth and death usurp their sway—
'Tis then we pray.

A TEAR.

A tear, a tear,
A lonely tear!
Oh shed for me the mourner's tear!
At vesper-hour, when moon-beam pale
Dispels the gloom
That haunts the tomb—
And sadly sings the nightingale—
When shadows creep
Within each glen,
And echoes sleep
O'er haunts of men—
Bend o'er my grave—the lonely mound
Wherein I lie—low in the ground—
So sadly near,
And shed a tear—
Affection's lowlier, loneliest, sorrowing tear!

[The town history of Swanton, which should come in here,—the first 50 pages having been accidentally lost in the compositors' office,—must be deferred until it can be reproduced, and hence will appear hereafter.—*Ed.*]

CATHOLIC CHURCH—IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY MRS. B. H. SMALLEY.

BAKERSFIELD.

Up to June, 1867, the Catholics of Bakersfield had no place of worship, but were visited, occasionally, by the priest from Fairfield. Many of them attended church regularly, on Sundays and holy-days, at Fairfield. In the early part of the year 1867, they bought the lower story of a building that had been used 20 years for an academy,* and fitted it up for a chapel. Rev. G. N. Caissy, from Fairfield, celebrated Mass there, for the first time, June 27, 1867, and continued visiting there once a month, on week-days, until a resident priest was appointed for the parish. The size of the building is 50 by 30 feet. When it was purchased the congregation was small; but it has been increasing, and there is a prospect that the whole edifice may be secured during the coming summer.

Sept. 18, 1868, Rt. Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand gave a mission there, during the exercises of which 250 persons received Holy Communion, and 100 were confirmed at its close.—At that time Rev. P. Savoie was appointed parish priest of Bakersfield.

The congregation is composed of about 50 families; 20 Irish and 30 Canadian, and is, upon the whole, quite flourishing.

ENOSBURGH FALLS.

This place has a comfortable church-edifice, partially furnished—with but a trifling debt upon it—a good cemetery; and a well organized congregation, numbering 80 or 90 families.—Rev. G. N. Caissy attended this parish, and the church was built under his charge, about 4 years ago. Some years ago a Canadian Baptist minister came to Enosburgh and persuaded a number of Canadian Catholics to join in building a Baptist edifice. The frame was raised and covered; but the work was abandoned, and most if not all the Catholics who were drawn away have since returned.

A portion of the Catholics from Berkshire, Franklin, Montgomery and Sheldon, who have no place of worship in their respective towns, attend church at Enosburgh Falls, which is now under the charge of the priest of Bakersfield. They are quite numerous in these places, and when it is announced that Mass will be celebrated in either of them, on a week-day or festival, there is always sure to be a large congregation in attendance. They hope to have churches in all these places before many years

* See page 192 and note.

There was a movement towards the Baptist society in all that region, at the time spoken of above; but it soon subsided, and a re-action is rapidly taking place, and there are very few, if any of those seceders who have not returned to their old home.

FAIRFAX.

The Catholics of this place are attended by Rev. Mr. Pigeon, from Milton.

FAIRFIELD.

There were a number of Catholic families in Fairfield when Rev. J. O'Callaghan came to Vermont, in 1830. He visited them occasionally, and always notified them when he would be at St. Albans or any of the adjacent towns; when they would attend upon his ministrations in considerable numbers. They were also visited at intervals by missionary priests from other quarters.

In 1847, soon after Rev. G. A. Hamilton came to St. Albans, they built the church in Fairfield. There were 60 subscribers to the work—very few of whom now survive—and Rev. J. O'Callaghan gave them $50 for it. Rev. G. A. Hamilton celebrated Mass there on alternate Sundays, until Rev. Henry Lennon came to assist him, after which one or the other priest from St. Albans officiated there every Sunday, until Rev. J. McGowan came to St. Albans in 1850. He took charge of Fairfield until 1855, when he left the diocese, and Rev. S. Riordan was placed at St. Albans, with the charge of Fairfield, which was visited regularly from St. Albans until 1858, when Rev. S. Riordan removed to Fairfield as resident pastor, and the congregation built the house for him, which is now occupied by the priest.

In Oct., 1861, Rev. S. Riordan died, and Fairfield was attended by the priest of Swanton, until December, 1862, when Rev. J. Duglué was placed in charge of the parish, and remained there until June, 1864, at which time Rev. G. N. Caissy took his place. and retained it up to October, 1868. Rev. T. Macauley was then placed at Fairfield, and is now the priest of that town.

Many families, who formerly attended church at Fairfield, now go to Bakersfield, and the numbers of this congregation have been considerably diminished by the organization of that new parish. It now contains about 115 families—most of them Irish Catholics.

GEORGIA.

The Catholics of Georgia attend church at St. Albans, Fairfax and Milton. They have no church edifice.

HIGHGATE.

When Rev. G. A. Hamilton was at St. Albans, there was a considerable number of Catholic families in Highgate; and, soon after his first visit to them, in 1849, they began to make arrangements for building a church. They soon prepared a comfortable edifice, and were visited from St. Albans until Rev. I. L. Lionnett was stationed at Swanton; since which time the priest of Swanton has officiated regularly at Highgate.

Some years ago difficulties arose in the congregation in relation to renting the pews; but this disturbance has long been settled, and the church is in a very flourishing condition.

RICHFORD.

This place is visited by missionary priests from Canada.

[St. Albans and Swanton Catholic History may be found in the history of the respective towns.]

FRANKLIN COUNTY MILITARY CHAPTER.

Compiled and arranged by Warren Gibbs, of St. Albans.

INTRODUCTION.

If there be one thing more than another in which the people of Vermont should take a lively interest, it is in the history of their own State. The portions of that history to which the greatest importance attaches, relates to the formation and preservation of the commonwealth. While the history of these events has been written extensively, and most of our libraries are supplied with books of this description, we look beyond them to learn something of the men who were the moving spirits in the events. The names of those who have reached the higher ranks in the military service are familiar, yet, were it not for written history, but a few years would elapse before most of these, and the great mass of devoted and brave men who have borne equal burdens, shared the same privations and perils, would be forgotten.

The individual histories of soldiers can never be fully written, that of each, in thousands of instances, would fill a volume. It is not the intention in this work, of a single chapter, to furnish an extended sketch of each soldier, but to gather together the names of those in this county and locate them by towns; to group them in military organiza-



W. F. Smith



Geo. J. Stannard

GEORGE JERRISON STANNARD, BVT. MAJOR GENERAL, U.S.V.

tions; give dates of muster into United States service, rank and promotions, length of time in service, and the manner in which each one left the service, so far as is known. Every town has materials of personal interest were they gathered together, sufficient to swell a volume each, and while a large number of towns in the State are moving in this matter, the compiler is not aware but the subject has been entirely neglected in Franklin County.

This chapter has been gathered from two sources mainly, the first from copies of rolls furnished by A. G. Brush, M. D., of Fairfax, the names of the soldiers of the Revolutionary period; the war of 1812 and '14, and the disturbance on the northern frontier in 1837, occasioned by the Canadian Rebellion. Dr. Brush has been engaged for a great number of years in obtaining and perfecting these rolls, he has used them largely in obtaining bounties and pensions for the soldiers of those periods, and the fullest reliance may be placed upon their correctness. It is believed that most of these rolls now appear in type for the first time.

For the records of the soldiers who served their country in the civil war of 1861, the Vermont Reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General for 1864, '65 and '66 have been consulted. This has been no easy task, as the reports are faulty in many particulars. mainly, no doubt, on account of typographical errors, and corrections which have been made since publication. How well the compiler has succeeded in his labors in this respect, may be judged by those who may take occasion to search the reports for themselves. The worst feature in this record comes under the head of desertions. These, however, are not numerous, considering the length of the war, the severity of the marches, activity of the campaigns, disappointments on account of prejudice, and favoritism extended to others, neglect and promotions, and for many other reasons, which to be known would mitigate in some degree the heinousness of the offence. It should be remembered also that the substitute business was carried on quite extensively in the counties bordering on Canada, in foreigners who had no interest with us in the war; and the army was recruited to some extent by those who became known as "Bounty Jumpers." It is believed that a great majority of desertions may be found in the last named two classes, in which case there is nothing remarkable in the record.

During the first year of the war, in 1861, no special inducements were offered for enlistments save $7 per month paid by the State to soldiers and their families, and then, more soldiers volunteered than were required. In the summer and autumn of 1862, some towns paid small bounties from $25 to $75 for 3 years men. In 1863, town bounties ranged from $100 to $350 for 3 years men, and in 1864 the highest point was reached, in from $500 to $1000. The town of Fairfield paid as high as $1000 for one year's men in the summer of 1864, while the town of Montgomery paid nothing throughout the war, except to drafted men.

As the reader, and often the "Boys in Blue," shall peruse the very extended and sacred roll of honor which follows, the tear will frequently fall as the record is made, died, died of wounds, killed in action, died in Goldsborough, Richmond or Andersonville prison-pens. Many there are who sleep quietly in Northern Church-yards, and history alone fails to pay a just tribute to their memories. The Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of returned and honorably discharged soldiers, has instituted the 30th day of May in each year to be set apart in commemoration of their glorious achievements and honorable deaths, when all may together unite their tributes of memory in bestrewing the graves with evergreens and flowers. May this day be observed for all coming time.

During the hours stolen from the pressure of other and regular duties, this chapter has been undertaken and prepared; and the compiler would plead this circumstance in extenuation of faults which may become suggested to the reader.

GEORGE J. STANNARD,

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Vols. U. S. A.

BY G. G. BENEDICT.

George Jennison Stannard—the sixth son of Samuel and Rebecca (Petty) Stannard—was born in the town of Georgia, Vt., on the 20th of October, 1820. The family is of English descent. His grandfather came to Vermont from Connecticut, and settled in Fairhaven. The old farm-house of his father, which was the home of his boyhood, still remains upon the old stage-road in Georgia, about 4 miles south of the village of St. Albans. He had such education as

the common schools of the State afforded at that time, supplemented by two terms of instruction in the academies at Georgia and Bakersfield. Between the ages of 15 and 20, like many other young Vermonters of his station in life, he worked on the farm summers, and taught district school winters. There was some thought of giving him a classical education; but his health was not deemed strong enough to permit him to be confined to study, and, in 1845, he went to St. Albans, to be clerk for the St. Albans Foundry Company, consisting of Messrs. G. G. Smith, W. C Smith and S. P. Eastman, of that place. His efficiency and fidelity to his duties, and his resolute spirit—the latter shown conspicuously on one occasion in quelling a row among the foundry hands—commended him to his employers; and in a year or so he was placed in the chief charge of the business, which he retained 'till 1860, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Edward A. Smith, of St. Albans, leased the foundry property, and became a joint proprietor of the business. He was thus engaged at the outbreak of the war, in the spring of 1861.

Young Stannard's military tastes early showed themselves. At the age of 16 he became a member of the old "floodwood" militia—a name given in derision to the citizen soldiery of that time, and intended, doubtless, to suggest that the adjustment of their ranks on parade was about as precise as the arrangement of the sticks of floodwood thrown on shore in a freshet. He was orderly sergeant of his company in 1837, when the militia was called out during the frontier disturbances connected with the Canadian insurrection. He was soon after elected 2d lieutenant; but had not been commissioned when the militia was disbanded.

He was in after years prominent among those who endeavored to revive the militia, and to secure an available military force in the State, by means of independent volunteer companies.—He was active in organizing such a company in St. Albans, in 1856, under the title of the "Ransom Guards," and was elected 1st lieutenant of the company—Thomas House being captain, and George B. Conger 2d lieutenant. His capacity for command was soon recognized, and on the organization of the 4th regiment of Vermont Volunteer Militia, in 1858, Stannard was elected its colonel—being the colonel 2d in rank in the State. He held this position when, in April, 1861, the firing upon Fort Sumter aroused the nation to the stern fact and duties of civil war.

On President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, Col. Stannard at once tendered his services, by telegraph, to Gov. Fairbanks—being, it is believed, the first Vermonter to volunteer. He also promply communicated with the captains of the companies composing his regiment, to learn if they and their men would volunteer; and, receiving affirmative answers from all, he offered his regiment for service in response to the call for one from Vermont. The offer was at first accepted by the State authorities; but it was afterwards determined by them and by the legislature, then called in extra session, to organize a regiment of 10 companies, selected from the 1st, 2d and 4th regiments of the militia, under command of Col. John W. Phelps, reserving Stannard for some responsible position in one of the two additional regiments which it was decided to raise.

The 2d regiment of Vermont volunteers was organized in May, and Stannard was commissioned as its Lieut. Col.—it being deemed best by the Governor (in which opinion Stannard coincided) to give the chief command to a West Point graduate of some experience in active service. The regiment assembled at Burlington, and was under the command of Lieut. Col. Stannard for a few days, until Capt. Henry Whiting, of Michigan, was appointed colonel, and took command. Lieut. Col. Stannard was mustered into the U. S. service, with the regiment, at Burlington, on the 12th June, 1861, by Col. John Rains, afterwards of the rebel army, and left for the field on the 24th of June, 1861.

The regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Col. O. O. Howard, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. It was brought into action, near the close of the battle, to cover the retreat of other portions of Gen. McDowell's army, and was engaged for half an hour. The regiment was complimented by Col. Howard for its steadiness under fire, and in this, the first pitched battle of the war, Col. Stannard exhibited the qualities of personal bravery and self-possession which have always distinguished him in action.

Soon after the colonelcy of the 3d regiment was offered to him; but distrusting, with characteristic modesty, his capacity for the chief command of a regiment, and feeling, also, under obligations to remain with the 2d regiment, the officers and men of which had already become much attached to him, he declined the position.

The Vermont regiments then in service were brigaded in the fall of 1861, and went into camp near Chain Bridge. Lieut. Col. Stannard

was the first officer to cross the bridge, at the head of a detachment, and frequently led scouting parties into the country occupied more or less by the enemy. In this description of service he was so uniformly successful, that he was frequently detailed to accompany scouting parties of troops of other commands. He was with the men of the 2d in every march and skirmish, until the latter part of May, 1862, when he was offered, and accepted, the colonelcy of the 9th Vt. Vols. The regiment was not as yet raised, and he returned to Vermont in June to assist in recruiting and organizing it. He was mustered in as colonel of the 9th Vt., at Brattleboro', on the 9th of July, and left again for the field.

In August he took his regiment into the Shenandoah valley, and was stationed at Winchester. On the advance of Stonewall Jackson, in September, 1862, the U. S. forces at Winchester were withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, which was soon invested by the enemy, and on the 15th of September, was surrendered, with its garrison, by Col. D. P. Miles, (of infamous memory) commanding the post. Against this traitorous surrender Col. Stannard earnestly protested, but without avail. Our troops were at once paroled by their captors, who hurried thence to join Gen. Lee in Maryland. To this release upon parole Col. Stannard also refused to be a party, urging the consideration, that the care of 11,000 prisoners must embarrass the enemy at that juncture. He refused to sign any parole for himself or his regiment, and they were released upon a parole given by some one higher in command.

The 9th was ordered into parole camp at Chicago, where it remained until exchanged on the 1st of January, 1863. The regiment was then employed in guarding an extensive camp of rebel prisoners at Chicago, until March.

On the 11th of March, 1863, Col. Stannard was appointed, by President Lincoln, Brigadier General of Vols., and was confirmed by the Senate on the same day. He parted with the 9th, (which had been ordered to North Carolina) at Baltimore, and, reporting at Washington, was at once assigned to the command of the 2d Vt. brigade, consisting of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Vt. regiments, then stationed on the Occoquan river and Bull Run. The brigade was employed in guarding the lines below Washington and the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, from Bull Run to the Rappahannock, until June 20, 1863, when, upon the northern march of the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hooker, to resist Lee's second invasion of Maryland, Gen. Stannard was ordered to report to Gen. Reynolds, commanding the 1st army corps. The brigade held the line of the Occoquan 'till the army had passed, and then marched to join the 1st corps, which led the advance. Marching hard, and gaining steadily on the corps, Stannard joined it with his command, on Cemetery Hill, at the close of the first day's fight at Gettysburgh. The corps had lost its brave commander, Gen. Reynolds, and half of its men, in the bloody and disastrous fighting of the day, and gladly welcomed the re-inforcement. Gen. Stannard was at once placed in positions of responsibility. On the second day he was for a while in charge of the position occupied by our batteries on the left brow of Cemetery Hill.—In the latter part of the afternoon he was ordered to the left and front to resist the assault with which Gen. Longstreet followed up the rout of the 3d corps. His command pressed eagerly into the gap in our lines, saved two batteries from instant capture, re-took another from the hands of the enemy, and captured two rebel guns and some prisoners. On the 3d and last day of the battle, Stannard held with his brigade (reduced for the time being to 3 regiments, the 12th and 15th having been detached for other service) the portion of the front line on the left centre, thus re-established by him the night before. Occupying a position in advance of any other in that part of the field, his command was the first to meet the final great assault of the enemy on Friday afternoon, and was subsequently thrown by Gen. Stannard upon the flank of Pickett's division, as it rushed upon the guns of the 2d corps. The movement was decisive of the result of that tremendous rebel assault, on the fate of which the final issue of the battle, and of the rebellion, turned. The right of the rebel lines melted away, under the deadly fire of the Vermonters, delivered at half-pistol range—and of the survivors 3000 marched within our lines as prisoners.—The supporting rebel brigade under Gen. Wilcox was next attacked in flank, in a most gallant bayonet charge, and captured in a body, by the 16th Vt., and the battle was won.

During the final cannonade with which Longstreet strove to cover the rebel rout, Gen. Stannard was struck by an iron shrapnell ball, which passed for 3 inches into the muscles of the right thigh. Though thus seriously wounded, he refused to leave his command, even when urged to do so by the division commander: but sent for a surgeon, by whom the ball

was removed on the field. Nor did Gen. S yield to the pain and loss of blood, 'till it was settled that the enemy was beaten—'till his own wounded men were collected and removed, and until his brigade was relieved from duty in the front line. He was a constant mark for sharpshooters during the day, and several bullets passed through his hat and clothes. He greatly distinguished himself by his coolness and personal galantry. No troops of Gen. Meade's army were steadier under tremendous artillery fire—did more important work with greater promptness, or took more prisoners, than did Stannard's brigade. His order for the flank attack was the most fortunate inspiration, and the crowning glory of his life: his name is forever associated with the brightest page of the history of that Waterloo of the war for the Union.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his wound for light duty, Gen. Stannard was assigned to the command of the troops garrisoning the forts in New York harbor. He remained in that position until May, 1864, when, upon the final advance of Gen. Grant upon Richmond, by the way of the Wilderness, he again joined the army in the field, being assigned to the 10th army corps. He was soon after placed in command of the 1st brigade of the 2d division of the 18th corps, whose commander, Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith, a Vermonter himself, was well acquainted with Stannard's fighting qualities. The brigade, consisting of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, had made a reputation as a fighting brigade, under its former commander, Gen. Heckman, and lost none of it under Stannard. In the bloody battle of Cold Harbor Gen. S. again greatly distinguished himself, and was again wounded, receiving a flesh-wound in the thigh, from a minie ball. Two of his staff were killed and three wounded; all of his orderlies but one were wounded; and with but one regimental commander of his brigade left unwounded, Stannard, wounded and alone, rallied and brought off, under fearful fire, the shattered regiments of his command.

In the movement of the 18th corps on Petersburgh, June 14th, Stannard led the advance with his brigade, and occupied some of the enemy's fortifications within three-fourths of a mile of Petersburgh.

About this time he was assigned to the command of the 1st division of the 18th corps, then employed in the seige of Petersburgh. Parts of his lines ran within 100 yards of the enemy, and his own headquarters were established within short musketry range of the enemy's works. He was here again wounded in a finger of the right hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of an officer of his division. The hurt, though at first apparently slight, cost him more suffering than any of his previous or subsequent wounds. Amputation of the finger was threatened: but it was finally saved, with a stiff joint. Gen. S. remained at the front, after this injury, for three weeks; until, having become so weak from pain and loss of sleep that he could not mount his horse, he was sent home to Vermont for a few days.—He returned to his command as soon as his strength was restored, and was again put into dangerous and trying service.

On the 29th of September he participated, with his division, in the movement of the 10th and 18th corps, against the defences of Richmond, on the north side of James River. Arrived in front of the enemy's line of works at Chapin's farm to Stannard, who as usual led the advance, was assigned the task of storming Fort Harrison, the most important rebel work at that point—mounting, with its out-works, 15 heavy guns. He formed his command in column by division, advanced under heavy artillery fire through open ground, and over an abbatis, and assaulted, captured and held the Fort. Stannard rode at the side of the column to the very mouth of the enemy's guns; and, unhurt for once, himself, lost four members of his staff, wounded, at or near his side. For gallant and meritorious service in this action, he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, Oct. 28, 1864.

Fort Harrison was too important to Richmond to be relinquished without further effort, and was next day assaulted in force by the rebel generals Hoke and Field. The works faced only in one direction, and the only protection against an attack from the rear was a rude breastwork thrown up the night before. With this slight defence and without the aid even of a light battery, Stannard's division repulsed with heavy loss three determined assaults of the enemy. As the first and heaviest of these ended, a shot from the retreating foe struck him as he was standing on an angle of an earth-work encouraging his men, and shattered his right arm, rendering amputation necessary near the shoulder. This wound unfitted him for service for several months.

In December, 1864, the St. Albans raid called the attention of the war department to the unprotected condition of our north-

ern border, and to General Stannard was assigned the charge of the Vermont frontier, with headquarters at St. Albans. He remained in service in the Department of the East, until February, 1866, when he was ordered to report to Gen. O. O. Howard, and was assigned to duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau at Baltimore. On the 27th of June, 1866, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the secretary of war.

Having suffered in estate by leaving a prosperous business for his country's service at the opening of the war, and in person by the loss of an arm; having served through the war with high credit, and having a character for integrity beyond reproach, Gen. Stannard was preëminently of the class deserving to be remembered in the awards of civil office. Accordingly, he received, on his retirement from the army, the appointment of Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, which office he now holds.

In September, 1850, he was married to Miss Emily Clark, daughter of Jeremiah Clark, of St. Albans. They have four children—three daughters and a son.

As a soldier, Gen. Stannard was brave and self-forgetful, to a fault. His cool self-possession was never known to fail him under any danger. It was his theory that the rank and file fight best under the immediate presence of their commanders, and when his troops were engaged he was always to be found with them. He was careful of the lives and welfare of his men, yet resolute in pressing them into action when the time for fighting came. He was at all times content to share the hardships and exposures required of his troops, and never slept under a roof while in the field, though his tent might be pitched almost in the shadow of some rebel mansion. He thus won, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and attachment of the officers and men of his command. He was ever mindful of his duty, and disregardful of all considerations personal to himself. He looked with contempt on rank gained by political influence, and every promotion came to him unsought, and in recognition of gallant and faithful services.

As a man he is frank, blunt, warm-hearted and generous; as a citizen, public spirited and patriotic; and withal a true Vermonter, proud of his State, and jealous for her welfare and fame.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The following is a list of Officers in the Vermont service during the Revolutionary war—the dates of their commissions ranging from 1776 to 1783:

Colonels.

Ira Allen,	Joel Marsh,
Ebenezer Allen,	Joseph Marsh,
John Abbott,	—— Marshall,
Stephen R. Bradley,	James Mead,
Solomon Brown,	Peter Olcott,
Timothy Brownson,	Moses Robinson,
—— Beadle,	Samuel Robinson,
John Barrett,	Benjamin Randall,
Nathaniel Brush,	John Sargeants,
James Claghorn,	Joseph Safford,
—— Clark,	V. Scaick,
—— Child,	Gideon Warren,
Cornelius Doty,	Seth Warner,
Samuel Fletcher,	Benjamin Wait,
Samuel Herrick,	Ebenezer Walbridge,
Robert Johnson,	—— Webster,
Charles Kathan,	John Williams,
Thomas Lee,	William Williams,
—— Lyon,	Ebenezer Woods.

Lieut. Colonels.

S. Fairbanks,	Stephen Pearl,
Zadock Granger,	Samuel Safford.

Majors.

Ebenezer Allen,	Wait Hopkins,
Joel Abbott,	—— Hoisington,
John Barron,	Sanford Kingsbury,
Gideon Brownson,	Thomas Murdock,
Samuel Billings,	Gideon Ormsby,
—— Boyden,	Gideon Olin,
Isaac Clark,	Aaron Rowley,
Silas Child,	Stephen Royce,
James Cowdren,	Israel Smith,
Elkanah Day,	Nathan Smith,
Simeon Edwards,	Benjamin Wait,
Samuel Fletcher,	—— Whitcomb,
William Goodrich,	Ebenezer Woods.

Captains.

Ebenezer Allen,	Benjamin Bates,
Parmalee Allen,	John Barns.
Samuel Allen,	John Benjamin,
John Alger,	James Bentley,
James Anderson,	Abner Bisbee,
Hezekiah Armstrong,	James Blakeslee,
—— Averis,	Nathaniel Blanchard,
John G. Bailey,	Nathaniel Boardman,
Frye Bailey,	Josiah Boyden,
Joshua Babcock,	Eli Brownson,
Thomas Barney,	James S. Brookins,
John Barrow,	Samuel Bradley,

Gideon Brownson,
Joseph Briggs,
John Burt,
Thomas Bull,
Jesse Burke,
Ephraim Buell,
Elisha Burton,
Timothy Bush,
—— Burr,
—— Brookins,
Samuel Bartlett,
Thomas Butterfield,
Alexander Brush,
Matthias Button,
Ephraim Buell,
Stephen Calkins,
Lemuel Cary,
Jonathan Chandler,
Isaac Clarke,
Benjamin Cooley
Thomas Collins,
Daniel Comstock,
John Coffin,
Asaph Cook,
Warren Cottle,
Benjamin Cox,
Daniel Culver,
Ezekiel Colbe,
Daniel Clapp,
Samuel Clarke,
Thomas Converse,
James Claghorn,
James Clay,
Ezra Chaffee,
Solomon Cushman,
John Dater,
Zebediah Dewey,
Nathan Delano,
Cyphreau Downer,
Bartholomew Durkee,
Jason Duncan,
Martin Dudley,
William Dyre,
Abel Dimick,
Enoch Eastman,
Zadock Everest,
Josiah Fish,
William Fitch,
John Fassett,
Johnathan Fasstt,
William Gaige,
Elijah Galusha,
Jonas Galusha,
Elijah Gates,
Michael Gilson,
Daniel Gilbert,
Silas Goodrich,
Levi Goodenough,
John Gray,
Beriah Green,
Eleazer Goodman,
John Grant,
Jacob Hall,
John Hawkins,
Joshua Hazen,
William Heaton,
Jacob Hines,
Benjamin Hickok,
Edmund Hodges,
Seth Hodges,
Jonathan Holton,
Richard Hurd,
William Hutchins,
Robert Hunkins,
Israel Hurlburt,
Wait Hopkins,
—— Harris,
Squire How,
Abraham Jackson,
Thomas Johnson,
—— Jewett,
—— Knight,
Bigelow Lawrence,
Thomas Lee,
Nehemiah Lovewell,
Matthew Lyon,
—— Low,
—— Lasdell,
John Marcy,
Jacob Marston,
Peleg Mattison,
Abel Marsh,
Ebenezer Martin,
Abel Merriman,
Samuel McLure,
William McCune,
Abishai Mosley,
John Mott,
Samuel McFee,
Ebenezer Merrick,
Charles Nelson,
Tehan Noble,
Enoch Noble,
Eli Noble,
Jacob Odel,
Augustine Odel,
Gideon Ormsby,
Calvin Parkhurst,
Ebenezer Parkhurst,
Joseph Parkhurst,
John Patterson,
Charles Parker,
Peter Page,
John Petty,
Shadrick Phelps,
John Powell,
Oliver Potter,
Jerathmael Powers,
John Pratt,
Samuel Paine,
—— Putnam,
—— Perry,
Stephen Pearl,
Lemuel Roberts,
Samuel Robinson,
John Robinson,
Ichabod Robinson,
Luther Richardson,
Thomas Sawyer,
Samuel Stowe Savage,
Jesse Safford,
Abraham Salisbury,
Jesse Sawyer,
Joseph Sawyer,
Abner Seley,
Nathaniel Seeley,
Samuel Scott,
William Sharp,
Nicholas Sharp,
William Shepherd,
William Simonds,
John Slone,
John Smith,
Nathan Smith,
Steel Smith,
Daniel Smith,
Nathaniel Smith,
Samuel Smith,
Elkanah Sprague,
John Spafford,
Comfort Starr,
John Stark,
David Stowell,
John Stillwell,
Simeon Stevens,
John Strong,
—— Sever,
—— Sarjeant,
Chipman Swift,
John Taplin,
John Throop,
Joseph Thurber,
Isaac Tichenor,
Orange Train,
Joseph Tyler,
Thomas Tuttle,
John Thomas,
Abraham Underhill,
William Upham,
Henry Vanderhoof,
Michael Vail,
John Warner,
Giles Walcott,
E. Wallis,
Elias Weld,
Benjamin Whitney,
Jotham White,
Isaac Wheeler,
Ebenezer Wilson,
Samuel Willard,
Samuel Williams,
Phineas Williams,
Jacob Wood,
Ebenezer Wood,
Simeon Wright,
Jonathan Willard,
Giles Wolcott,
Richard Wait,
Nathaniel Winslow,
—— Winchester.
Gideon Warren,
Abiathai Waldo,
Jonathan Warren.
—— Warren,

Samuel Young.

Lieutenants Commanding.

Isaac Andrews,
Robert Armstrong,
Ward Bailey,
Peter Baker,
Elijah Beeman,
William Bramble,
Joseph Brown,
Ithamer Brookins,
Israel Burritt,
David Comstock,
Samuel Culver,
Jonathan Darber,
Ward Egar,
Benjamin Everest,
Isaac Farwell,
Nathaniel Fillmore
Abner Fowler,
John Forbes,
—— Green,
Enoch Hall,
Nathaniel Holmes,
John Hopson,
Nathan Howland
Abner Hurd,
Lemuel Hyde.
Ebenezer Hyde,

Abraham Ives, George Sexton,
Moses Johnson, Jonathan Scott,
Joseph Little, Hezekiah Silway,
George Millman, Frederick Smith,
Israel Morey, Asahel Smith,
—— Mooi, James Smalley,
William Post, Solomon Soper,
David Powers, Daniel Spooner,
Charles Richard, Mark Weatherwax,
Thomas Rowlee, Nathaniel White,
Joseph Safford, Lemuel White,
Abishai Samson, Joseph Wickwise,

Jonathan Childs, A. C. P.

Ensigns Commanding.

Benjamin Bartlett, Levi Colvin,
Nathaniel Blanchard, Isaac Cushman,
John R. Blanchard, —— Green,
Alexander Brush, William Hoar,
Solomon Calkins, Elisha Partridge,

Josiah Perry.

Sergeants Commanding.

Thomas Hinman, Matthew Scott,

Samuel Standish,

THE WAR OF 1812 AND '14.

The following list of Officers and Soldiers of the 15th and 22d regiments of Infantry, who volunteered their services in the action of the 11th of September, 1814, on Lake Champlain, is copied from papers of the late Henry Stevens, Esq.:

Captain.

White Young.

Lieutenants.

William Howell, James Young,

Joseph Morrison.

Surgeon.

John P. Briggs.

Sergeants.

William Beardsley, John Clarke,
Ertia E. Budd, Donald McTrimmer,

Robert Hamilton.

The following were paid by Maj. Townshend:

Ezra Buckley, John Durr,
William Connely, William C. Rogers.

Corporals.

Noah Sinclair, Jesse Mott,

John L. Kitrough.

Paid by Maj. Townshend:

Thomas Crosby, Elijah Aldright,

John Satterfield.

Paid by Paymaster G.:

Samuel Glines, Joshua Cornish,

Eben Cobb.

Musicians.

George Mainwaring. Paid by Maj. Townshend: Zeb. Hooper, John Goodrich.

Privates.

Henry Stilkey, Jeremiah Almstead,
Joseph D. Benton, Stephen Rice,
Elias Banks, Silas Allen,
H. Hale, James Tedder,
William Burnham, Aaron Fitzgerald,
Burnett Kenny, Joseph Lewis,
Benjamin Carpenter, Henry Thomas,
Joseph Eldridge, John Foster,
Josiah Elliott, Elisha Cook,
John Chandler, William Lighthull,
William Fogg, David Birch,
Thomas Haskins, John Harward,
Josiah Flanders, Joseph Rice,
Samuel Dickey, Freeman Bennett,
Jesse Bradbury, James Lewelder,
Aaron Allard, John Stebbens,
Charley Harper, George W. Crandall,
Tilley Laury, James Hanna,
Gustavus Spencer, Abraham Ellis,
Samuel Fuller, Andrew Jordan,
Joel Hall, Thomas Diamond,
Samuel Lord, Michael Grandricker,
Solomon Liscum, John Madison,
Benjamin Sanborn, William Britton,
Samuel Jerkins, Alpheus Wardswell,
Samuel Sargent, William Smith,
Abijah Dudley, Abraham Brown,
William H. Davenport, George Johnson,
Benjamin Kent, Richard Henton,
David Eduniter, John M. Brown,
Benjamin Russell, Hugh McLean,
Ephraim Riley, Samuel Lamson,
Jason Wittrus, Thomas Dennice,
Jesse Sanborn, Stephen Allen,
Abraham Hogg, Littleton Banks,
Joseph Newton, Joseph Lee,
Elijah Cole, George Hamnor,
John McCollum, Reuben Williamson,
Thomas Fredge, Charles Prelmes,
John Tilson, Ira Shephard,
James Choice, Nicholas Banger,
Jacob Mitrenbeecher, Daniel Knox,
John Thorp, John Weaver,
George Douglass, Josiah Carter,
John Banks, Nathaniel Billings,
John Myres, Elijah Randolph,
Jarock Swasey, John Ambrome,
Anthony Colmand, Chester Davidson,
Thomas Brimmingham, Ephraim Churchill,
Nathan Brown, Daniel Thomas,
James Houghtail, Luther Goodspeed,
James Brooks, Silas Sturdevant,
Charles Dewey, Benjamin Masters,
Charles Lowhorn, Henry Korty,
John Miller, Thomas Wilson,

Thomas Withers, Ezra C. Harvey,
James Rhodes, William Bissell,
Terry Bowe, James Hale,
John Henderson, John Hooper,
John Russell, Charles Frost,
Samuel Mills, Ira Loring.
Asa Davis, Robert Slayton,
George Roberts, John Wood,
John McAndrews, Nathaniel Howard,
William Babcock, John Bulloon,
Henry Goulding, Elijah Randall,
James Smith, Seth Johnson,
William Taylor, Jonathan B. Banks,
Michael Quinn, Jonathan Buckham,
George Metsinguire, John M. Gowan,
Albaro Hall, Abraham Jones,
Hannaniah Jones, Lewis Peters,
George Gushaway, John Allen,
Lawrence Juttson, John Roldins,
Benjamin Dougherty, Bat. Riley,
Trilis Helpworth, Matt. Scriver,
James Trimbler, Jacob Miller,
Borabrel Bridges, John Taylor,
Chester Davis, Thomas Wright,
Amos Fuller, Benjamin Ketchum,
Charles Campbell, John Plumbley,
Josiah Jones, Augustine Loomis,
David Menow, William Hale,
Benjamin Jackson.

The following were paid by Maj. Townshend:

James Fletcher, Jacob Mack,
Hugh Bryant, Anthony Gallaugh,
William Taylor, Moses Kennedy,
Clayton Dodney, Nathaniel Bancroft,
Joseph Gallaher, James Stroud,
Jacob Skaate, John McEver,
James Loid, John Wise,
James Vandenter, Thomas Potter,
Robert Sharpe, George Andrews,
Henry Mason, Thomas Macmoney,
John McKinney, Beta Bersons,
Philo Burkley, Jacob Willard,
James Boggs, Samuel Pearson.

The following paid by Paymaster G.:

Joseph Hobart, John D. Jay,
Aaron Brooks, William Hudson,
Charles Austin, Stephen Cooper,
Barty Foster, Daniel Lownsbury,
Solomon Baldwin, Lemuel Arnold,
Joseph Armory, George Miller,
Obiah Cobb, John Dow,
Jonathan Crosby, John Black,
Joseph Colton, Joseph Clark.
Joshua Blaisdell, Thomas Tripp,
Nathaniel Hannan, Lewis Sampson,
James Morrow David Merrill,
Jeremiah Lovering, James Day,
Job Pinny, William Coole,
Paul Percival, Matthew Permond,
Russel Larkins, Robert Barton,
John Grey, Patrick Moulton,
Benjamin Upham, William Barney,
Jacob Tripp, Rufus Herrick,
Robert McGooch, James Ford,
James Wallace, Joseph Kelter,
John Fuller, William Britton,
Calvin Houghton, Beta Whittemore,
Edwin Stodder, Thomas Blaxton,
Sanford Grandy, John Stray,
John Jones, John Brown,
James Currin, John Stewart,
Thomas Shoots, John Martin,
Thomas Lahay, Ambrose Fuller,
William Covinhoon, Isaac Bradley,
Henry E. Herrin, Smith Drew,
Samuel Wilson, Josiah Hackett,
John Candor, Elijah Cloice,
Hugh White, Robert McIntyre,
John Cowles, Benjamin Supp,
William Corey, Samuel Parsons,
Dodrich Think, James Hargrave,
Daniel Boyle, Ozias Osborne,
B. Cormick, Frederick Phifer,
James Wilson, James Brown,
James Allen, Mark Mathewson.

Rank not stated:

Samuel Heath, Hugh Mac Guire,
Abraham Hogg, Sullivan Newell,
Jacob Ayres, Lewis Batineau,
John Wallace, John Dibill,
John Pritchard, Josiah Bragdon,
Jesse Roberts, John Haimes,
Henry Torrey.

PENSIONERS.

The following is a list of United States' Pensioners residing in Franklin county, in 1818:

John Andrews, Roswell Catlin,
Thomas Atwood, Aaron Chase,
John Austin, Samuel Church, 2d,
Elias Babcock, John Colburn,
Benjamin Barnet, Jonathan Danforth,
Philip Blaisdill, Ebenezer Dunham,
William Blanchard, Samuel Eaton,
Silas Billings, John Fadden,
Isaac Billings, Jonathan Farnsworth,
Enoch Billings, Jonathan Fletcher,
Hackaliah Bridges, Simeon Foster,
Jude Brown, John Gates,
John Burleson, Thomas Gibbs,
Eliphalet Carpenter, H. Goff,
Christ'r Cartwright, Stephen Goodrich,

Benoni Grant,	Ansel Patterson,
Isaac Gragg,	David Perigo,
George Graggs,	Ebenezer Pease.
Benjamin Griswold,	Daniel Perkins, 2d,
Joshua Goodridge,	James Pierce,
William Heath,	Abel Pierce, 2d,
Jonas Hobart,	Elijah Pratt,
Isaac Holden,	William Prior,
Jehiel Holdridge,	Joseph Randall,
Stephen Howard,	Zeph. Ross,
Wait Hulburt,	Robert Reynolds,
William Isham,	William Sanders,
Jonathan Janes,	E. Sawyer,
William Jeffords,	Ethiel Scott,
John Johnson,	Benjamin B. Searl,
Micha Joy,	Jacob Segal,
Hezekiah Keeler,	William Sisco,
Isaac Lackey,	Isaac Smith,
Abner Laflin,	Zachariah Smith,
Samuel Laflin,	Nathan Smith,
Joseph Lamb,	Ithamer Smith,
William Larabee,	Joseph Stannard,
Bejamin Marvin,	Ebenezer Stebbins,
John McNamarra,	James Stephensons,
Benjamin S. Meigs,	Thomas Stickney,
Samuel Miller,	Bates Turner,
Timothy Mitchell,	Isaac Tilton,
John B. Mitchell,	Benjamin Welch,
Samuel Mitchell,	Asa Wilkins,
Samuel Niles,	J. Witter,
Elijah Nutting,	Jared Wilcox,
John Nutting,	Silas M. Withey,
Aaron Olds,	David White,
Joel W. Perham,	Gideon Wood,
Foster Paige,	Robert Woods,

Roger Woodworth.

The following is a list of pensioners, for revolutionary or military services, living in Franklin County in 1840, their ages, and the heads of families with whom they resided.

Berkshire.

Name of Pensioner.	*Age.*	*With whom resided.*
Ezekiel Pond,	79	John Busbee.
Job Barber,	78	Job Barber.
Edward Whitmore,	77	Edward Whitmore.
Arthur Danow,	81	Arthur Danow.
Elisha Shaw,	78	Elisha Shaw.
Lucy Chaffee,	82	John Chaffee.
Benjamin B. Searle,	74	Ben. B. Searle.
Elizabeth Bowen,	84	Otis Clapp.
Levi Darling,	78	Hiram Darling.

Fairfield.

Dolly Beardsley,	80	Lewis Beardsley.
Abel Fairbanks,	86	Ben. Fairbanks.
John B. Mitchell,	81	John B. Mitchell.
Sarah Runnels,	70	Ebenezer Runnels.
Josiah Osgood,	82	Lucy Page.

Montgomery.

Joshua Wade,	75	Joshua Wade.

Richford.

Hezekiah Goff,	86	Hezekiah Goff.
Gideon Wood,	79	Gideon Wood.

Sheldon.

Eben'r Chamberlain,	86	John Fish.
Francis Duclos,	85	Philip W. Duclos.
Elim Gilbert,	76	Ahira Tracy.
Joseph Lamb,	76	Nathan Lamb.
Uriah Higgins,	68	Stephen Marvin.
Josiah Peckham,	85	Josiah Peckham.

St. Albans.

Jehial Holdridge,	88	Jehial Holdridge Jr.
John Deleway,	82	Chauncey Smith.
Eleazer Brooks,	73	Eleazer Brooks.
Jer. Virginia, col'd	83	Jeremiah Virginia.
William Isham,	81	Asahel Isham.
Noel Potter,	79	Levi Beals.
Daniel B. Meigs.	77	Daniel B. Meigs.
Hezekiah Keeler,	81	Lewis Keeler
Bates Turner,	80	Bates Turner.

Fairfax.

J. Danforth,	79	Jonathan Danforth.
E. Faxan,	81	Francis Faxan.
George Magars,	85	George Magars.
Thomas Keyes,	85	Thomas Keyes.
Archibald Cook,	77	Hiram Cook.
Joseph Cross,	80	
Eunice Starks,	93	
Hannah Blaisdell.	85	

Georgia.

Abel Parker,	74	Abel Parker.
Elisha Bartlett,	82	Orson Bartlett.
Frederick Cushman,	82	Roswell Cushman,
Ethiel Scott,	78	Ethiel Scott.

Highgate.

Israel Jones,	80	Israel Jones.
John Johnson,	82	Nathaniel Johnson.
Philip Shelters,	78	Philip Shelters.

Swanton.

John Otis,	81	Joseph Otis.
John B. Joyall,	96	John B. Joyall.
James Fisk,	77	James Fisk.
Peter Barsha,	83	Peter Barsha.
Erastus Hathawav,	80	Harvy Hathaway,
John Austin,	82	John Austin.

BAKERSFIELD.

List of Soldiers who volunteered from Bakersfield, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814.

M. Stearns, *Captain*,	John Doan,
Ichabod Wilkinson,	Francis B. Parker,

Elisha Field,	Eleazer Williams,
Benjamin Barnes,	Ewel Rice,
Josiah Doane,	Jacob Huntly,
Orin Holbrook,	Josiah Edson,
Samuel Sumner,	Jonathan Fullington,
Moses Brown, Jr.,	Joseph Hazelton,
Prentice Farnsworth,	Jonathan Fay,
Theophilus Potter,	Andrew Farnsworth,
Ebenezer B. Scott,	John Prentiss.

Bakersfield furnished three commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz.

Merritt B. Williams, captain company G, 13th regiment, was mustered in 1st lieut. Oct. 10, 1862; promoted captain Dec. 13, 1862, and was mustered out with regiment July 21, 1863. He received a shell-wound in the groin, at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3d, and died of the wound in August following.

John S. Tupper, 1st lieut. company A, 3d regiment; mustered by promotion Nov. 12, 1864; mustered out of service July 11, 1865.

Charles M. Start, 1st lieut. company I, 10th regiment, mustered Sept. 1, 1862, resigned Dec. 5, 1862.

Tho following is the muster roll of enlisted men who served in the civil war of 1861, from Bakersfield:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Ryan, Thomas	Priv.	A	May 2, 1861.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861

Second Regiment.

Ayers, John	Priv,	H	June 20, '61.	Pro. corp., re-en,, tr. V, R. C. Aug. 2, '64.
Barnes, Sanford R,	"	"	"	" discharged Oct. 21, '62.
Doane, Oramel W.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 25, '62.
Start, Stores W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
Worthing, Robert N.	"	"	"	Died June 7, '63
Worthing, James M.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Tr. to V.R.C.Dec.10,'64, mus outJune 29,'65.
Tupper, Charles E.	"	G	June 20, '61.	Died Dec. 11, '61.
Wilson, Lewis M.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '64
Holmes, Charles L.	"	D	Nov. 5, '63.	Died of wounds, June 30, '64,
Lute, John B.	"	F	July 15, '63,	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64

Third Regiment.

Tupper, John S.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61	Pro. serg't, pro. 1st lieut. Co. A Oct. 18, '64.
Felcher, Edgar D.	Priv.	A	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Felcher, Erastus B.	"	"	July 15, '63.	Killed in action May 6, '64
Flood, Orange N.	"	H	Dec. 23, '63.	Discharged March 10, '64.
Niles, Solomon	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co.K July '64. must'd out July 11,'65.
Robinson, Truston	"	"	July 15, '63.	" " " " July 2, '65.
Monroe, Robert	"	I	Sept. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Martin, Joseph	Priv.	K	April 8, '65.	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
Paige, Worthington G.	"	A	"	" " " 11, '65.
Start, Henry R.	"	"	"	" " " "
Willett, Lucius D.	"	"	"	" " " .

Fourth Regiment.

Dudley, Joseph	Priv.	C	April 12, '62.	Re-en. Mar. 9, '64, must'd out July 13, '65.
Felch, Lawrence M.	"	I	Sept. 29, '65.	Tr. Co. F Feb. '65, must'd out June 19, '65.
Girard, Joseph	"	C	March 29, '65.	Mustered out of service July 13, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Girard, Peter	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Des. ret'd, dishonorably dis'd, May 12, '65.
Taylor, Robert	"	"	"	Re-en. mustered out service July 14, '65.
Packard, Harrison	"	I	Sept. 26, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out service June 19,65.
Gigon, Joseph A. A.	"	K	Oct. 12, '64,	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Ayers, Danforth	"	A	March 22, '65.	" " " "

Seventh Regiment.

Ryan, Thomas	Priv.	F	Dec. 10, '61.	Re-enlisted, mustered out March 14, '66.
Doane, Oramel	"	E	Feb, 12, '62.	Died July 18, 62.
McEnany, Barney	"	H	Sept. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Barnes, Chester W.	Priv.	F	Feb; 18, '62.	Died July 12, '63.
Bordeau, Julius Jr.	"	"	"	Re-en. mustered out June 28, '65.
Brousky, Paul Jr.	"	"	"	" " July 17, '65.
Clemens, George	"	"	"	Tr. to Barret's cav. Feb. 28, '63.
Davis, Lewis A.	"	"	"	Pro. corporal, mustered out June 22, '64.
Ellsworth, Hebron	"	"	"	Pro, sergeant, " " May 13, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Gould, Allen	Priv.	F	Feb; 18, '62.	Discharged Oct. 18, '62.
Henchey, Peter	"	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson May 27, '63.
Henchey, Thomas H.	"	"	"	Re-en , died at Salisbury, N. C. Jan. '65.
La,Rock, David Jr.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted, deserted May 18, '64.
Niles, Abner	"	"	"	Re-enlisted, mustered out June 28, '65.
Robinson, Jacob	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Scribner, George W.	"	"	"	Died May 2, '63.
Squires, Jonathan L.	Priv.	"	"	Re-enlisted, mustered out June 28, '65
Tillotson, Stephen O.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 18, '62,
Whitney, Henry D.	Priv.	"	"	Re-en., Pro. corp. mustered out June28, '62.
Henshaw, James,	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Laduke, Joseph	"	"	April 3, '65.	" " "
Shiner, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
			Ninth Regiment.	
Barber, William	Priv.	H	July 9, '62.	Discharged March 20, '63.
Baker, Elias W,	"	A	"	Deserted Oct. 21, '62.
Bartram, Daniel P.	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 12, '63.
Belvel, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Fitch, Luther E.	"	"	"	Dishonorably discharged June 12, '65.
Hagan, George	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 10, '62.
Lamondy, Joseph G.	Corp.	"	"	Died Aug. 20, '62.
Lamondy, Moses	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
O'Regan, Thomas	"	"	"	Absent without leave June 13, '65.
Puffer, Luman P.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 22, '63.
Stanley, Eleazer	"	"	"	Pro. corp., sick in hospital June 13, '65.
Turner, Theodore E.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 10, '65
Whitmore, Orange S.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged March 15, '63.
Williams, Wesley C.	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65
Hays, John	Priv.	H	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr., to Co. C, June 13, '65; died July 8, '65.
Perkins, Henry W.	"	A	"	Died March 10, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Davis, Albert	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service July 8, '65.
Foster, David	Corp.	"	"	Died March 18, '63.
Hutchinson, Theodore	Priv.	"	"	Discharged May 26, '65
Newell, Sanford	"	"	"	" Feb., 6, ' 63.
Start, Asa A.	"	"	"	" April 26, '65.
Ryan, John				Said to be in regiment——, no
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Barnes, Charles	Priv.	D	Dec, 1, '63.	Discharged Jan. 4, '64.
Chase, Charles B.	"	C	Dec, 11, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Barnes, Harvey	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Bovan, Lewis	"	"	"	" " "
Brigham, William O.	"	"	"	" " "
Conklin, James	"	"	"	" " "
Converse, Justin	"	"	"	" " "
Corse, George C.	"	"	"	" " "
Cutting, Samuel W.	"	"	"	" " "
Dodge, Martin N.	"	"	"	" " "
Edwards, James A.	"	"	"	" " "
Hull, L. Munson	"	"	"	" " "
Hill, John J.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Hitchcock, Joseph W.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 3, '62.
McEnany, James	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
McMahon, John	"	"	"	" " "
Orvitt, Charles F.	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Jan. '63; must'd out July 21, '63.
Randall, Isaac S.	Mus.	"	"	Discharged for disability, date unknown.
Scott, George H.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Schoolcraft, Philip	Priv.	H	"	" " "
Turner, Marshall	"	"	"	Pro. Corp., June 4, mustered out "
Teauge, John	"	G	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Wells, Henry W.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Willett, Fernando C.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Barber. William	Priv.	A	Jan, 5, '64.	Died at Salisbury N. C. Feb. 17, '65.
Buskey, Harvey	"	F	April 12, '64.	Pro. Corporal, mustered out July 14, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Buskey, Jay	Priv.	F	April 12, '64.	Discharged June 13, '65.
Dean, Philo	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Danville Va. Sept. 5, '64.
Emery, Charles K.	"	K	March 30, '65.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65,
Roddy, Michael	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Discharged March 25, '65.
Schoolcraft, Philip	"	"	"	Pro corp., Aug. '64, must, out July 14 '65.
Ward, Dennis	"	"	"	Died at Bakersfield Nov. 29, '64.
			First Vermont Cavalry,	
Brenell, Lewis	Priv.	E	Nov. 19, '61.	Transferred to Co.F, deserted Dec. 12, '61.
Brousky, Philo	"	B	"	Pro. corporal Mar.' 65, tr. to Co.E June '65, mustered out August 9, '65.
Draper, Ellis	"	"	"	Discharged March, '63.
Field, Curtis L.	"	"	"	Died Sept. 23, '62.
Ward, Dennis	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Oct. 28, '62.
Avery, Charles	"	C	Sept. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Newhouse, Christopher	"	"	Sept. 29, '64.	" " "
McGrath, John	"	F	Sept. 28, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, June '65, must'd out Aug. 9, '65.
			First Regiment U. S. S. S.	
Worthing, Rodney C.	Priv.	F	Sept. 13, '61.	Discharged July 14, '62.
			Second Regiment U. S. S. S.	
Leach, Nathan W.	Priv.	E	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out Co. G, 4th, vols. July 6, '65.
Leach, Welcome G.	"	"	"	" " " " 13, '65
			Third Vermont Battery.	
Oakes, Bryon K.	W'goner.		Jan. 4, '64.	Died Jan. 30, '64.
Pearsons, Hiram G.	Private.		Sept. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service June 16, '65.
Raspil, Henrich W.	"	"	Sept. 28, '64.	" " "
			Frontier Cavalry.	
Houghton, Stephen C.	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, 65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
			Unassigned Recruits.	
Baker, Otis	Priv.	"	April 14, '65.	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
McClarty, William	"	"	Sept. 28, '64.	" " June 2, '65.

BERKSHIRE—1814.

The following soldiers from Berkshire were present at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

Elias Babcock, Capt. Samuel White.
Scott McKinney, Sergt. L. Hapgood.
Amos Chadwick. Daniel Foster.

Berkshire furnished two commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861.

Chester W. Searles, second lieutenant of company I, 13th. Reg't Vt. Vols. enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, mustered in 4th sergeant of company G, Oct. 10, 1862; promoted second lieutenant company I, Jan. 22, 1863, and mustered out of service with regiment July 21, 1863.

Charles B. Stone second lieutenant of company E, first Vt. cavalry; enlisted recruit for company B, Aug. 25, 1862; mustered Sept. 26, 1862; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; promoted sergeant Dec. 24, 1864; promoted second lieutenant April 14, 1865, and must'd May 1st, 1865. Transferred to company E, June 21, 1865 by reason of consolidation of regiment and mustered out of service with the regiment August 9, 1865.

The following is the roll of enlisted men;

			First Regiment.	
Whitney, Orloff H.	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
			Third Regiment.	
Fisher, Cassius B.	Priv.	H	Sept. 17, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65
Hogaboom, Horatio M.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62	Died of wounds June 3, '64.
Hogaboom, Orrin	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	" " June 14' '64.
Kelton, William	"	"	July 16, '61.	Discharged Aug. 3, '65.
Vagien, Salem	"	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Dec. 10, '62. [June 19, '65,
Woodward, Alvin M.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Pro. corp., do. 1st serg't, must'd out Co. K.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Arnold, Jacob	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, 64.
Bashaw, William	"	"	Dec. 16, '63.	" " " June 29, '65.
Broner, Frank	"	D	Sept. 23, 64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Clement, Henry H.	"	A	Dec. 16, '63.	Died of wounds May 27, '64.
Dorsey, John	"	K	Sept. 23, '64.	Pro. corp., Mar. '65; must. out June 29, '65.
Foster, Daniel J.	"	H	March 8, '65.	Mustered out of service "

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Hall, Ambrose L.	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Dec. 8, '61.
Henry, Charles	"	C	Sept. 15, 62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Holt, Amos	music	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Sept. 14, '62.
Holt, Simon D.	Priv.	"	"	Died July 11, '62.
Hope, Antoine	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Janes, William S.	"	"	Feb. 24, 65.	Discharged June 28, 65.
King, Nelson	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Deserted Sept. 30, '64.
Loverin, Elijah W.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '62
Laraway, Hiram	"	"	Dec. 30. '63.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 3, '64.
Larned, Marshall W.	"	"	"	Died Aug 23, '64.
McCarty, Charles	"	"	Sept. 16, '61,	Discharged Oct. 4, '62.
Mudgett, James B.	Serg't	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Orcutt, George R.	Priv.	C	Sept. 17, '62.	" " " June 19, '65.
Pierson, Joseph	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	" " " "
Stevens, Orlando S.	"	A	"	Died June 16, '63.
Safford, Horace	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Died of wounds June 16, '64.
Sayer, Thomas J.	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Travyaw, William	"	"	Sept. 16, '61	Pro. corporal, mustered out " "
Traxeau, David	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Killed, Wilderness May 6, '64.
Varney, James H.	"	C	April 12, '62.	" Cold Harbor June 2, '64.
Willard Milo A.	"	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Pro. corporal, mustered out June 29, '65.
Ward, Orrin R.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service " "
Welch, Rodman E.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Yates. William H.	"	"	Feb. 22, '65.	" " " " "
			Sixth Regiment.	
Judd, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 16, '65.
Martin, Zeb	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Deserted while on furlough.
Peno, Dio	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Johnson, Albert	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged June 3, '63.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Johnson, Daniel Jr.	Corp.	A	July 9, '62.	Died Feb. 4, '64
Stanley, Caleb A.	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Oct. '62.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Darling , Levi R,	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Died March 10, '64.
Dingham, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Jnne 22, '64.
Dingham, William S.	"	"	"	" " " "
Doyon, John	"	"	"	" " " "
Hamilton, Nathan	"	"	May 16, '63.	Pro. musician mustered out June 30, '65.
Hall, Clark A.	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Jewett, William A.	"	F	"	Pro. corp., discharged Feb. 25, '65.
Larabee, Edson B.	"	I	"	Pro. Sergt. mustered out June 22, '65.
Lature, Charles	"	F	"	Deserted, Burlington July 7, '63.
Leavens, Leander C.	"	I	"	Pro. corp.,dis.for pro. col'd troops, Feb.24,'64
Monteith, George W.	"	F	"	Deserted Aug. 3, '63.
Monteith. John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Peacock, Smith J.	"	"	"	Killed in battle Nov. 27, '63.
Riley, Thomas D.	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
Whitney, Hannibal	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Carty, Michael	"	D	Sept. 21, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, 8th vols. must. out July 1, '65.
Russell, Joseph	"	F	Dec, 31, '63.	Died Aug. 18, '64.
			Eleventh Regiment	
Shepard, William H.	Priv.	E	Dec. 16, ,63	Mustered out Co. A, Aug. 25, '65.
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Andrews, Marcus A.	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Burelson, Hanson	"	"	"	" " " "
Cantwell, Edward	"	"	"	" " " "
Combs, John	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out " "
Dwyer, William B.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service " "
Hogaboom, Normon	"	"	"	Discharged March 16, '63.
Hix, Lewis A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Keys, Ezra	Priv.	H	Oct. 10, '62.	Discharged for wounds Aug. 3, '63.
Larock, Silas	"	G	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Rockwell, Artemas	"	"	"	" " " " "
Searles, Chester W.	Serg't	"	"	Pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I, Jan. 22. '63.
Wellman, Henry	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Block, Joseph	Priv.	K	Sept. 21. '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Dickens, William T.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Ellsworth, Cassius W.	Serg't	B	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. 1st, lieut., Mar. 11, '65, Died of wounds May 17, '65.
Pratt, Lester	Priv.	"	March 1, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Armstrong, John	Priv,	C	Dec. 23, '63.	Died Jan. 29, '64.
Bigelow, Orsan F.	"	B	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Brewer, Edwin B.	"	"	"	Deserted June 12, '64.
Brewer, Joseph E.	"	"	"	Died at Belle Isle Oct. 20, '63.
Burlison, Ossian	"	"	"	Died Nov. '64.
Boomhour, Albro	"	C	Dec. 20, 64.	Mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
Call, Albert G.	"	D	Sept. 26, '62.	" " June 21, '65.
Cantell, John	"	H	"	Tr. to Co. B June 21, '65, missing in action
Coburn, Abel H.	"	B	"	Died April 2' '63.
Coburn, David	"	C	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Dwyer, Chester L	"	"	"	Pro. 1st sergt., mustered out June 21, '65
Ellsworth, Cassius W.	W'goner	L	Sept. 29, '62	Descharged June 14, '63.
Emery, Josiah	Priv.	A	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Farrand, Andrew	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Andersonville.
Farrand, Joseph B.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Died at Belle Isle Nov. 16, '63.
Fay, George W,	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 4, '64.
Fay, Joseph	"	C	Sept. 21, '64.	Pro. blacksmith, mustered out June 21, '65.
Foster, Harrison S.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered ont of service July 14, '65.
Foster, Rodney R.	"	B	"	" " June 21, '65.
Jenne, Hannibal S.	"	"	Nov. 19, '51.	Pro. Corp. Killed in battle June 23, '64.
Lake James M.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged April 20, '65.
Leachy, Dennis G.	"	C	"	Mustered out of service June 21, 65.
McCarty, William	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged July 18, '62.
Oney, Addison A.	"	F	Sept. 23, '64.	Trans. to Co. D, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Rublee, Amherst W.	"	C	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged June 19, '63.
Sawyer, Harley T.	"	"	"	" " 2, '64.
Snay, Frank	"	H	"	Deserted while on furlough.
Stetson, Isaac W.	"	"	"	Died March 2, '63.
Stanhope, Lafayette	"	B	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Stetson, Horace B.	"	"	"	" " " "
Stone, Charles B.	"	"	"	Wounded pro.sergt.pro.2d lieut.April 14,'65.
Stone Merritt H.	"	C	"	Saddler, mustered out June 21, '65.
Sweet, Nathan P.	"	D	"	Discharged Nov. 8, '62.
Witherell, Myron	"	I	Sept. 24, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.

Second Vermont Battery.

Johnson, Albert	Priv.		Jan. 11, '64.	Tr. to 1st Co. mustered out July 28, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bashaw, Joel	Priv.	Sept. 26, '62.	Deserted Sept. 30, '62.
Bonah, John	"	"	" " "
Collens, Peter	"	Sept. 23, '64.	" Oct. 4, '64.
Dougan, Thomas	"	Sept. 27, '64.	" "
McClarty, Lucius	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Died Jan. 6, '64.
Murray, John	"	Sept. 21, '64.	Deserted Oct. 4, '64.
Savoy, Edward	"	Sept. 24, '64.	" "
Walker, Mathew	"	Sept. 21, '64.	" "

ENOSBURGH.

The Enosburgh "Rifle Corps" volunteered for duty and was in the service from Oct. 14, 1813 to Nov. 17, 1813, as follows:

Asahel Scovel. *Captain.* James Flagg,

Lieutenants, Josiah Bascom,

Barnard Ketchum, Jehiel Gates,

Philip Smith, William Corey,

Sergeants, *Corporals,*

Barnabas Myrick, Dyer Bottum,

Benjamin Knowlton. Obed Richardson,

Justus Wright, David Johnson,

Henry G. Green, Alvah Churchill,

Privates. Jonas Bridge,

Henry Sellick, Hyde Westover,

Stewart Chellis, Gross Gates,

John Noble, Joseph Phelps Jr.

Benjamin Bissell, David Demery,

James Baker, Simon Lewis,

John Gibson, Jr. Isaac Miller

Benjamin Hale,	Levi Dart,
Jacob Dayton,	Nathan Myrick,
Alanson White,	Joseph Mason,
Silas Brooks Jr.	Anson Griswold,
Horatio Parks,	Edward Lester,
Manus Murray,	Abel Griswold,
Isaac Ketchum,	Darius Churchill,
Alvah Allen,	H. B. Scovill,
Jacob Graves,	Samuel Shephard,
Jonas Ferris,	Wm. Irish, (drummer),
Spencer Doughty,	Lieut. Walter Sheldon,
John Avory,	Paymaster, &c.

The town of Enosburgh furnished four commissioned officers in the war of 1861:

Marvin White captain, company G 13th regiment V. T. vols. was mustered into service with his regiment Oct. 10, '62, and died of disease, Dec. 13, 1862.

Hiram Stevens, adjutant 1st regiment Vt. vols. was mustered into service with his regiment May 2, 1861, and was mustered out with the same, Aug. 15, 1861.

Ephraim S. Leach second lieutenant company C, 5th regiment Vt. vols., was mustered into service with the regiment 1st sergeant company C; was promoted Dec. 2, 1862, to be second lieutenant of the company, and was mustered out of service Sept, 15, 1864.

Charles H. Pixley, second lieutenant, company B 1st Vt. cavalry, was mustered in quartermaster sergeant company B, with his regiment Nov. 19, 1861; promoted second lieutenant of the company Feb. 2, 1863, and was drowned in Broad Run Va. Feb. 18, 1863.

Lieutenant Pixley, in command of a scouting party, had forded the stream in the morning, and had occupied nearly the whole day in scouting in the enemies' country; returning at night, the stream had become swollen by heavy rains, and against the earnest entreaty of many of the party, he reined his horse into the river to determine the practicability of crossing. The stream was much deeper aud the water ran more violently than he expected to find it, and before the horse had gained the opposite bank it became exhausted, and both horse and rider found a watery grave. Two days later the body of young Pixley was recovered and forwarded to his friends in Vermont, where it now rests beneath a marble slab in the Falls village church-yard.

Enosburgh furnished the following enlisted men for the war of the rebellion

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Cutting, George E.	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Fuller, Austin W.	"	"	"	" " "
Leach, Ephram S.	"	"	"	" "

Second Regiment.

Coffin, Benjamin F.	Priv.	D	July 16, '63.	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Turner Sylvester	"	H	June 20, '61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.

Third Regiment.

Cogan, Bernard	Priv.	C	March 15, '65.	Deserted July 2, '65.
Green, Timothy	"	H	April 12, '62.	Died Aug. 22, '62.
Lozio, Henry	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Martin, Henry	"	"	July 16, '61	Wounded and discharged no date.
Nobles, Eli W.	"	"	Sept. 17, 62.	Pro.sergt.,tr.to Co. K, must. out June 19, '65.
Page, Samuel	"	C	Sept. 2, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Smith, Edward H.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61.	" " July 27, '64.
Viggin, Salem	Priv.	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Dec. 10, '62.
Whitney, Levi R.	"	"	Sept. 15. '62.	Tr. to Co K, mustered out June 27, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Cross, Simeon	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Cross, Nelson N.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Killed in battle, Funkstown July 10, '63.
Doolan, William	Sergt.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Aug. 8, '62.
Duseau, Antoine	Priv.	"	Sept. 7, '62,	Discharged May 19, '65.
Duseau, Abraham	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Emory, Charles K.	"	"	Sept. 7,'62.	Discharged June 3, '63.
Gochie, Joseph	"	"	Sept. 3, 64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Hartwell, George W.	Corp.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Reduced, mustered out Sept. 15, '64,
Hodges, Benjamin W.	Priv.	C	April 12, '62.	Discharged Nov. 9, '62.
Hodges, William H.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service July 17, '65
Holmes, Silas J.	"	A	Sept. 16 '61.	Died Dec. 2, '62.
Jeffords Harrison J.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 15, '62.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Lessee, John	Priv.	A	Sept. 15, '62,	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Rummels, John B.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 31, '62.
Rounsd, Charles L.	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Randville, John	"	K	March 3, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Tracy, James	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" " Sept. 15, '65.
Watkins, John A.	"	C	April 12. '62.	Pro. sergt., discharged April 13, '65.
Watkins Oskar D.	"	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Witherell George	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Fifer, mustered out June 29, '65.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Clark, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61,	Pro. corp., mustered out June 26, '65.
Clark, John	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 6. '62.
Fletcher, Lewis	"	A	March 14, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Spicer, Charles	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp., mustered out Oct. 28, '64.
Spicer, George W.	"	"	"	Discharged April 18, '63.
Spicer, Leroy C.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	" Feb. 20, '64.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Gilbar, Albert	Priv.	A	Feb. 12, '62,	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Gilbar, Eli	"	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Gilbar, William S.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63,	" " "
Hall, William B.	"	I	Sept. 2, '64.	" " July 14, '65.
Keith, Oscar S.	"	E	March 15, '65.	Dis. July '65, to enlist in regular army.
McDowell, William Jr.	"	A	Sept. 23, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
			Eighth Regimemt.	
Austin, Alonzo G.	Priv.	F	March 25, '65	Mustered out of service June 28, '65
Provo, Alfred	"	"	" 18, '65	" " "
			Ninth Regiment.	
Arrell, Ami	Priv.	A	March 7, '65	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Blodah, Theophilus	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	" " "
Buzzell, Sheldon A.	"	"	Sept. 2, '64	Died Nov. 22, '64.
Cartier, Dolce	"	I	Nov. 21, '64	Deserted Jan. 22, 65.
Elliott, Henry O.	"	E	Sept. 5, '64	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Jackson, Heber E.	"	A	Sept. 10, '64	Tr. to Co. G, 5th, must. out June 19, '65.
Kilburne, Charles A.	"	E	Sept. 5, '64	Tr. to Co. A, 4th. " "
Larabee, Moses	"	A	July 9, '62	Deserted Dec. 3, '62.
Larabee, William	"	K	Dec. 30, '63	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Dec. 1, '65
Leplant, James	"	A	July 9, '62	Discharged Jan. 14, '64.
Maynard, Samuel M.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	Mustered out of service June 2, '65.
Messier, Mitchell	"	H	Jan. 2, '64	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Parento, Francis	"	A	March 14, '65	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Papaw, George	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	Discharged Oct 24, '65.
Smith, Harlow C.	"	"	"	Prisoner Feb. 2, '64, supposed dead.
Spicer, Edwin	"	"	"	Died Jan. 25, '65.
Spicer, George W.	"	"	"	Musician, mustered out Dec 1, '65.
Toushet, Andrew	"	E	July 9, '62	Deserted Dec. 4, '62.
Trudell, Lewis M.	"	A	March 7, '65	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Vincent, Edmund	"	A	Dec. 30, '63	Deserted in 1864.
Whipple, Simeon O.	"	E	Sept. 3, '64	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Woodward, John S.	"	"	Sept. 1, '64	Tr. to Co. F, 11th, must. out June 24, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Cosgrove, John	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Chaplin, Roderick	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Derex, Jules	"	"	Sept. 1, '62	Discharged Feb. 7 '63.
Farnsworth, Silas E,	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. Corps June 9, '64.
Green, Hugh	"	"	Sept. 1, '62	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Green, Michael	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "
Hackett, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Hamblett, Reuben	"	"	Dec 26, '63	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Hopkins, Francis L.	"	"	March 13, '65	" " June 29, '65.
Lafountain, John	"	"	Sept. 1, '62	" " 22
Lafountain, Peter	"	"	"	" " "
Lagro, Henry	"	"	"	" " July 7, '65.
Lagro, Joel	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 26, '65.
Larose, Henry	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 6, '63.
Maynard, Stephen B.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, mustered out June 22, '65.
Smith, Richard	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb, 6, '65.
Samson, Amos W.	"	I	March 15, '65	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Tatro, Lewis Jr.	Priv.	F	Dec. 12, '63	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Aug. 5. '65,
Tracy, Nelson M.	"	L	June 10, '63	Deserted June 2, '65.
McMurray, John	"	F	Dec. 11, '63	Deserted June 13, '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Bessey, Rodman	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Bliss, Joel W.	Corp.	"	"	Died Jan. 8, '63.
Brown, Edwin P.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged March 29, '63.
Carroll, Edwin	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Corse, Warren	Wagon.	"	"	" " "
Cutting, George E.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. Corp., mustered out "
Davis, Nelson S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of " "
Dow, Dennison S.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 25, '62.
Fassett, John B.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 13, '63.
Fassett, Henry	"	H	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Fletcher, Homer C.	Mus.	G	"	Died Nov. 18, '62.
Giddings, Lewis	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Hayes, John S.	"	"	"	" " "
Kidder, Joseph	"	"	"	" " "
Ladd, George W.	Sergt.	G	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Longley, Thomas	Priv.	"	"	Died June 17, '63.
McNall, Henry	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
McNall, Joel	"	"	"	" " "
Newcity, Jude	"	"	"	Killed at Gettysburgh. July 3, '63.
Senton, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Smith, Orville	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Snell, Thomas T.	"	"	"	" " "
Stevens, Henry W.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Vincent, Edmund	"	"	"	" " "
Warner, Sumner	"	"	"	" " "
Wells, Albert	"	"	"	" " "
Wheeler, Orville	"	"	"	Died May 20, '63.
Woodward, Guy	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Bessey, Rodman	Corp.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Reduced, died of wounds June 18, '64 .
Buskey, Franklin	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, killed Spotsylvania May 12, '64.
Corse, Warren	Sergt.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds May 12, '64.
Purinton, James	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 7, '64.
Phillips, Amherst C.	"	"	March 3, '64.	Died of wounds, June 5, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Anderson, Calvin B.	Priv.	F	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Baker, Charles S.	"	B	Jan. 2, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Ballard, James N.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	" " "
Corse, Malcom S.	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	" C, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Cutting, George E.	"	"	"	Deserted Nov. 21, '61.
Currier, Milo L.	"	"	Sept. 9, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Dormina, Darius	"	"	Jan. 2, 64.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Dormina, Priest O.	"	H	"	Died May 4, '64.
Farnsworth, Orrin C.	"	B	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Farnsworth, Milo	"	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Died at Andersonville July 27, '64.
King, Edward Jr.	"	"	"	Died of wonnds Sept. 12, '64.
Leach, Horatio N.	"	G	Nov. 19, '61.	Bugler, mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Perley, Isaiah R.	"	B	Sept. 26, '62.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Perley, William H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Perry, Nelson M.	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Andersonville July '64.
Pixley, Charles H.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut., Feb. 2, '63.
Peo, Lewis	Priv.	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, Nov. 26, '64.
Porter, Simeon	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Rowlien, William	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Died Nov. 29, '62.
Saxby, William L.	Wagon.	L	Sept. 29, 62.	Discharged June 14, '63.
Smith, Henry J.	Priv.	A	Sept. 26, '62.	Tr. to V. R. Corps, mustered out July 17, '65.
Touchett, Francis	"	B	Nov. 19, 61.	Deserted Feb. 23, '64.
Tracy, Leonard	Priv.	H	Sept. 26, '61.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

First U. S. S. S.

Johnson, Elijah	Priv.	F	Nov. 25, '62.	Tr. to Co. G, 4th, mustered out July 13 '65.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bonah, Lewis			No record.	

Unassigned Recruits.

Bruce, Alexander	Priv.	March 2, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Clark, George	"	Sept. 2, '64.	Deserted Oct. 2, '64.
Davis, Henry H.	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Died Oct. 4, '64.
Peo, Lewis Jr.	"	Sept. 9, '64.	Discharged
Wetherby, Eli F.	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Witherell, Charles 2nd	"	April 12, '62.	Died June 22, ,62.

FAIRFAX.

The rolls of the Fairfax militia during the war of 1812 are, perhaps, more perfect than those of any other town in the county. The following is the roll of the Fairfax company in the 11th regiment U. S. Infantry, Aug. 8, 1812, commanded by Col. Ira Clark:

Jos. Beeman, jr. *Capt*	Reuben Brown,
George Mayers,	Ansel Lebanon,
Stephen Howard,	Orson Bryant,
William Blake,	John Martin,
Austin Root,	Benjamin Stephens,
Zetman C. Howard,	B. Watson,
Elisha Hoit,	Noel Frisket,
Samuel Story,	Peter Morse,
Joel Tucker,	George Majors,
Nathaniel Parker,	Ephraim Wood,
Jacob Boker,	Joseph Wilcox,
R. Hubbard,	Benjamin H. Estus,
Cary Edwards,	Lewis Marbredo,
Bates Chittenden,	John Noles,
Joseph Clark,	William Mickelon,
John Bissell,	William King,
Stephen Howard, jr.,	William Shampar,
Joseph Butler,	Ezra Eastman,
Peter Jesmyer,	William Garland,
Elijah Chapman,	Joseph Gale,
John Sampcie,	Gardner Wright,
John Fox,	Thomas Dukeman,
Frederick Burnham,	Rufus Austin,
Thomas B. Read,	Jared Camp,
James Colice,	Cyrus Pierce,
Daniel W. Colice,	Amos Casy,
Timothy Burdick,	George Bates,
Robert Miller,	John Busells,
Ansel Folet,	Stephen Howard,
Richard Estus,	Thomas B. Rude,
Asahel Lyon,	Nicholas Truman.

The following is the roll of Captain Asa Wilkins' company, the service of the United States, Sept. 12, 1813, in the regiment commanded by Col. L. Dixon:

Asa Wilkins, *Captain.*	David Danforth,
Joshua Brush, *Lieut.*	Joel Hodgkins,
Jesse Barber,	Phinehas Carpenter,
—— Carpenter,	Joseph H. Janes,
Daniel C. Danforth,	Jotham Fullington,
Seth Scott,	Alitha Cady,
Jesse Higgins,	Alexander Crosier,
Joseph Hunt,	M. F. Dodge,
James Wilkins,	Stickney Hodgkins,
Cryal Call,	Josiah Lock,
Levi Danforth,	William Rittinbush,
Mark Flood,	Jeremiah Shaddock,
Cornelius Higgins,	Samuel Rice,
Samuel Montague,	Artemas Rice,
Dewey Nichols,	James French,
John Olmstead,	Noah Richardson,
William Richardson,	Joseph Story,
Jotham Scott,	John Wilkins,
Alfred Wheeler,	Ebenezer Bellus,
Giles Taylor,	Smith Brush,
Rufus Call,	George Morgan,

N. Burnham.

The following is the roll of Capt. Joseph Beeman's company of volunteers from Fairfax, in the service, during 1813 and 1814:

Jos. Beeman, *Captain.*	Benjamin Stephens,
John Brown,	Horace Farnsworth,
Isaac Webster,	Nathaniel Burdick,
Henry Soule,	E. Rugg,
Willis Northrop,	Martin Prindle,
William Bowman,	Beriah Beeman,
William Bates,	Stephen Howard,
Loton Wilson,	Stephen Howard, jr.,
Benjamin Hart,	James Watson,
Elnathan Burdick,	Reuben Lovegrove,
Ansel Shepardson,	Edgar Lovegrove,
Nathan Holmes,	Abel Laflin,
Samuel Webster,	Edmond Goodrich,
Moses Colby,	Marshall Howard,
George King,	John Wanzer,
Nathaniel Learnard,	Alfred Wheeler,
Isaac Flood,	Isaac Danforth,
Jonathan Brush,	Jonathan Garge,

Joseph Ellsworth.

VOLUNTEERS FROM FAIRFAX,

who served in the war of 1812, and who were at the battle of Plattsburgh:

Joseph Grout, *Captain.*	*Sergeants.*
Asa Wilkins, *Lieut.*	Hiram Story,
Abner Holmes, *Ensign.*	David Wilkins,

Lemuel Scott, jr.,	Joseph Kingsbury,
Corporals.	Ebenezer Bellus,
Jesse Higgins,	Joseph Ellsworth,
Benjamin Holmes,	Jonathan Scott,
Joseph Webster,	Parker Ingalls,
Isaac F. Story,	Samuel Bigsby,
James Wilkins,	Levi Lockwood,
Privates.	Andrew Story,
Phinehas Chapman,	David Palmer,
James Robinson,	Joseph Hunt,
Joseph Robinson,	George Majors, jr.
Cyrel Cull,	Ezekiel Richardson,
John Town,	Peter Smith,
John Randall,	John Majors,
Noah Richardson,	Samuel Cressey,
Samuel Wright,	Samuel Webster,
Joseph Cox,	Zacheus Kinny,
Amos Fisk,	Elijah Story,
Marshall Howard,	Hopkins Webster,
John Andrews,	Robert B. Wilkins,
Ebenezer Smith,	Elnathan Burdick,
Sylvanus Crissey,	Asahel Farnsworth,
Joseph Story,	John Crissey,
Allen Loveland,	Isaac Webster.

In addition to the foregoing volunteers from Fairfax in the war of 1812, Captain Ela Bellows served with 24 men in 1812, and Captain Holmes with 18 men, the same year.

Josiah Brush, the father of Joshua Brush (who was a lieutenant in 1813), was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He served with Captain Safford, and was at the battle of Bennington—in 1777. Four brothers of Joshua Brush served in the war of 1812, viz. Josiah, Jr., Jonathan, Smith and Epenetus.

Great dissatisfaction was manifested by the soldiers of 1812, in not receiving the aid from the State of Vermont, which they sought. As an instance, Dr. A. G. Brush relates the following:

Jeremiah Virginia resided in Fairfax in 1814 and was the servant of Hampton Lovegrove. Virginia had been in the military service and had received a wound at Plattsburgh; he applied to the legislature of the State for assistance through Lovegrove, who was opposed to the war. The legislature being composed mostly of the same class of men, this became an exceptional case, and the following bill was passed:

"CHAPTER XXVI.—*It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That the treasurer of this State be, and he hereby is directed to pay Hampton Lovegrove, of Fairfax, for the use and benefit of Jeremiah Virginia, of said Fairfax, in the county of Franklin, the sum of seventy-five dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated—it being a remuneration for the loss of labor, to the present time, of the said Jeremiah Virginia, in consequence of a wound received at Plattsburgh, on the 11th September, 1814."

In 1820, a son of this Jeremiah Virginia (colored) was hanged at St. Albans for the murder of a man named Jackson.

Those who opposed the war of 1812, in this section of the State, held the town offices for many years afterwards, and the bounties in money allowed, was put into the hands of the selectmen to distribute among the soldiers. Dr. Brush states, that upon examination of the books of most of the towns in the county it will be found that large sums have been withheld from pensioners, and says that he has the names of hundreds of men and the amounts withheld from them, which has never been paid, neither to them nor their heirs. The sum allowed was $51,000.

The following is the roll of parts of 2 companies, 6th and 7th, that went out April 6, 1839, under Lieutenants Maxfield and Beeman to guard the Northern frontier, and served under Gen. John Nason, State Militia; Gen. Wool, of the U. S. Service, commanding:

H. Beeman, *1st Lieut.*	Fayette Darwin,
Moses Howard, *Sergt.*	Nath'l N. Learnard,
J. M. Beeman, "	Amos Smith,
N. H. Buck, *Corp.*	Henry S. Learnard,
Preston Taybor, *Music.*	Judson Story,
Elijah Story, "	Samuel Ufford,
Privates.	Wait Davison,
R. W. Ballard,	Calvin Howard,
Isaac T. Story,	Haskell Lewis,
Theron Webster,	Harrison Story,
Ichabod Orton,	Henry Persons,
Leonard Pease,	Sylvester Hancock,
Luther Dinsmore,	Martin Merrill,
Merritt Hawley,	Laman Hastings,
Newell Bascomb,	Joseph M. Learnard,
Thomas Lahill,	Ezekiel Morse,
Ambrose Eggleston,	Levi Robinson, (team.)
Master C. Warren,	James S. Wilson,
Darius Cox,	Henry Maxfield,
Ichabod B. Warren,	Giles S. Taylor,
Carleton Learnard,	Asa Wilkins,
Wheeler Marsh.	

The town of Fairfax furnished five commissioned officers in the war of the rebellion.

William Symons, 1st lieutenant, company K, 5th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, Sept. 16, 1861, and served

until April 19, 1862, when he was honorably discharged for disability.

John R. Halbert, 1st lieutenant, company K, 11th regiment, was mustered into service with his regiment, Sept. 1, 1862, and was discharged at Washington, March 14, 1863.

Charles H. Brush, 1st lieutenant, company B, 11th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment a private in company K, Sept. 1, 1862, promoted corporal Nov. 5, 1862, sergeant, Aug. 24, 1863, 1st sergeant, Jan. 18, 1864, and 2d lieutenant of the company, Sept. 2, 1864. He was transferred to company L, May 31, 1865, to company B, June 24, 1865, was promoted and mustered 1st lieutenant of the company, July 12, 1865, and was mustered out of service, Aug. 25, 1865.

George Buck, Jr., 1st lieutenant company H, 2d regiment, was mustered in corporal June 20, 1861, and promoted sergeant, Aug. 1, 1863. He re-enlisted Jan. 31, 1864, was wounded in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; promoted 1st sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; 1st lieutenant and mustered Feb. 7, 1865; was mustered out of service July 15, 1865.

J. Sherman Halbert, 2d lieutenant company A, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, sergeant of company A, July 9, 1862, promoted 1st sergeant July 1, 1863; 2d lieutenant and mustered Jan. 10, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 13, 1865.

The following is the roll of enlisted men of of Fairfax, who served in the civil war of 1861:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bellows, Osman F.	Mus.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61
Bowditch, Josiah B.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Graham, Albert	"	H	"	" " "

Second Regiment.

Blake, Sarvarnard	Priv.	H	June 20, '61.	Deserted Sept. 30, '63.
Buck, George, Jr.	"	"	"	Promoted 1st Lieut. Feb. 7, '65.
Butler, Jed. C.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Mustered out of service July 15, '65
Dunbar, Norman	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Sept. 14, '61.
Felton, Joseph C.	"	"	April 12, '61.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 8, '64.
Hamblin, Moses I.	"	K	June 20, '61.	Discharged Dec. 29, '61.
Lathe, Isaac C.	"	H	April 12, '62.	Deserted Aug. 5, '62.
Loveland, Lucius J.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Feb. 1, '65.
Maxfield, Hampton L.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt. mustered out July 15, '65
McCartney, James	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 14, '61.
Merrill, Adrian J.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., discharged July 29, '64.
Naylor, Francis J.	"	"	"	Deserted June 20, '61.
Paris, Alonzo	"	"	"	Died Aug. 26, '62.
Picknell, Walter S.	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 20, '62.
Soule, Hiram E.	"	"	"	Died of wounds July 7, '63.
Ufford, Zadock	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt. maj., killed May 5, '64.
Wells, William L.	"	"	"	Died Oct 22, '63.

Third Regiment.

Johnson, Frank A.	Priv.	A	Sept. 13, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 19, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Brown, Eben	Priv.	K	Sept, 16, '61.	Deserted Feb. 28, '63.
Caswell, Azro	"	A	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps May 15, '64.
Colby, Orrin B.	Priv.	K	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 16, '64.
French, Albert	"	"	"	Died Feb. 28, '63.
Foss, Edwin J.	"	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Discharged May 14, '65.
Graham, Albert	Sergt.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Sept. 17, '62.
Maxfield, Arthur	Priv.	"	"	Died Dec. 12, '61.
Maxfield, John H.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Minor, Hannibal	"	"	"	" Sept. 17, '62.
Rogers, Joseph E.	Corp.	"	"	" Nov. 2, '62.
Rogers, Reuben M.	Priv.	"	April 12, '62.	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Rogers, Thomas N.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65
Shirley, John	"	"	"	" " "
St. Johns, Joseph	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "
Warner, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Wood, Stoughton	"	"		Discharged June 17, '62.

Sixth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Davison, Benjamin S.	Priv.	I	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Nov. 26, '62.
House, James	"	K	"	" Dec. 28, '62.
Halbert, Vernon W.	"	A	July 13, '63.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
McGlauflin, Erastus	"	I	Oct. 15, '61.	Lost in action June 29, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Dorwin, Orrin	Priv.	E	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Sept. 19, '62.
Lawyer, John	"	F	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Quirk, Edward	"	B	Sept. 15, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Bellows, Osmond F.	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Chittenden, Cassius C.	"	E	Dec. 29, '63.	" " " 28, '65.
Wiswell, John C.	"	C	March 30, '65.	" " " "
Minor, Peter	"	F	Feb. 18 '62.	Discharged Sept. 4, '62.

Ninth Regiment.

Blake, Benjamin M.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Bowditch, Josiah B.	Serg't	"	"	Reduced, mustered out June 13, '65.
Halbert, John S.	"	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant.
Lowell, Harrison	Priv.	H	"	Discharged May 19, '63.
Van Ormand, Roger W.	"	A	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 12, '65.
Stickney, Edward E.	"	B	Dec. 29, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, " Aug. 2, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Cross, John	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Casavant, Jerome B.	"	D	Sept. 19, '64.	" " "
Daniels, Noble B.	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	" " "
Davis, Hiram H.	"	"	"	" " 30, '65.
Dunbar, Norman	"	"	"	Died May 26, '63.
Hickok, Myron W.	"	F	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Howard, Edgar O.	"	"	"	" " "
Howard, Frederick W.	"	"	"	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Learnard, Alvah N.	"	I	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Learnard, Nelson	"	"	"	Deserted.
Mudgett, Edgar D.	"	"	March 4, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Mudgett, Jay O.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to vet. res. corps June 9, '64.
Naylor, Edward	"	"	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Searls, Harmon H.	"	"	"	Missing in action Oct. 12, '63.
Shepard, William S.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Watson, Charles H.	Music	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Beach, Abram K.	Priv.	K	Sept. 1, .62.	Tr. to vet. res. corps March 15, '64.
Bell, Jerome W.	"	"	"	" " "
Bellus, Manly E.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Brush, Charles H.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., pro. sergt., do. 2d lieutenant.
Buck, Julius M.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 24, '65.
Chamberlain, Benj. F.	"	"	"	" " "
Davis, Lysander I.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Driscoll, Patrick	"	"	"	" " "
Farnsworth, James C.	"	"	"	Died July 27, '64.
Hammond, Lionel	"	"	"	Transferred to vet. res. corps.
Howard, John S. 2d	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Howard, Keyes	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville Oct. 15, '64.
Hunt, Frederick S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Hunt, George	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Hunt, Henry H.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., died April 13, '63.
Hunt, Palmer	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Kenfield, Benjamin	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, Nov, 30, '63.
Kennison, David F.	"	"	"	" " March 15, '64.
Kidder, Nelson	"	"	"	Died April 8, '63.
Pierce, Stillman A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Provost, Henry	"	"	"	" " 24, 65.
Provost, Nelson	"	"	"	" " "
Robinson, George A.	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
Rowley, Calvin J.	"	"	"	Died at Raleigh N. C. April 12. '65.
Roberts, Jonathan M.	"	"	Dec. 1, '63.	Died at Andersonville Sept. 7, '64.
Shepard, Henry	"	C	Nov. 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Safford, George H.	Priv.	A	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged May 21, '64.
Spaulding, Stephen W.	"	K	"	Died Feb. 22, '63.
Thomas, Lewis	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Ufford, Page	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out May 18, '65.
Weaver, Jacob	"	"	"	Discharged May 5, '65.
			Seventeenth Rgiment.	
Burns, Chester R.	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Deserted April 9, '64.
Jordan, Albert E.	"	A	"	Died at Andersonville July 24, '64.
Kennison, Samuel J.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, missing in action Sept. 30, '64.
Minor, Lewis Jr.	"	"	"	Discharged May 29, '65.
Minor, Lewis Sr.	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Marvin, Andrew J.	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Died of wounds about June 10, '64.
Maher, James	"	"	March 28, '65.	Mustered out of service July, '65.
Naylor, Francis	"	"	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, deserted May, '64.
Parizeau, Prosper	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Seymour. John	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. D, discharged April 17, '64.
Tulley, Barney	"	K	Sept. 16, '64.	Mustered out of service June 2, '65.
Tuttle, Marvin E.	"	D	March 28, '65.	" " Aug. 7, '65.
Whitford, Cyrus H.	"	K	Sept. 14, '64.	" " June 2, '65.
Young, Lewis Jr.	"	"	March 24, '64.	Deserted Sept. 24, '64.
			First Vermont Cavalry.	
Beeman, Orvis P.	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Killed at Gettysburgh July 3, '63.
Brown, Jude	Priv.	"	"	Missing in action May 5, '64.
Hickok, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Johnson, Hiram B.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., missing in action Oct. 11, '63.
Jackson, Hiram F.	"	M	Sept. 17, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Merrill, Benson J.	"	I	Sept. 26, '62.	Died at Andersonsville Aug. 30, '64.
Ryan, Thomas G.	"	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Soule, Eguene B.	Corp.	B	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Strong, Robert	Priv.	D	Sept. 16, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Ufford, Samuel	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Yates, Edmund	Priv.	"	"	" discharged June 16, '65.
			Second Regt. U. S. S. S.	
Bliss, Waitstill	Pri.	H	Dec. 31, '61.	Diseharged Sept. 1, '62,
King, William G.	"	"	"	Died May 28, 62.
Northrup, Ezekiel B.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 13, '62.
			Third Vermont Battery.	
Bentch, Peter	Priv.		Jan. 1, '64.	Died April 21, '64.
Minor, George	"		"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Minor, Peter	"		"	" " "
			Frontier Cavalry.	
McNeal, William	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
			Veteran Reserve Corps.	
Hickok, Charles H.	Priv.			
			Unassigned Recruits.	
Drinkwine, John	Priv.		April 12, '62.	Deserted April 25, '62.
Trombly, Mitchell	"		"	" "
Vibbert, Albert N.	"		March 28, '65.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Vibbert, Nelson	"		"	" "
James, Charles	"		Sept. 14, '64.	No record since muster.

The following, by the local writer of the town history of Fairfax—written in part during the war, and the remainder after the war closed—will be of interest in explanation of, and in addition to the muster-roll herewith presented:

First Vermont Volunteers, or 3-months-men.

Edson Brigham,—not born in town.
Edson Rodgers,—a native of the town.
C. G. Tabor,—not born in town.

Second Vermont Volunteers, Co. H.

William Wells, Corp.,—born in town.
George Buck, do.
Zadock Ufford, do.
Adrian Merrill,—born in town.
Lucius Loveland,—do.
Hampton Maxfield,—do.
Alonzo Parris,—do.
Joseph Felton,—do.

Hiram Soule,—do.
Norman Dunbar,—do., discharged.
Jed Butler,—do.
Henry Meeker,—not a native of the town.
James McCarty,—do.

Wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and discharged:

George Crown,—not a native.
Survanard Blake,—do.
Alfred French,—do., discharged
Moses Hamlin,—do. do.
Caswell Dimmick,—do.
Eben Brown.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Orvis P. Beeman,—born in town.
Samuel Ufford,—do.
Mark Rodgers,—do.
William Rodgers,—do.
Eugene B. Soule,—not born in town.
Jude Brown,—do.
Hiram B. Johnson,—do.
Charles Hickok,—do.
Peter Young,—do.
Edmund Yates.

Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

Charles Warner,—not born in town.
Albert Graham,—do., went in the First.
Ed. Rodgers,—native, went in the First.
Moulton Rodgers,—native.
Henry St. Lewis,—do.
Cornelius St. Lewis,—do.
Alfred St. Lewis,—do.
Stoughton Wood,—do.
John Shirley,—not a native.
Arthur Maxfield,—native.
W. Simonds,—1st Lieut., (English.)
Orine Colby.

Sixth Vermont Volunteers.

Benjamin Davidson,—native.
Erastus McLaughlin,—not born in town.
Peter Minor.
John Lawson.

Co. H, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.

W. T. King,—native, died of fever.
E. Bradley Northrup,—not native, discharged.

Ninth Vermont Volunteers.

John S. Halbert,—native.
R. W. Van Ormand,—not born in town.
Benjamin Blake,—do.
Josiah Bowditch,—do., went in the First.

Those serving, and having served in the present war, natives of this town, but enlisted in other places:

Gen. Israel P. Richardson,—in Michigan. I have not the materials to give a sketch of his life—now with Butler's regiment in New Orleans.

Archibald Dewey,—Q. M. 1st Vt. Cavalry.
Byron Howard,—Capt. 2d Iowa.
Wm. Beeman,—1st Lieut. Co. B, Vt. Cavalry.
Wm. Loveland,—Serg't Major 5th Michigan.
Luther B. Hunt,—2d Lieut., 45th Illinois.
Sidney Hawley,—2d Serg't, 36th Illinois.
Willoughby Wells,—Curtis Horse, Minn
Noble Buck.—20th Illinois.
Vernon W. Halbert,—17th Illinois.
Henry Hitchcock,—killed at Fort Donelson.
Noyes Learned,—Co. A, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
Brainard Walker,—1st Vt. Cavalry.
Elias Smith,—do.
Osman F. Bellowa,—Fifer in the 1st.
Thomas G. Ryan,—Vt. Cavalry.

March 6, 1868. In addition to the names forwarded in my manuscript to fill the military part of the history of Fairfax, I have further to add those who went out under the last call of 300,000 volunteers.

It gives me pleasure to state, that the quota of Fairfax was filled by pure patriotism. There was no bounty paid by the town, and all who went volunteered for three years; no 9 months men.

There enlisted into Company F, 10th Regiment, recruited at Swanton, Myron W. Hickok and Edgar Howard, native of the town.

Into a company raised at St. Albans, Co. I, 10th: Norman Dunbar, Alvah Learned, Nelson Learned, Jay Mudgett, Edgar Mudgett and Charles Watson, drummer—all natives of the town of Fairfax—and Hiram Davis.

There enlisted in Fairfax, under Capt. J. R. Halbert, Manley Bellus, Henry Hunt, Frederick Hunt, Geo. Hunt, Page Ufford, Julius Buck, Charles Brush, Stephen Spaulding, Keyes Howard, John Howard, George Auldin Robinson, Stephen Chamberlin,—natives of the town, and single; also Henry Provo, Nelson Provo, Jerome Bell, David Kennison, Jacob Weaver, single men. Nelson Kidder, Palmer Hunt, James Farnsworth—natives of the town, and married. Also, Stillman Pierce, Benja. Kenfield, Lionel Hammond, Lysander Davis, Patrick Driscoll, Abraham Beech. These went into Co. K, 11th Vt. Artillery, in which company J. R. Halbert is 1st Lieut.

Benson Merrill went into Co. B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, as a recruit.

FAIRFIELD.

This company of volunteers from Fairfield, Captain George Kimball commanding, was stationed at Swanton in 1813.

George Kimball, *Capt.*	Benjamin H. Farmer,
Aaron Burr, *Lieut.*	Benjamin Ayers,
Wm. Felton, *Ensign.*	Thomas Potter,
Daniel Morse, *Sergt.*	Joseph Ladd,
James Johnson,	Reuben Brown,
William Ovitt,	Abel Johnson,
Joseph M. Potter,	Warren Chafy,
Jerimah Meacham,	Warren Danforth,
Samuel Johnson,	Allen Pratt,
Samuel W. Morris,	Philetus Sweetland,
Eli W. Bush,	Samuel Hedge,
Isaac Bigelow,	Simeon Darling,
Hiram Fassett,	Asa Ladd, Jr.,
Zebulon Leach,	John Follett,
John B. Mitchell,	Wait Hopkins,
Samuel Alford,	Samuel Corliss,
Brinton Freeman,	Nehemiah Phillips,
William Sanders,	Thomas Martin,
Jabez Keep,	Thomas Hall,
David Jewett,	David Mitchell,
Joseph Wright,	Nath'l B. Beardsley,
Abial Hibbard,	James Stone, Jr.,
John Johnson,	George Peckham,
Mathew Beach,	John Bradley,
James Canvass,	L. Lockwood,
Benjamin F. Barnes,	Lyman Leach,
Josiah Sheldon,	Hubbell Mitchell.
Ell. G. Hemenway,	

Captain Wooster's Company volunteered to go to Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, from Fairfield. This roll is not complete; it lacks about 20 names, not obtained.

Benj. Wooster, *Capt.*	O. Sherwood,
Joseph Soule,	Luther Wright,
Eli Sherwood,	Elias Sherwood,
Thomas Taylor,	Salmon Soule
Aaron Burr,	Joseph Soule,
John P. Wright,	Daniel Read,
Anson Buck,	Zotman Sherwood,
Timothy Soule,	Samuel Payne.

The town of Fairfield furnished four commissioned officers to the service in the civil war of 1861, viz.:

Hamilton S. Gilbert, captain company E, 12th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, Oct. 4, 1862, and was mustered out of service with the same, July 14, 1863.

William H. Wright, captain, was mustered in sergeant of company C, with the 5th regiment, Sept. 16, 1861, re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; was promoted 1st lieutenant and mustered, Aug. 10, 1864; captain of the company Jan. 1, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 29, 1865.

Waterman F. Corey, 1st lieutenant, and adjutant of the 3d regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, July 16, 1861, 1st lieutenant of company H; was promoted to be adjutant of the regiment, Sept. 25, 1861, and resigned July 24, 1862.

Seth W. Langdon, assistant-surgeon 17th regiment, enlisted a private in the 5th Vermont volunteers, and was mustered into service a recruit, Aug. 15, 1864, was promoted assistant-surgeon of the 17th regiment, Nov. 21, 1864, mustered as such March 11, 1865, and was mustered out of service, July 14 1865.

The roll of enlisted men of Fairfield is as follows:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Blair, Israel	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Gilbert, Hamilton S.	"	"	"	" " "
Marvin, Squire A.	"	"	"	" " "
Merrill, Romeo W.	"	"	"	" " "
Merrill, Oscar	"	"	"	" " "
Phelps, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
Reed, Ephraim S.	"	"	"	" " "
Rodgers, Joseph E.	"	"	"	" " "
Sturtevant, John H.	"	"	"	" " "

Second Regiment.

Chase, Walter	Priv.	H	June 20, '61.	Discharged March 25, '63.
Cooley, William	"	D	July 15, '63.	Died in rebel prison Nov. 23, '64.
Hogaboom, Jay	"	H	Dec. 31, '63.	Discharged April 22, '64.
Mulhulum. Wm.	"	C	Dec. 30, '63.	Absent, wounded, gen. hosp. July 15, '65.
Warren, Amos	"	"	"	Discharged March 21, '64.

Third Regiment.

Barlow, Clarence	Priv.	B	April 12, '62.	Deserted Jan. 24, '63.
Belcer, William	"	F	Jan. 5, 64.	Killed near Petersburgh June 20, '64.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Blainshaw, Joseph	Priv.	H	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds Aug. 28, '64.
Bro, Nelson	"	"	"	Trans. to Co. K, mustered out July 11, '65.
Colburn, Egbert C.	"	"	Dec. 25,'63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. K, must. out "
Leach, Edgar D.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. K, deserted Oct. 26, '64.
Mitchell, Wesley	"	"	July 16, '61.	Discharged Feb. 27, '63.
Olds, Harmon D.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. corps, must. out July 27, '64.
Provost, Antoine	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out July 11, 65.
Reed, Ephriam H.	"	B	April 12, '62.	Pro. sergt., mustered out April 22, '65.
Searles, David A.	"	H	July 16, '61.	Died Jan., 1863.
Sturges, Allen B.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 27, '64.
Sturges, Ezra B.	"	"	"	" " "
Sturges, Smith	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "
			Fourth Regiment.	
Simpson, Isaac P.	Priv.	H	Aug. 15, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out June 19, '65.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Bartle, Arthur W. W.	Priv.	C	Oct. 31, '61.	Discharged May 5, '62.
Carroll, Michael	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Carroll, Peter E.	"	"	"	In the navy, April 18, '64.
Conger, Rufus	"	"	"	Discharged July 14, '62.
Fassett, Garland	"	K	"	" Dec. 10, '61.
Fernix, Joseph	"	A	"	Killed Wilderness May 6, '64.
Finnegan, Barney	"	C	"	Killed Sav. Station June 29, '62.
Gommon, Lewis	"	A	"	Killed Wilderness May 5, '64.
Hamel, Joseph	"	"	"	Pro. corp., killed Wilderness May 5, '64.
Leach, Noah Parker	"	E	April 12, '62.	Deserted Dec. 20, '62.
Lee, Hubbell	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged, previous to 1864.
Marvin, Julius H.	Corp.	C	"	Pro sergt., mustered out March 25, '65.
Marvin, Squire A.	Priv.	"	April 12, '62.	Wounded and discharged Aug. '63.
Mitchell, George	"	A	"	Discharged Feb. 11, '63.
Nicholas, John	"	C	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 11, '65.
Nodon, Antoine	"	A	"	Deserted Oct. 28, '62.
Olds, Harmon D.	"	C	Aug. 16, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Sherwood, Homer	"	K	Sept. 16, '61.	Dropped from the rolls Sept. 17, '62.
Shortliff, Frank	"	A	April 12, '62.	Discharged June 11, '62.
Smalley, John	"	C	Sept. 16, '62.	Supposed to have been discharged.
Sturdevant, John H.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, died of wounds Aug. 2, '64.
Wright, William H.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 10 '64.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Boylin, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Nov. 22, '62.
Clarey, Patrick	"	"	"	" March 6, '62.
Forbes, William H.	"	C	Feb. 16, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Green, Joseph	"	K	Feb. 13, '65.	Absent, sick June 26, '65.
Holmes, Orrin	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 28, '62.
Maloney, Martin	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res, corps, Dec. 15, '63.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Atwell, Frank B.	Priv.	E	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Bullett, Charles B.	"	C	Feb. 22, '65.	Mustered out of service Feb. 22, '66.
Croft, John Wesley,	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Fitch, James L.	"	"	"	Died July 2, '62.
Fowler, Jacob R.	"	E	Aug. 27, '64.	Mustered out of service Aug. 1, 65.
Gardener, Thomas	"	F	Feb. 12. '62.	Re-enlisted, deserted Sept. 27, 64.
Griffin, Chauncey D.	"	"	March 1, '65.	Mustered out of service Aug. 18, '65.
Hatch, Alfred	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	" " March 14, '66.
Hatch, John E.	"	"	Feb. 28, '62.	Died Oct. 8, '62.
Kennedy John	"	D	Feb. 13, '65.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Montefoire, Joseph	"	F	Feb. 22, '65.	" " Feb. 22, '66.
McKinney, John	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Sept. 22, 62.
Noe, Joseph	"	A	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '53.
Stickney, Elroy S.	"	K	Aug. 18, '64.	Mustered out of service May 18, '65.
Teauge, Mathew M.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	" " March 14, '66.
Teauge, John	"	"	Aug 15, '64.	" " July 14, '65.
Parker, William M.	"	I	Dec. 25, '63.	Pro. sergt., mustered out March 14, '66.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Barker, Levi	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 30, '65.
Clary, Patrick	"	D	Jan. 5 '64.	" " 28, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Inglis, John	Priv.	F	Aug. 15, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Jennings, Gustavus F.	"	"	Feb. 18, '62.	" " 22, '64.
Kirk, Richard	"	I	Feb. 6, '65.	" " 28, '65.
Monahan, Samuel	"	D	Feb. 10, '65.	" " "
Phelps, Henry W.	"	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '64.
Provost, Columbus	"	"	Aug. 15, '64.	Mustered out of service June 1, '65.
Wedge, Hiram	"	I	Feb. 6, '65.	" " 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bessey, Edgar P.	Priv.	A	Aug. 11, '64.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Eldred, Warner	"	"	July 9, '62.	Deserted Oct. '62.
Finnegan, John D.	"	H	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 13, '65.
Gilley, Elbridge H.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Oct. 20, '64.
Gilley, George A.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Leach, Lucius W.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Wilcox, Julius	"	"	Aug. 11, '64.	" " "
			Tenth Regiment.	
Baraboo, John	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 22, '64.
Eldred, Stephen A.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps., must. out July 15, '65
Flood, Wooster S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Fisher, Lewis L.	"	"	"	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Gould, Hannibal H.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 22, '62.
Leach, Palmer C.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
McNany, James	"	"	"	Discharged May 8, 64.
Minor, Joseph	"	"	"	Died Aug. 16, '63.
Powell, Charles A.	"	F	"	Dis. Aug. 16, '64, for pro. in col'd troops.
Powell, Edward H.	Sergt.	"	"	Dis. by order war department, Dec. 7, '63.
Schoolcraft, Ibra	Priv.	I	"	Died Feb. 22, '64.
St. Germain, Charles	"	"	"	Died Dec. 14, '62.
St. Germain, John	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 18, '64.
Wheelock, Addison	"	"	"	Pro. corp., discharged May 12, '65.
Wheelock, Alden D.	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 10, '63.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Newton, Jason	Priv.	L	Aug, 22, '64.	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
			Twelfth Regiment.	
Belcher, James	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Brown, Herbert C.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 31 63,
Bush, Nelson H.	Priv.	E	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Dimon, Elias H.	"	"	"	Died Dec 8, '62.
Dockey, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Dorkins, Joseph	"	"	"	" " "
Enright, Thomas	"	"	"	Died May 9, '63.
Fitch, John A.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Gilbert, Levi	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Gilbert, Lyman E.	"	"	"	" " "
Hill, Edwin R.	"	"	"	" " "
Hubbell, Edgar E.	"	"	"	Discharged March 9, '63.
Hyde, William D.	"	"	"	Died June 2, '63.
Little, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Mayer, Albert	"	"	"	" " "
McColiff, William	"	"	"	Died Feb. 4, '63.
McDermot, William	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63,
McEnany, Peter	"	"	"	" " "
Merrill, Oscar J.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Mitchell, Silas	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Northrup, Julian N.	"	"	"	" " "
O'Neal William	"	"	"	Died April 21, '63.
Page, Nelson N.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Parady, Hiram J.	"	"	"	Died May 27, '63.
Rye, Edgar	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Rye, William	"	"	"	" " "
Sherwood, Ralph	"	"	"	" " "
Sturgess, Albert	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Sturgess, Noah D.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Terney, John	"	"	"	" " "
Twiggs, Bartholomew	"	"	"	" " "

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Wakeman, Walter	Priv.	E	Oct. 4th, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63
Warren, Lester J.	Corp.	E	"	" " "
Wescott, David B.	Priv.	"	"	Died April 20, '63.
Wescott, Hiram N.	"	"	"	Discharged April 25, '63.
White, Wallace W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Whitney, Isaac	"	"	"	" " "
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Bartle, Arthur W.	Corp.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. sergt., mustered out July 14, '65.
Belcher, James	Priv.	D	Feb. 22, '64.	Deserted March 8, '64.
Brown, Daniel C.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Danville, Va. Oct. 27, '64.
Brown, Merritt	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Corse George C.	"	K	Feb. 13, '65.	" " "
Doane, Henry M.	Wag'nr	A	Jan. 5, '64.	" " "
Frazier, Lav	Priv.	"	March 3, '64.	Discharged July 15, '65.
Frazier, Peter Jr.	"	D	"	Deserted March 20, '64.
Holmes, Curtis A.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, died Aug. 26, '64.
Holmes, Orrin	"	"	"	" mustered out July 14, '65.
LaRock, John	"	D	March 3, '64	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. A, must. out July 14, '65
Lee, Hubbell	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds June 3, '64.
Mitchell, Isaac	"	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Searles, Harvey E.	"	"	"	Discharged May 26, '65.
Tweedale, John W.	"	"	"	Died of wounds June 16, '64.
			First Vermont Cavalry.	
Avery, Seymour	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65
Blair, Samuel	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Oct. 26, '62.
Dane, Job R.	Wag'nr	M	Dec. 31 '62.	Died Jan. 30, '63.
Dufer, Simon	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Hall, Harmon D.	Corp.	B	"	Pro. sergt., killed Aug. 25, '64.
Hull, George J.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service March 4, '65.
Hand, John	"	L	Aug. 29, '64.	" " June 21, '65.
Merrill, Romeo W.	Priv.	K	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Dec. 12, '62.
Minor, Edgar S.	"	B	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Nailor, Edward	"	"	Aug. 20, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 21, '65.
Page, Joseph A.	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged Sept. 26, '63.
Robash, Louis	"	I	Sept. 1, '64.	Blacksmith, mustered out June 21, '65.
Sherwood, Bradford	"	K	Nov. 19 '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Sherwood, Sanford	"	"	"	" " "
St. Germain, Marshall	"	B	"	" " Feb. 6, '65.
Sturtevant, Josiah	Sadl'r	L	Sept. 29, '62.	" " June 21, '65.
Sherwood, Seth	Priv.	K	Nov. 2, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. C, must. out June 21, '65.
Shanahan, Patrick	"	L	Aug. 19, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Smalley, William	"	K	Aug. 21, '64.	Blacksmith, mustered out "
Sulham, John	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Killed at Gettysburgh July 3, '63.
			Second Regiment U. S. S. S.	
Chase Walter,	Priv.	E	Jan. 5, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. G, 4th, must. out July 13, '65.
Darling, Aquilla	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. G, 4th vols. " "
Fleury, Thomas	"	"	Jan. 5, '63.	Tr. to Co. H, 4th, in Hosp. July 13, '65.
Law, James jr.	"	"	"	" G, " mustered out "
Low, John jr.	"	"	"	Died of wounds Aug 22, '64.
Leach, Luther	"	"	Aug. 26, '64.	Tr. to Co. G, 4th, mustered out June 9, '65.
Leach, Napoleon	"	"	"	" " June 8, '65.
McGetrick, Felix W.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	" " 24, '65.
White, Wallace W.	"	"	"	" " "
Leach, Lyman B.	"	F	"	" " July 13, '65.
			Frontier Cavalry.	
Burro ·· ., Wm. A. jr.	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
			Navy.	
Minor Albert				No record.
			Unassigned Recruits.	
Clark Jacob	Priv.		Dec. 25, '63.	Deserted.
Mitchell, Wesley M.	"		Dec. 23, '63.	Deserted before leaving the State.
Symonds, William	"		Aug. 11, '64.	Mustered out of service May 28, '65.

FLETCHER.

The military record of Fletcher, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, is of little account. At that time an Independent State Company existed, having been organized in 1858. This company was known as the "Green Mountain Riflemen," and when President Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 men, many of its members responded cheerfully. Though quite a number of the men belonging to it, resided in Fairfax, its principal officers were residents of Fletcher, as were also the majority of the privates.

Captain Z. W. Strait was appointed recruiting officer and ordered to fill his company and be ready to join the 1st regiment of three months men; but before this could be done, the regiment was full and off to the war. This produced a change in the programme, for the Government at once required enlistments for three years, and many withdrew, others quickly took their places, and the company was ready to join the 2d regiment for three years. Captain Z. W. Strait being over age, was not mustered into the United States service, and William T. Burnham, of Montpelier, was mustered in captain instead.

Fletcher furnished three commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz.:

Jerome B. Case, 1st lieutenant of company H, 2d regiment Vermont volunteers, was mustered into service with his company June 20, 1861, and resigned Sept. 14, 1861.

Chester K. Leach, 1st lieutenant of company H, 2d regiment Vermont volunteers, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of the company June 20, 1861, promoted 1st lieutenant Sept. 14, 1861, and was mustered out of service June 29, 1864.

Rufus Kinsley, lieutenant in the 74th U. S. infantry (colored), was mustered into service corporal in company F, 8th Vermont volunteers Feb. 18, 1862; was detailed quartermaster for contrabands, afterwards as teacher of Freedmen, and being a practical printer, was detailed to do the printing for the regiment. His brother William in service in the same company, worked in the printing-office with him as apprentice and "devil." He re-enlisted Oct. 1, 1863, was soon after transferred and promoted lieutenant as above, and was mustered out of service in June, 1865.

Of the number of enlisted men, the local historian gives a full record and makes especial mention as follows:

Charles R. Blair, of company H, 2d regiment, 23 years of age, served 3 years without missing a roll-call, except when on duty; Charles W. Bingham, same company, who was discharged Dec. 31, 1862, on account of sickness, has not fully recovered, but is able to be in business, having graduated at Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in December, 1864; Vernon D. Rood was wounded in the thigh with canister-shot June 27, 1862, at Savage Station, taken prisoner to Richmond, Va, paroled 4 weeks later, served afterwards as ward-master in McClellan's Hospital, Hampton, Va., was transferred to vet. res. corps, Sept. 1863, and served until his term of service expired.

William W. Kinsley, 8th regiment, was severely wounded in both legs and in the back at the siege of Port Hudson, transferred to vet. res. corps, and discharged June 24, 1864, re-enlisted in the vet. res. corps August, 1864; William L. Kinsley, company F, 8th Vermont, was detailed as Assistant Q. M. to contrabands, printer with his brother, discharged June, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran in Co. H, 2d Vermont regiment, August, 1864, wounded in arm at Cedar Creek, in the head at Petersburgh, was promoted corporal and discharged; Alonzo Kinsley, Co. H, 2d regiment, wounded in the breast at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards served as hospital steward at Annapolis, Md., and was transferred to the vet. res. corps, March 15, 1864; Leroy M. Bingham of Co. H, 2d regiment, was only 16 years of age at *muster in*, and the mustering officer was surprised to find in him a lad over six feet high, and weighing 216 lbs.; he was wounded twice, once in leg and once in foot, was promoted corporal and mustered out at expiration of term of service.

The roll of enlisted men of Fletcher is as follows:

Second Regiment.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Aldrich, Caleb A.	Priv.	H	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service July 15, '65.
Bingham, Charles W.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Dec. 31, '62.
Bingham, Leroy M.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 29, '64.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Blair, Charles R.	Priv.	H	June 20,'61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
Chase, Bingham	"	"	"	" " "
Chase, Walter	"	"	"	Discharged March 25, '63.
Crown, George	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.	" June 6, '65.
Crown, Samuel	"	"	June 20, '61.	" March 25, '63.
Davis, David H.	"	"	"	Tr. to the navy, killed on western gunboat, Monroe city, June 30, '62.
Ellis, Edgar D.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Discharged March 30, '63.
Ellis, Frederick D.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	" June 12, '65.
Ellenwood, Eli	Sergt.	"	June 20, '61	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Fulton, Robert N.	Priv.	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service July 15, '65.
Griffin, Sherman	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Jan. '63.
Kinsley, Alonzo	"	"	"	" July 1, '64.
Kinsley, William L.	"	"	Aug. 22, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 19, '65.
Leach, Albert G.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Leach, William H.	"	"	"	Died at Brandy Station, Va., March 2, '64.
Metras, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 19, '65.
Montague, Edgar K.	"	"	"	" " "
Montague, Hollis R.	Music.	"	June 20, '61.	" " June 29, '64.
Parker, Sumner E.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp.,killed at Fred'ksburgh,May 3, '63.
Perkins, Lafavour C.	"	"	"	Died of injuries on Railroad Feb. 6, '64.
Rood, Vernon D.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 1, '64.
Royce, Samuel W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Riggs, Alfred	Priv.	"	Dec. 26, '63.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Robinson, George E.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. vet. res. corps, mustered out July 20,'65.
Reed, Philander W.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Died of wounds June 19, '64.
Scott, Wait	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 15, '65.
Slater, William	"	I	July 31, '63.	Pro. sergt., " "
Spaulding, Charles	"	H	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 20,'65.
Squires, Ezra W.	"	"	"	Killed in Wilderness May 5, '64.
Stowe, Charles H.	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.	Died of wounds Nov. 14, '64.
Ryan, James W.	"	D	Sept. 20, '61.	Discharged Jan. 22, '64.
			Third Regiment.	
Ryan, Patrick	Priv.	I	Aug. 7, '63.	Discharged Feb. 25, '65.
			Fourth Regiment.	
Sanderson, Cyrus M.	Priv.	I	Aug. 24, '63.	Killed at Spottsylvania May 9, '64.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Gilbault, Urzel	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Nov. 2, '62.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Braley, John	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Edwards, Austin	"	"	March 4, '65.	" " "
Reynolds, Hollis	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged April 18, '63.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Driscoll, William	Priv.	H	March 6, '65.	Mustered out of service March 6, '66.
			Eighth Regimemt.	
Case, Jerome B.	Sergt.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Died in hospital N. O. June 29, '63.
Kinsley, Rufus	Corp.	"	"	Discharged for promotion Oct. 1, '63.
Kinsley, William L.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '64.
Kinsley, William W.	"	A	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, discharged June 24,'65.
Whitney, Henry	"	F	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 28, '65.
Wood, Robert	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Fulton, Horatio P.	Priv.	H	July 9, '62.	Died in hospital, Chicago, Nov. 2, '62.
Flanders, Joshua A.	"	K	Aug. 20, '64.	Mustered out of service July 13, '65.
Lowell, Harrison	"	H	"	Discharged May 19, '63.
Lee, Henry B.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Died in hospital, Chicago, Dec. 5, '62.
Wood, Gideon	"	"	"	Discharged for wounds May 19, '63.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Taylor, John	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Feb. 15, '64.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Carroll, Michael	Priv.	H	Oct. 9, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Noonan, John	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Mustered out of service June 9 '65,

Thirteenth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bellows, Eugene	Priv.	E	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Mikevoy, John	Priv.	B	March 1, '64.	Deserted at Burlington, Vt. April '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Ellis, Cornelius W.	Priv.	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Kinsley, Silas	"	D	Sept. 26, '62.	Died in rebel prison in 1864.
Nichols, Hilkiah P.	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. F, discharged May 22, '65.
Wilkinson, George	"	I	Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Navy Volunteers.

Blake, Cyrus O.				No record.
Blake, Don W.				"

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Adams, Charles	Priv.		March '65.	Enlisted for one year.
Martin, Peter	"		"	" "
Young, Francis	"		"	" "

Unassigned Recruits.

Sheperdson, Zeno	Priv.		Draft. '63.	Discharged Sept. 23, '63.

Felix McGetrick and Aquilla Darling, residents of Fletcher, are credited to the town of Fairfield, and Thomas G. Ryan to Fairfax. William Slater was a substitute for Andrew J. Lamb, drafted.

FRANKLIN.

Six commissioned officers from the town of Franklin served in the war of 1861.

Romeo H. Start, captain of company E., 3d regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, 2d lieutenant of company H, July 16, 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant of company Nov. 23, 1861; captain of company E, Sept. 22, 1862; resigned May 19, 1863, to recruit the 3d Vermont battery from St. Albans, of which he was captain.

Orloff H. Whitney, captain company H, 13th regiment, was mustered into service adjutant of the regiment Oct. 10, 1862; promoted captain Jan. 22, 1863, and died in service June 4, 1863.

George W. Burleson, captain company C, 6th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, sergeant in company K, Sept. 16, 1861; promoted Reg. Q. M. sergeant Dec. 1, 1862; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; promoted 1st lieutenant company F, Oct. 29, 1864, transferred to C, Oct. 16, 1864 by reason of consolidation of the regiment; promoted and mustered captain of the company May 9, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 26, 1865.

Rodney C. Gates, 1st lieutenant company F, 7th regiment, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of the company with the regiment Feb. 12, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 28, 1862, and resigned May 11, 1863.

Edward L. Hibbard, 1st lieutenant company D, 13th regiment was mustered in with the regiment a private in company K, Oct. 10, 1862; promoted sergeant-major Jan. 22, 1863; 2d lieutenant company D, March 1, 1863; 1st lieutenant June 4, 1863; and was mustered out with the regiment July 21, 1863.

Carmi L. Marsh, 2d lieutenant company K, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, and resigned Feb. 17, '63.

The muster-roll of enlisted men is as follows:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Alger, Edson	Priv.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Sawyer, John Jr.	"	"	"	" " "
Sisco, Edgar F.	"	"	"	" " "
Burleson, George W.	"	C	"	" " "
Currier, George	"	"	"	" " "

Third Regiment.

Atwood, Benjamin D.	Priv.	H	July 16, '61.	Tr. to Co. K, mustered out July 11, '65.
Blair, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted, ret., dishonorably dis. June 12, '65.
Burnor, Felix	"	K	April 12, '62.	Deserted Sept. 24, '62.
Elrich, Chauncy	"	A	Aug. 19, '63.	Died Jan. 26, '64.
Maloney, Michael	"	H	July 16, '61.	Died Nov. 22, '62.
Pattin, John C.	"	"		Discharged Feb. 18, '63.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Proper, Abraham. R.	Serg't	H	July 16, '62.	Reduced to corp., must. out July 27, '64.
Ripley, Paschal P. R.	Music	K	"	Tr. to vet. res.corps, must. out July 27, '64.
Truax, George W.	Priv.	H	Jan. 22, '62.	Pro. sergt.,tr. to Co. K, must. out July 11,'65.
White, Merritt A.	"	"	July, 16' 61.	Tr. to Co. K, mustered out "
			Fifth Regiment.	
Coon, William H.	Priv.	A	Feb. 3, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
French, Creighton	Music.	C	Sept. 16, '61.	" " "
Loverin, George K.	Priv.	A	"	" " Sept. 15, '64.
Manley, Leonard K.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 2, '62.
Parker, Sidney M.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Pro. corp., discharged Feb. 22, '65.
Reynolds, Edmund	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., killed Wilderness May 5, '64.
Simpkins, Alfred A.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps April 15, '64.
Wood, Dalazon	"	"	"	Pro. corp., deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Wheeler, William E.	"	"	Feb. 3, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Burleson, George W.	Sergt.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. Q. M. sergeant, do. lieut. Co. F.
Barnum, Rodney R.	Priv.	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Betney, John	"	"	"	Died of wounds Nov. 9, '64.
Carraway, Tallus	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 15, '62.
Cartwright, Abel L.	"	I	April 12, '62.	Deserted Dec 11, '62.
Cheney, Watson	"	K	Oct. 15 '61.	Died Aug. 13, '62.
Clapper, Clark	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 26, '65.
Clow, Charles M.	Priv.	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 19, '65.
Clapper, Harrison	"	"	Aug. 27, 64.	Mustered out of service June 8, '65.
Cleveland, Dwight S.	"	"	"	" " 19,
Dawson, Miles	"	I	Oct. 15, 61.	" " 26
Dawson, William E.	"	"	"	" " "
Green, William A.	Corp.	K	"	Died of wounds July 14 '63.
Gilbert, Thomas	Priv.	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Glading, Atwood	"	"	July 13, '63.	" " 26,
Green, Manville	"	"	Feb. 13, '65.	Killed at Petersburgh April 2, '65.
Hines, Edwin J.	"	"	"	Discharged May 22, '65.
Jenno, Claphas	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Lane, John H.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 26,'65.
Maloney, William J.	"	"	Sept. 2, '64.	" " 19,
O'Here, William	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Died of wounds Nov. 23, '64.
Patten, George A.	"	"	Aug. 31, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Pomeroy, Henry C.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Pro. Q. M. sergeant, must. out June 26, '65.
Powers, Charles E.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Proper, Horace M.	"	"	"	Discharged in '64.
Spaulding, Henry	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died June 3, '62.
Tatro, Jacob	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Discharged Oct. 30, '64.
Tatro, Thomas	"	"	"	Des., ret'd, dishonorably dis. June 12, '65.
Ward, Harrison	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.
Heath, Caleb	Music.	G	"	Discharged July 25, '62.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Bell, Henry H.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, 62.	Discharged Oct. 9, '62.
Betterly, William	"	"	"	" Feb. 25, '63.
Bordo, Joseph	"	"	"	Died Nov. 15, '62.
Brittle, John	"	"	"	Deserted June 1, '62.
Coburn, Silas	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged Nov. 20, '62.
Conklin, William	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Dow, Henry W.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Glover, John	"	"	"	" June 23, '63.
Messia, Trifley	"	"	"	" 22, '63.
Patten, Harrison H.	"	"	"	" April 2, '63.
Pomeroy, Alvin T.	"	"	March 10, '62	" Feb. 25, '63,
Pomeroy, Henry	"	"	Feb. 12 '62.	" "
Sartwell, Erastus	"	"	"	" Oct. 10, '62.
Spaulding, Jared M.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Swallow, John	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '64.
Tatro, Joseph	"	"	"	" Oct. 24, '62.
Truax, Thomas	"	"	"	Died July 3, '62.
Ward, Abel S.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '64.
Yates, Philip R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Young, Alexander	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 23, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Clapper, Jacob	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 28, 65.
Dapotha, Eral	"	"	"	Mustered out of service " 22, '64.
White, Stephen M.	"	"	"	Sick in hospital Aug. 31, '64.
Wood, Xenophon W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 22, '64.

Ninth Regiment.

Parker, Emery S.	Priv	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged May 29, '65.
Young, Flavey	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.

Tenth Regiment.

Billings, Charles	Priv.	I	Dec. 23, '63.	Died July 8, '64.
Cheney, Erastus	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Chabannaux, John	"	I	Sept. 5, '64.	Deserted Jan. 24, '65.
Gorman, Edward	"	F	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
Himes, George C.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Missing June 1, '64.
Hoag, Joel L.	"	"	Dec. 23 '63.	Mustered out of service June 23, '65.
Johnson, Dawson W.	Music.	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Nov. 8, '62.
Lowe, William	Priv.	K	Dec. 23, '63.	Deserted Dec. 25, '64.
Shiney, Lewis	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged June 17, '65
Smith, William G.	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 5, '63.
Vincent, Lewis B.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Died at Danville, Va. Nov. 18, '64.

Eleventh Regiment.

Duval, Edward	Priv.	F	Dec, 12, '63.	Died in rebel prison in '64.
Manley, Leonard K.	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. A, must. out July 28,'65.

Twelfth Regiment.

Bailey, Jonathan	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Burgess, William	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Died March 24, '63.
Chadwick, Jackson	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Chamberlain, Alphonzo	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Corey, Allen	"	"	"	" " "
Gorman, Edward	"	"	"	" " "
Greenslit, Beldin A.	"	"	"	" " "
Hagan, James	"	"	"	" " "
Hibbard, Edward L.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt. major, pro. 2d lieut.
Hoag, Eli	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63
Marvin, Charles A.	"	"	"	" " "
Olmstead, Roswell	Priv.	K	"	" " "
Olmstead, William P.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Proper, George E.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Prouty, Orville H.	"	"	"	" " "
Sisco, Edgar F.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 12, '63.
Skinner, William A.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out July 21, '63.
Smith, Samuel A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Wilson, Edwin C.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Young, Richard	"	G	"	Mustered out of service "

First Vermont Cavalry.

Currier, George	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Dodge, Judson A.	"	A	Sept. 7, '64.	" " June 21, '65.
French, Samuel F.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. corp., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Hutchinson, John	"	"	Dec. 1, '61.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '64.
Hutchinson, Peter P.	"	"	Nov. 19,'61.	" " Nov. 18, '64.
Sawyer, John	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. Feb. 19, '63.
Shattuck, Deforrest E.	Priv.	"	Dec. 1, '61.	Saddler, mustered out Dec. 1, '64.
Shed, Squire	Music.	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Oct. 7, '62.
Town, Lucian G.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 21, '65.

Fifth Regiment Band.

Felton, Maynard E.			Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged April 11, '62.
Towles, Frank			"	Died Feb. 10, '62.
Towles, Buren			"	Discharged April 11, '62.

Brigade Band.

Sowles, Buren			May 26, '63.	Transferred to vet. res. corps.

Unassigned Recruits.

Green, Levi	Priv.		Feb. 13, '65.	Discharged May 12, '65.

Veteran Reserve Corps. George W. Loverin, mustered in 1864. No record.

GEORGIA.

Captain Post, of Georgia, was in service in the war of 1812, with the following soldiers from Georgia, in 1813:

Lieutenants.

Henry Gibbs,
Edmund Goodrich,

Privates.

M. Baker,
Reuben Bliss,
E. Boyden,
John Blake,
Joseph Weeks,
Harvey Colton,
A. L. Colton,
Chancy Smith,
Noah Loomis,
Amos Scott,
S. Bliss,
Abel Laflin.

The following is the list of Georgia Volunteers in 1814:

Joseph Bowker,
Jesse Post,
Willard Baker,
Jonathan Blake,
Henry McLaughlin,
Luberun Lewis,
Eli Jerome,
Levi Shepard,
Jonah Loomis,
Harvey Colron,
Thomas Pierce,
Asaph Wood,
Levi B. Shephard,
Abel Laflin,
Pelediato Critchut,
Major Post,
Gaius Hill,
Hawley Witters,
Osmand Lamb,
Ira Hinckley,
Samuel Fairbanks,
Theodore Willey,
Alvah Sabin,
Stephen Holmes,
Shivrick Holmes,
Nathaniel Bowker,
Elias Bowker,
Thomas Danter,
Elijah Baker,
Charles Baker,
Ansel Wood,
Elijah W. Wood,
David Hoar,
John Brown,
L. B. Hunt,
Henry Hunt.

The following is the roll of the 5th Company, 11th Regiment Vt. Militia, from the town of Georgia, in service on the Northern frontier, in April, 1839: time of service 18 days.

Ira Caldwell, *Captain.* W. H. Ballard, *Corp.*

Sergeants.

Ambrose Caldwell,
W. H. Witters,

Privates.

James White,
Eliphus Washburn,
Edmund B. Town,
Uriah McNall,
Roswell Goodwin,
Daniel Dinsmore,
B. L. Dinsmore,
Moses Dinsmore,
David White, jr.,
Dennison Waller,
Laban Pattee,
Albert Curtis,
Lewis Fairbanks,
Samuel Stannard,
Laban Stannard,
H. S. Danforth,
Nelson Post,
Charles B. Pino,
Chester Janes,
Cyrus Janes,
Sidney Boyden,
Quintus Colton,
Royal Cushman,
Heman Witters,
Loyal King,
Horace Manor,
Seba Boyden,
Oran Ballard,
Henry Loomis,
William Loomis,
Joseph Bushnell,
Melvin Janes,
N. H. Bogue,
Hiram Hyde,
Harmon Bafford,
Samuel Loomis,
Harmon Hill,
Eli Boyden,
Siah Rogers,
Erastus Bliss,
Orice Ballard,
E. Washburn.

There were two commissioned officers who served in the war of 1861, from the town of Georgia: George W. Robinson, 1st Lieut. of company E, 12th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, Oct. 4, 1862, and was mustered out of service with the same, July 14, '63.

Story N. Goss, assistant surgeon of the 9th regiment, was mustered into service Oct. 7, '62, and continued with the regiment until Oct. 15, 1863, when he resigned. He afterwards, and until the close of the war, served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. general hospitals at Brattleborough and Burlington, Vt.

Matthew G. Gilder, who enlisted a private in company A, 5th regiment, was promoted to be 2d Lieut. of the same, June 4, 1865; but the regiment being discharged very soon after, he was not mustered as such.

The roll of enlisted men is as follows

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bliss, Frederick F.	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Cavenaugh, James	"	"	"	" " "
Eustace, Frank B.	"	"	"	" " "
Hurlburt, Byron J.	"	A	"	" " "
Pocket, Joseph	"	C	"	" " "
Turner, Charles	"	"	"	" " "
Warner, Edward	"	"	"	" " "
Wightman, Charles A.	"	"	"	" " "
			Second Regiment.	
Ballard, Henry L.	Corp.	H	June 20, '61.	Pro. serg't, tr. to vet. res. corps Nov. 20,'63
Kinsley, Chellis	Music.	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps Dec. 1, '63.
Papin, Joseph	Priv.	"	Aug. 30, '61.	Deserted Jan. 27, '64.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Barnett, Daniel	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Gilder, Matthew G.	"	"	"	Pro. 1st sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Huntley, Henry S.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Discharged May 22, '65.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Hill, Ebenezer W.	"	K	Jan. 6, 64.	Died July 1, '64.
Laflin, Chester F.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Rye, Antoine	"	"	Jan. 6, '64.	Deserted from Brat. hospital Sept. 13, '64.
Rye, Baptiste	"	"	"	Deserted March 7, '65.
Shores, Herman W.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Died Feb. 3, '64.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Call, William	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Oct. 5, '62.
Gabree, Francis	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Died of wounds July 12, '63.
Randall, Francis H.	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Randall, Francis M.	"	"	April 12, '62.	" " April 2, '65.
Scott, John	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 29, '63.
Sherbert, Bartholomew	"	"	Sept. 15, 62.	Died of wounds Wilderness May 13, '64.
Sherbert, Louis	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died of wounds July 18, '63.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Bean, Alexander	Priv.	B	March 22, '65.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Field, Walter S.	"	F	Sept. 10, '64.	" " July 11, '65.
Tebo, David	"	B	March 22, '65.	" " " 21, '65.
Tebo, Peter	"	"	"	" " March 14. '66.
Winterburn, John	"	F	Sept. 10, '64,	" " July 14, '65.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Colton, Charles C.	Corp.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged July 14, '62.
Hurlburt, De. W. C.	"	"	"	" Aug. 15, "
Hurlburt, Byron J.	Sergt.	F	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Janes, Ezra E.	Corp.	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps March 1, '64.
King, John	Priv.	"	Jan. 6, '64.	" " must. out July 18, '65
Prentice, Charles A.	Sergt.	"	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Wright, John E.	Priv.	"	March 3, '65.	" " " 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bushnell, Augustus T.	Music.	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged May 28, '63.
Cummings, Joel W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 13, '65.
Carr, Columbus N.	Priv.	F	"	Died Nov. 29, '62.
Carr, Nelson H.	"	"	"	Deserted June 4, '63.
Clarey, Edward D.	"	A	"	Died Oct. 3, '64.
Clarey, Silas S.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Clarey, Orrin A.	"	"	June 27, '64.	Tr. to C, 5th, mustered out June 29, '65.
Clarey, Cornelius E.	"	"	Dec. 11, '63.	Mustered out of service July 11, '65.
Church, Allen	"	E	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to B, pro. corp., mustered out Dec. 1, '65
Church, Carlos	"	K	"	Tr. to C, mustered out "
Church, Joseph P.	"	E	"	Died Sept. 9, '64.
Campbell, Warner O.	"	A	Sept. 10, '64.	Tr. to A, 5th, mustered out June 19, '65.
Kiely, Patrick	"	H	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to C, mustered out Oct. 1, '65.
McGrath, George H.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Packard, Wright	"	F	"	Died Feb. 18, '63.
Pattee, David J.			"	Reg. com. sergt., discharged Nov. 20, '63.
Tuttle, Tyler	Priv.	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Died Sept, 26, '63.
Trefren, Neil	"	H	Aug. 17, '64.	Tr. to B, 11th, mustered out June 24, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Batchley, Henry D.	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Died at Danville, Va. Jan. 2, '65.
Buasia, John	"	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Darent, Louis	"	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, discharged July 14, '65.
Falkins, Henry	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Gabree, George	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 3, '65.
Gochey, David	"	I	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 25, '62.
Manley, James	Priv.	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Dec. 31, 64.
Maxfield, Lyman	"	"	"	Died Aug. 13, '64.
Smith, Ransom J.	Music.	I	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Smith, Romeo	Priv.	"	"	Killed in action Nov. 27, '63.
Smith, Samuel W.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Absent, sick June 29, '65.
Vandusen, Albert C.	"	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged June 16, '65.
Weeks, Lyman	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Loveland, Andrew S.	Priv.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Died June 17, '63.

Twelfth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Austin, Edward	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Died March 15, '63.
Baker, Charles H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Ballard, Dana L.	"	"	"	" " "
Bliss, Cyrus H.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Bliss, Fredrick K.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Boyden, William O.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 18, '62.
Burgoyne, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Burnett, James	"	"	"	" " "
Bushnell, Henry	"	"	"	Discharged March 30, '63.
Caldwell, Homer A.	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Clark, Albert W.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Clark, Edward P.	Corp,	"	"	" " "
Denton, James B.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Hadley, Warner W.	"	"	"	" " "
Jocelyn, J. Calvin	"	"	"	" " "
Kimball, Homer	"	"	"	" " "
Kimpton, Simeon L.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Martin, Oscar S.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Pettingill, Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Pierce, Willard C.	"	"	"	" " "
Prentiss, William	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Warner, Ira B.	"	"	"	" " "
Warner, William	"	"	"	" " "
Young, Lewis	"	"	"	" " "

Thirteenth Regiment.

Kezer, Oliver L.	Priv.	K	Oct. 23, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Ryan, William	"	A	Oct. 10, '62.	" " "

Seventeenth Rgiment.

Blake, Hezekiah	Music.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Aug. 3, '64.
Gabree, Peter	Priv.	B	"	Deserted from Brat. hosp., Sept. 23, '64.
Gilbert, Elicom	"	A	"	Discharged Feb. 17, '65.
Gilbert, George	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Hadley, Warner W.	"	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to A ,pro. corp., must. out July 14, '65.
Hadley, William	"	G	April 12, '65.	Mustered out July 14, '64.
Kezer, Oliver L.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Salisbury prison Jan. 27, '65.
Laflamme, Noah	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 11, '64.
Pettingill, Charles A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Raichard, James E.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 28, '64.
Rivet, Charles	"	F	April 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 8, '65.
Young, Edgar	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to vet. res, corps, must. out July 21, '65.
Young, Phineas	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Bliss, George A.	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Accidentally killed June 1, '63
Cleaveland, William H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Discharged Aug. 31, '63.
Collins, Byron	"	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Deso, Alvah	"	"	Sept. 14, '64.	" " "
Dunn, George B.	"	"	Sept. 10, '64.	Killed Appomattox ch. April 8, '65.
Eustace, Frank B.	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., must. out Nov. 4, '64.
Evarts, Reuben A.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Joslyn, Franklin B.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Andersonville July 24, '64.
Killey, Hiram M.	"	"	Sept. 8, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 21, '65.
Learnard, Noyes N. H.	Sergt.	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out Nov. 19, '64.
Libbey, Emmet J.	Priv.	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Manley, Elisha	"	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged July 28, '62.
Merritt, J. Scott	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Died of wounds July 13, '63.
Nay, George A.	"	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Rogers, William W.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Turner, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 2, '63.
Waller, Hiram L.	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Killed in battle July 9, '65.
Warren, Wesley J.	Priv.	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Third Vermont Battery.

Bullock, Henry	Priv.		Jan. 1, 64.	Died Feb. 8, '64.
Turner, Joseph J.	"		"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Tebo, George	"		Aug. 17, '64.	" " "

Volunteers in Navy.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Fountain, Israel				For 3 years.
Parker, John J.				"
Ranslow, Eugene J				1 year.
Tatro, Amede B.				"
Young, Lewis				"

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bertrand, Napoleon J.		1864.	For 1 year
Brunell, Gilbert		"	"
Brusseau, Sirrell		"	"
Carroll, Michael		"	"
Carroll, Patrick		"	"

Unassigned Recruits.

Gabree, Joseph	Priv.	Dec. 6, '63.	Deserted Dec. 8, '63.
Ryan, Michael	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Discharged Oct. 8, '64.

HIGHGATE.

The roll of Capt. Conrade Saxe's company of Highgate in service Sept. 1st 1812 is as follows:

Conrade Saxe, *Captain.*
Heman Hoit, *Lieut.*
Philip Blanchard, *ens'n*
W. Ainsworth, *Serg't.*

Privates,

George Green.
Chester Miller,
Luther Parish,
Strony Dickinson,
Philander Mitchell,
David Stickney,
Oliver Dexter,
Thomas Spalding,
Rufus Austin,
Peleg Babcock,
Samuel Bartlett,
Eldredge Bingham,
Peter Brewer,
Purchis Brown,
Nathan Cook,
John Cleveland,
Amos Clark,
John Carmon,
Henry Chappell,
James Danforth,
Charles Perry,
William Godard,
Isaac Hibbard,
Ira Huntley,
Nathaniel Johnson,
James Johnson,
Salisbury Keach,
John Laflame,
Russell Lawrence,
David Martin,
Elisha Miller,
David Moss,
Alexander Orr,
Abel Post,
Caleb Prowter,
Dennis Parker,
Roger Harny,
John Rice,
Benjamin Shattuck,
Reuben Washburn,
Asaph Wood,
William Walker,
Willard Wheeler,
Orin Weed,
E Dimond,
Phineas Washburn,
Henry Louks,
E. Sanderson,

The roll of the "Washington Rifle Company" from Highgate on duty March 31, 1839, for 19 days on the northern frontier, is as follows:

Conrad Barr, *Captain.*
Uriel D. Filemore, *Lieut*
Philo Drury,

Sergeants.

Allen Barr.

Privates.

David Sunderland,
W. M. Sunderland,
Samuel Sunderland,
Wm. H. Stinehour,
S. K. Platt,
William Fisher,
Zimri Daily,
Fredrick Fisher,
John Chappell,
Abel Carlin,
Charles Allen,
Anson Sweet,
William H. Corbin,
Ephraim Russell,
Benjamin Titus,
James Proper,
Charles R. Blake,
Godfrey Stinehour,
John Stimets,
Asa Rood,
Samuel Decker,
Charles Brown,
William Stearns,
Benjamin Peake,
William B. Allen,
Vincent Hutchins,
John H. Fairchilds,
Levi S. Fairchilds,
Horace Austin,
Leander Mason,
F. W. Spear,
Luther P. Rixford,
Luther I. Robinson,
David Sawyer,
G. N. Stinehour,
Joseph Haynes,
James Sunderland,
Hamilton Wilson,
Thomas Haynes,
Luther Herrick,
David Anderson,
Thomas Higgins,
John Chrystea jr.
Marshall N. Bisbee,
Barnard C. Jones,
Z. K. Drury,
Sanford Sanderson,
Jared Sandcrson,
William R. Hogaboom,
William Teachout,
John Hunter,
David Hunter, Jr.
David Hunter, 3d
James Hogaboom,
Henry Hall,
H. S. Eggleston,
G. G. Winter,
Dan. Watson,
N. W. Green,
John Butler,
A. Partridge,
E. Wait,
E. Haskins,
Charles Haskins,
John Shaw,
James Johnson,
John Blake.

This company was called into the service the second time during the same year.

The following is a copy of Captain Drury's militia roll:

To Colonel C. Stilphen: Sir,—Pursuant to an order from Gen. John Nason, dated at St. Albans, March 31, 1839, I called out the company under my command for the purpose

herein specified. The following is a roll of the names of those persons, and the length of time they were on duty (from 5 to 9 days.)

Abel Drury, *Captain.*
Lieutenants.
Calvin Drury,
Hanabald Skelters,
Sergeants.
Martin Lumpkins,
Mason Peak,
Alonzo Seward.
James H. Hogaboom,
Corporals.
William Cutler,
James A. Spooner,
Privates.
Jacob Brewer,
Rensaler Brewer,
James Proper,
Nicholas Miller,
G. M. Beebee,
Ashley Newell,
A. G. Cutler,
Joshua Spooner,
Josiah Winship,
Luther Stinehour,
Hiram Best,
Peter Van Allen,
John Anderson,
William Sterns,
Eldad Sterns,
Timothy Jones,
Samuel Curtis,
Lovel Barnes,
John Hogaboom,
Warren Durkee,
Daniel Farrington,
Jonathan Rice, 3d
Gabriel Carlin,
Hiram Blower,
Asa Whitcomb,
Michael Lee,
David Stinehour,
Jonathan Blodgett,
Ephraim Bessy,
James Lane,
Duncan McClany,
Harley Ricord,
John Johnson Jr.
Samuel B. Upham,
William Sloget
Merrit Ricord,
Ammond, McGee
Justin Twist,
John Proper,
Peter Carman,
John Jewet,
Liberty Wood,
Jacob Jewet,
Orange Sward,
Samuel Wood,
Paterson Teachout,
Russel Clow,
George Avrill,
Jacob Church,
Charles Jewet,
Horatio Winters,
Cyrus Thompson,
William Smith,
Edgar Smith,
Guy Hogle,
George E. Shelters,
Francis Deul,
Joshua Ripley,
Lumbara Frido,
Ezekiel Louks,
Matthew Louks,
A. C. Weaver,
Wm. R. Hogaboom,
Nelson Austin,
Samuel Hogaboom,
Cassius, P. Pierce,
William Proper,
John Pulson,
Joseph Stickney,
Nathaniel Johnson,
James Johnson,
Walter C. Stevens,
Homer Johnson,
William Stickney,
Philip Shelters,
Allen Stickney,
Robert Clark,
William Cline,
Edwin Saxe,
Luther K. Drury,
B. F. Hollenbeck,
Levi Spear,
Charles Butler,
Peter E. Brewer,
Hamilton Wilson,
Solomon Johnson,
Dawson Johnson,
John Mavil, jr.
D.G.M.Kidder,(bysub.)

Agreeable to your order the company, after drafting forty-five privates and two sergeants, were dismissed for the time being; a roll of which draft I left with you, and immediately received orders to reduce my draft to thirty men, which I accordingly did, and deposited the roll of said thirty men with George Brown, Esq., adjutant.

I am, sir, with respect, yours,

(Signed) ABEL DRURY, Com'dant 1st Co.

Tuesday, April 9, 1839.

Capt. Drury's company was again called into service during the same year, and the following is the roll of the men serving :

Abel Drury, *Captain.*
A. M. Lambkins,
1st Sergeant.
H. J. Saxe, *Sergeant.*
Privates.
Charles McCarty,
William Slogett.
Gabriel Corbin,
William Stearns,
Josiah Jones,
John Riley,
Harley Ricord,
John Turner,
John Hogaboom,
John Marvil,
James Hogaboom,
Cassius P. Pierce,
Alfred Sweet,
Justin Twist,
William Cline,
William Smith,
Noah Ricord,
George Stickney,
Lovell Barnes,
Frederick Dulback,
Hiram Blower.

Capt. Drury received for his services $14.63, and the soldiers about $4.00 each. The selectmen of the town served as commissaries of subsistence.

The number of commissioned officers from the town of Highgate, who served in the last war is six: Lawrence D. Clark, major, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, Oct. 10, '62, and resigned March 10, 1863.

Chester F. Nye, captain company F, 10th regiment, was mustered with the regiment, 1st lieutenant company F, Sept. 1, 1862; promoted and mustered captain, July 1, '64; was wounded in battle, Oct. 19, '64, and discharged in consequence, Dec. 27, '64.

Lucius Green, 1st lieutenant, company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, Oct. 15, '61, and resigned Dec. 26, '62.

John Sawyer, 1st lieutenant company B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, was mustered in with the regiment 1st sergeant of company B, Nov. 19, '61—promoted 2d lieutenant of the company, Feb. 19, '63; 1st lieut. April 1, '63, mustered out at expiration of his term of service, Nov. 18, 1864.

Willard Farrington, 1st lieutenant company C, 1st regiment of Vt. Cavalry, was mustered in sergeant of company L, Sept. 29, '62—pro-

moted 2d lieutenant, March 24, '65—1st lieut. of the company, and mustered as such, June 22, '65; transferred to company C, June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of the regiment —wounded at Appomattox Court-House, April 8, '65, and was mustered out of service Aug. 9, 1865. Upon his return to Vermont he resumed the practice of law at St. Albans, and was elected State's Attorney in September, 1868.

Elmore J. Hall, assistant surgeon 1st cavalry regiment, was mustered into service a private, with company L, Sept. 29, 62—promoted assistant surgeon, Jan. 1, '63; served for some time in the hospitals at Washington, and resigned Sept. 15, 1864.

Albert F. Nye, who served as 2d lieutenant of company F, 10th regiment, was mustered into service, corporal, Sept. 1, '62—promoted sergeant, June 5, '64—wounded severely at the battle of Cedar Creek, Sept. 22, '64—promoted 1st sergeant, May 14, '65—2d lieutenant, June 15, '65; but was mustered out of service with his regiment, as 1st sergeant, June 22, 1865.

The roll of enlisted men is as follows:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Barr, Clark	Corp.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Beebe, George A.	Priv.	H	"	" " "
Bouvier, Antoine	"	A	"	" " "
Burns, Edgar	"	"	"	" " "
Chappell, Loren	"	C	"	" " "
Church, William	"	A	"	" " "
Clark, Robert A.	"	"	"	" " "
Cowley, Frederick	"	"	"	" " "
Cummings, Oramel	"	"	"	" " "
Dragon, Frank	"	"	"	" " "
Edwards, William	"	"	"	" " "
Frink, Cornelius	"	"	"	" " "
McClusky, Barney	"	"	"	" " "
Morets, Luther	"	"	"	" " "
Nye, Chester F.	"	"	"	" " "
Pelton, Miron H.	"	"	"	" " "
Penniman, William H.	"	"	"	" " "
Sandford, Dewey	"	C	"	" " "
Smith, Levi	"	A	"	" " "
Skuls, Edwin W.	"	"	"	" " "
Smith, Hiram F.	"	"	"	" " "
Stockwell, Mathew	"	"	"	" " "
Thomson, Charles E.	"	"	"	" " "
Vaughn, George E.	"	"	"	" " "
Wooster, Henry H.	"	"	"	" " "

Third Regiment.

Hogaboom, George W.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61.	Diecharged Nov. 24, '62.

Fifth Regiment.

Banyea, Edward	Priv.	C	Oct. 31, '61.	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Banyea, Lewis	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Bovatt, Peter	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Bovatt, Charles	"	"	Jan. 12, '64.	" " June 29, '65.
Chappell, Loren	"	"	Oct. 31, '61.	" " "
Clair, Isaiah	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Cook, Samuel	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Hagen, William	Corp.	C	"	" " Sept. 15, '64.
Hill, Francis	Priv.	"	"	Discharged April 7, '63.
Hunt, James C.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Pro. corp., killed at Cold Harbor June 3, '64.
Jabott, John	"	"	Oct. 31, '61.	Discharged Dec. 22, '62.
Jones, Amos L.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. corp., discharged July 26, '65.
Lackey, Asa O.	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Deserted Feb. 7, '64.
Lambert, Joseph	"	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 10, '65.
Langdon, Loren	"	"	"	Discharged June 15, '65.
Lombard, Theodore	"	"	Sept. 16, 61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Martin, Joseph	"	"	Oct. 31, 62.	Wounded, Savage Station, dis. Dec. 15, '62.
Martin, Louis	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Martin, Joseph	"	"	Dec. 24, '63.	Tr. to vet. res. corps April 17, '64.
Mason, Alfred	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Killed, Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Oliver, William	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Died of wounds March 30, '65.
Robinson, Roswell M.	"	A	April 12, '62.	Wounded, Wilderness, died May 22, '64.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Raymond, Israel	Priv.	C	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Raymond, Marshall jr.	"	"	"	Wounded, Wilderness, died May 15, '64.
Seward, Orange	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville Aug. 2, '64.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Barr, Clark	Sergt.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Barr, George	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.
Christian, Lewis jr.	Music.	"	"	" " July 26, '65.
Elliot, James R,	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 16, '62.
Greenyea, Joseph	Priv.	"	Feb. 13, '64.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Hunter, David	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 28, '62.
Johnson, Charles	"	"	"	" March 6, '62.
Mosier, Peter	"	"	"	Died Aug. 23, '62.
Sallsbury, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 4, '62.
Sallsbury, Peter	"	"	"	" Aug. 5, '62.
Thompson, Albert L.	Music.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 1, '63.
" "	Priv.	"	Jan. 21, '64.	Pro. prin. music., must. out June 26, '65.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Allen, Benjamin	Priv.	F	Dec. 24, '63.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Allen, George B.	"	"	"	" " June 13, '65.
Butler, David	"	"	"	" " March 14, '66.
Benoit, Joseph	"	A	Feb. 12, '62.	" " "
Bordo, Emerson W.	"	F	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Bordo, Eugene	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., " "
Bouvin, Joseph	"	"	"	Discharged March 6, '63.
Burns, Edgar T.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 1st sergt., must. out March 14, '66.
Bovat, Henry	Priv.	I	Dec. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 9, '65.
Carley, Andrew A.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Nov. 2, '62.
Church, William	"	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Died Aug. 8, '65.
Edwards, William	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Forkey, David	"	I	Dec. 10, '64.	" " Dec. 9, '65.
Forkey, Edward	"	"	"	" " "
Forkey, Stubbitt	"	"	Jan. 4, 65.	" " Jan. 3, '66.
Guilgan, Horatio	"	"	"	" " July 11, '65.
Hill, Frank	"	F	Dec. 4, '63.	Died March 27, '65.
Kane, Charles O. jr.	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Oct 10, '62.
Kane, Francis O.	Music.	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Lord, Malancton B.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
McClusky, Barnard	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out March 14, '66.
McClusky, James	"	"	"	Pro. corp., " "
Magee, Elisha	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '64.
Olds, Willard	"	"	Sept. 7, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Putnam, Miles E.	"	"	Dec. 24, '63.	" " March 14, '66.
Sargeant, Abram	"	"	"	" " "
Wooster, Henry H.	Corp.	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Reduced, discharged June 12 '65.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Hunter, William	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Deserted Feb. 20, '62.
Robinson, Cephas	,,	,,	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bradley, Charles D.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Deserted Jan. 25,'63.
Castor, Lewis	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Coney, William J.	"	"	"	" " "
Hannagan, Patrick	"	C	"	Died March 2, '63.
Martin, John	"	A	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Morits, John	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 3, '62.
Sartwell, William	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Shaw, Alexander	"	"	July 9, '62.	Deserted July 17, '62.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Allen, Albert H.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 14, '64.
Cray, Carlos L.	"	"	"	Died Brandy Sta. Va. Dec. 13, '63.
Dart, George	"	"	"	Pro. corp., deserted Jan. 3, '64.
Decker, Jacob	"	"	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Flinton, Nelson	"	A	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Flinton, Harrison	"	"	July 27, '64.	" " "
Hines, Bernis W.	Corp.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 18, '62.
Hogaboom, George B.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '65.
Lambert, Newell	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 8, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Lambert, Theodore	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged April 20, '63.
Larose, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Magee, Charles T.	"	"	"	" " "
McGowan, Orcemer R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., killed at Winchester Sept. 19, '64.
Nye, Albert N.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., 2d lieut. June 15, '65.
Phelps, Thomas L.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 22, '65.
Rice, Erasmus H.	"	"	"	Wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, laid upon the field all day, discharged June 2, '65, died of consumption Feb, 12, '66.
Shepherd, Lucius	"	"	"	Arm amp'd from wounds, dis. March 18, '65.
Stimets, Horace L.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out June 28, '65.
Shaw, James jr.	"	I	Dec. 24, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Shaw, John	"	"	"	" " "
Tatro, Mitchell	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Prisoner Oct. '64, died in rebel prison.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Dyer, John	Priv.	C	Dec. 1, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, absent, sick Aug. 25, '65.
Fisher, John E.	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Hunt, John	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, pro. corp., must. out Aug. 25, '65.
McCarty, Michael	"	F	Nov. 11, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out of service Aug. 25, '65.
Robinson, John	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, " " "
Warner, Harlan L.	Priv.	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Died Feb. 14, '64.
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Best, Marcus A.	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Bovat, Peter	"	"	"	Died Feb. 19, '63.
Burns, James N.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Church William	Corp.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburgh July 3, '63.
Clark, Martin L.	Priv.	A	"	Tr. to Co. K, must. out July 21, '63.
Clark, Wellington W.	"	K	"	Discharged March 29, '63.
Dean, Burton	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.
Decker, Smith	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Elliot, John	"	"	"	Dis. Sept. 11, '63, for wounds at Gettysburgh.
Frink, Cornelius T.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Gates, Cadmus S.	"	"	"	" " "
Holloway, James	Serg't.	"	"	" " "
Hogaboom, James H.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Judkins, James			"	" " "
Keenan, Robert			"	" " "
Ladue, Isaac			"	" " "
Meigs, Henry B.			"	" " "
Pomeroy, Lorenzo L.	jr.		"	" " "
Pope, Martin			"	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Quebec, David			"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Quebec, Joseph			"	" " "
Shahey, Patrick			"	" " "
Smith, Hiram S.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Smith, Levi	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Smith, Philip R.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Sunderlin, Freeman H.	"	"	"	" " "
Sunderlin, George H.	"	"	"	" " "
Walker, James	"	"	"	" " "
Winterburn, John M.	"	"	"	" " "
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Bradley, George B.	Priv.	K	Aug. 29, '64.	Discharged Oct. 7, '64.
Brewer, Elwyn S.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out July 27, '65.
Burns, Shubel	"	"	"	Deserted March 13, '64.
Carley, Henry M.	"	"	"	Died of wounds May 16, '64.
Carley, Moses	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Carley, Peter W.	"	"	"	" " "
Church, Gilbert	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Clark, William W.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. D, died Nov. 3, '64.
Laflamme, Noah	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 11, '64.
Maloney, James	"	"	"	Died Oct. 6, '64.
Martin, Antoine	"	"	"	Killed near Welden R. R. Sept. 30, '64.
Messier, Peter	"	K	Sept. 7, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Nokes, John H.	Corp.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	" " "
Traver Peter	"	"	"	Died in rebel prison Aug. 2, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Barrows, Alphonzo,	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Barrows, William H.	"	"	"	" " "
Cowley, Fredrick	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Died in Richmond prison Oct. 27, '63.
Dragon, Francis	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Dec. 24, '62.
Drury, Albert H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Promoted sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Farrington, Willard	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2nd lieut. Feb. 9. '65.
Fosburgh, Daniel	Priv.	"	Aug. 30, '64.	Pro. hosp. steward, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Hall, Elmore J.	"	"	Sept. 29, '62.	Promoted assistant surgeon Jan. 1, '63.
Hungerford, Nelson L.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 26, '63.
Pedneau, Francis L.	B'smith	"	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Sawyer, John	Sergt.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Promoted 2nd lieut. April 1, '63.

Frontier Cavalry.

Frink Cornelius T.	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Glover, John	Priv.	In 1864.	No record.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bradley, John E.	Priv.	Dec. 24, '63.	Died Jan. 30, '64.
Casey, Thomas	"	Sept. 17, '64.	Deserted Oct. 21, '64.
Johnson, Webster	"	Sept. 16, '64.	Discharged Dec. 28 '64.
Lazonne, Peter	"	Dec. 24, '63.	Deserted.

The following named soldiers in the last war, were also residents of Highgate: Loren M. Rice, company F, 10th regiment, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek; Dewey Sanford, company F, 8th regiment, killed on flat boat above New Orleans, Sept. 12, '62; Edwin Skeels died in Danville Prison, Oct. 11, '64, and Owen Whitcomb was killed at Cold Harbor, June 1. '64.

MONTGOMERY.

The town of Montgomery furnished three commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861:

Lineus E. Sherman, captain, company A, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, 1st lieutenant, with the company, July 9, '62; promoted captain, July 4, '63, and was mustered out of service, June 13, '65.

Joseph M. Foster, 1st lieutenant, company G, 5th regiment, was mustered into service, corporal, company A, Sept. 16, '61; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; wounded May 5, '64; promoted 1st sergeant Sept. 16, '64; 1st lieutenant, company G, Jan. 2, '65, and was mustered out of service, June 29, '65.

Nelson Goodspeed, 2d lieutenant, company G., 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, Oct. 10, '62, and was mustered out Feb. 10, '63 to date Oct, 10, '62.

John W. Roberts appointed 2d lieutenant, company H, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the company, a private, July 9, '62; promoted corporal Jan. 1, '64; sergeant, March 1, '65; 1st sergeant April 12, '65; 2d lieutenant, June 13, '65; but was mustered out of service as 1st sergeant, June 13, '65.

Myron W. Bailey, although credited to the town of Richford, where he was engaged in the practice of law, when the war broke out, is a native of Montgomery. Through his exertions a large proportion of the enlistments in company H, 3d regiment, were made, and although he was not a commissioned officer, he was none the less deserving. He was mustered into service, corporal of company H, 3d regiment, July 16, '61, and received injuries in the line of duty, the following winter, which necessitated his discharge, Feb. 5, '62. His injuries were of the spinal column, and his lower limbs became totally and permanently paralyzed, which confirms him an invalid for all time. Through the opposition of some of his superior officers, his pension was delayed for a number of years; but he now obtains for total disability. He has exhibited a will and energy of a high order in contending against his misfortunes, and moves himself about with artificial supports of his own contrivance, strapped to his lower limbs, with the aid of crutches. Mr. Bailey is Judge of Probate of Franklin County, having been first elected in September 1867.

The roll of enlisted men of Montgomery is as follows:

Second Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Leatherland, Edwin W.	Priv.	D	June 20, '61.	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Clark, Joseph S.	"	B	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged Jan. 27, '65.

Third Regiment.

Searle, John E.	Priv.	H	Sept. 15, '62.	Died July 26, '64.

Fifth Regiment.

Coffin, Benjamin F.	Priv	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 29,
Combs, Seth	"	"	"	Died Nov. 7, '61.
Foster, Joseph M.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut. Co. G, Jan. 2, '65.
Fushey, Solomon	Priv.	C	"	Died Nov. 25, '61.
Haile, Charles	"	A	"	Died Dec. 25, '61.
Hendricks, Thomas C.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Larock, Silas	"	G	Oct. 7, '64.	" " June 19, '65.
Parker, George H.	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Feb. 6, '63.
Puffer, Israel E.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., killed at Wilderness May 5, '64
Wright, Amos A.	Corp.	A	"	Reduced, must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Wright, Richard R.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Wade, Smith H.	Priv.	"	March 22, '65.	" " July 15, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Caraway, Joseph	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Davis, Dexter C.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 27, '62.
Gilbert, Stephen	"	D	July 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. I, mustered out June 26, '65.
Hendrick, Elisha J.	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Jan. 19. '62.
Lackey, Jackson	"	"	"	Discharged, date unknown.
Lamphere, Philo	"	"	"	" May 24, '62.
Magogan, James	"	"	"	" Oct. 8, '62.
Mason, Michael	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Morgan, Palmer	"	"	"	Pro. corp., killed at Wilderness May 5, '64
Peck, Alphonzo	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 17, '62.
Potter, Nahum	"	"	"	Killed at Franklin's Ford June 6, '63.
Wright, Samuel A.	"	"	July 16, '63.	Tr. to V. R. C, mustered out July 21, '65 .

Seventh Regiment.

Brown, William L.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Laporte, Theophilus	"	"	"	" " "

Eighth Regiment.

Page, William B.	Priv.	A	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 28, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Barnard, William	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Bashaw, Trifley	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "
Bundy, Aaron W.	Music.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Barnis, Darius	Priv.	K	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, must. out June 19, '65.
Crook, Charles K.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Died Oct. 15, '62.
Carey, Theodore M.	"	K	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Dec. 23, '64.
Cushing, George W.	"	H	Sept. 19, '64.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Davis, Edward N.	"	A	July 9, '62.	" " "
Davis, Sylvanus A.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Davis, Samuel	"	"	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to A, 5th, mustered out June 19, '65.
Hair, William C.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Ingles, Monroe	"	"	July 9, '62.	" " June 13, '65.
Lafleur, Prieste	"	"	"	" " "
Mincen, William J.	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 30, '62.
Morgan, Hiram H.	"	K	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, 5th, must. out June 19, '65.
McAllister, Talma H.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, 5th, must. out "
Ovitt, Loyal S.	"	"	Dec. 1, '63.	Died Nov. 5, '64.
Parker, William	"	A	Sept. 19, 64.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Potter, Charles E.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 8, '64.
Roberts, John W.	"	H	"	Promoted 2nd lieut. June 13, '65.
Russell, Simeon H.	"	A	"	Died in service.
Rockwell, Artemus	"	K	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, 5th, must. out June 19, '65.
Smith, James E.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Smith, Levi T.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged April 27, '63.
Thomas, Edward G.	Music.	D	"	Deserted Jan. 1, '63.
Thomas, Sylvester	Priv.	A	"	" Dec. 26, 62.
Trowbridge, Seymour	"	"	"	Discharged May 11, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Wright, Daniel E.	Corp.	A	July 9, '62.	Reduced, mustered out June 13, '65.
Waters, William	Priv.	K	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, deserted March 9, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Brooks, Joseph	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Lapiere, Francis	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 17, '63.
Shova, Peter	"	"	"	Discharged June 17, '65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Barnard, Charles	Priv.	D	Nov. 9 '63.	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Braman, Morris D.	"	"	"	" discharged June 23, '65.
Bresette, Joseph	"	B	Dec, 12, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Frasio, Peter	"	"	"	" " Aug. 10, '65.
Jackson. Reuben	Priv.	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Jan. 2, '64.
Lackey, Edgar	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Lafountain, Joseph	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	" " "
Lambria, Peter	"	B	Dec. 12, '63.	Pro. corp., must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Laporte, Antoine	"	L	July 11, '63.	Deserted Nov. 24, '63.
Larock, John	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Pro. corp., mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Larock, Joseph	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Killed near Spottsylvania May 21, '64.
Manosh, Frank	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Deserted Aug. 25, '64.
Manosh, John jr.	"	"	Dec. 12 '63.	Died July 25, '64.
Manosh, Michael	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 12, '64.
Moore, Harding G.	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 20, '64.
Wright, Henry L.	"	B	Dec. 12, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Chaplain, Roswell A.	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Fuller, George H.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out "
Hendrick, William	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Kingsley, Albert T.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Lackey, Orange	Priv.	"	"	Died Nov. 23, '62.
Lafleur, Levi	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Lafleur, Octave	"	"	"	" " "
Rogers, Orville K.	"	"	"	Died Nov. 25, '62.
Rushford, Eleazer	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, 63.
Russell, Ira	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Russell, Solomon	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Shiner, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
Smith, Ira A.	"	"	"	" " "
Smith, Major B.	"	"	"	" " "
Trudell, Eli	"	"	"	" " "
Warner, Joseph W.	"	"	"	" " "
Woodward, Friend B.	"	"	"	" " "
Woodward, Hartford P.	"	"	"	" " "
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Bresette, Abraham	Priv.	D	March 4, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, mustered out July 14, '65.
Mason, John	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. April 27, '65.
Warner, Joseph W.	"	C	March 2, '64.	Deserted, date unknown.
			First Vermont Cavalry.	
Smith, John	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Rush, Patrick	"	F	Nov. 10, '64.	" " June 21, '65.
			Unassigned Recruit.	
Hendricks, William	Priv.		Oct. 7, '64.	Deserted, date unknown.
			Third Vermont Battery.	
Lapoint, Frederick	Priv.		Sept. 29, '63.	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.

RICHFORD.

The following is the roll of Captain Follett's company of Richford, on duty upon the Canadian Frontier in 1813:

Captain,	*Ensign,*
Martin D. Follett.	John Lewis.
Lieutenant,	*Sergeant,*
Benjamin Follett.	Andrew Farnsworth.
Privates,	B. Shaw,
Josiah W. Potter,	Josiah Randall,
Thomas Hill,	Anson Sherwood,
Nelson Brown,	Raymond Austin,
A. Fassett,	William Colton,
John Stone,	Anthony Bessey,
Benjamin Austin,	James Brown,
A. F. Stone,	Salmon Dodge,

Henry Follett, John Martin, William Rood, John Douglass,
John Flint, William Marstin, William Haskins, William Wells.
Page Gould, William Osborn, E. Bishop,
Samuel Hall, H. Palmer,
Caleb Hill, Obediah Sherwood,
Horace Gates, Luther Taylor,
Barnabas Hedge, Job Thompson,
Nathan Hedge, Moses Wallace,
Samuel Hedge, Lyman West,
Talman Hendrick, John Wright,
John Lewis, Martin D. Follett, jr.,
J. Taylor, Samuel Cooper,
R. Essex, Robert Watson,
Aaron Martin, Anson Curtis,
Chauncey Brown, Elijah Cooper,
Harris Streeter, John Thompson,
John Miller, Sanford Fay,
James Miller, Aaron Jackson,
Tolman Miller, George Town,

Richford furnished two commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861:

Edmund F. Cleaveland, 1st lieut. of Company A, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment coporal of company A, July 9, '62; promoted sergeant March 14, '63; 2d lieut., July 4, '64; 1st lieut., Dec. 29, '64; and was mustered out of service June 13, 1865;

George W. Burnell 2d lieut., company C, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment sergeant of company F, Sept. 1, '62, promoted 2d lieut., Jan. 19, '63 and was discharged Jan. 1, '64, for promotion in U. S. colored troops.

The rank and file is as follows:

Third Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bailey, Myron W.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61.	Discharged Feb. 5, '62.
Barber, Milo S.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. serg't, tr. to Co.K, must.out June 19,'65.
Blanchard, Tristian C.	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 21, '61.
Bolton, Leonard S.	"	"	"	" Jan. 24, '63.
Chatfield, William	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 22, '61.
Davis, Almiron	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.	Died Dec. 16. '62.
Davis, Austin	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. K, must. out June 19, '65.
Fay, Michael L.	"	"	July 16, '61.	Mustered out of service July 27, '64.
Mercer, George	"	"	"	Deserted July 24, '61.
Rogers, George W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't, wounded, must. out July 27, '64.
Smith, John D.	Wagon.		"	Mustered out of service "
Tondro, Peter	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Dec. 10, '62.
Wark, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 27, '64.
Williams, Mercellus D.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, mustered out "

Fifth Regiment.

Barber, Asahel	Priv.	A	Sept. 17, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Blanchard, Israel	"	"	Sept. 16, 61.	Deserted Oct. 28, '62.
Brown, John	"	C	Aug. 26, 64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Dufer, John	"	D	April 12, '62.	Died June 14, '62.
Draper, Byron	"	"	"	Died in reb.pris.of wounds rec'd June 29,'62.
Good, John W.	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Sept. 13, '63.
Graham, Leonard B.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 4, '64.
Hays, Edwin	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Died Feb. 16, '63.
Jenne, Sidney S.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Feb. 24, '63.
Judd, Luman	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 22, '65.
Miller, Hiram	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" March 2, '62.
Powers, Edward	"	C	Sept. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Blaisdell, Hartwell	Priv.	A	Aug. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Blair, Peter	"	K	Sept. 23, '63.	" " "
Bickford, Charles	"	A	Sept. 5, '64.	" " "
Davis, DeWitt C.	"	"	Feb. 21, '65.	" " June 26, '65.
Fletcher, Silas	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged April 30, '63.
Fletcher, William	Corp.	"	"	" Oct. 13, '62.
Friot, George	Priv.	A	Feb. 21, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Gross, John C.	"	"	"	" " June 26, '65.
Heath, Henry R.	"	"	Feb. 25, 65.	" " "
Kellogg, Charles P.	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	" " June 19, '65.
Kellogg, Harvey	"	"	"	" " "
Ladd, Samuel O.	"	D	July 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. I, pro. corp.,must. out June 26, '65.
Miller, Lucas	"	A	Feb. 24, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Papineau, Citra	Priv.	A	Sept. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Rogers, Daniel A.	"	F	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 11, 62.
Sears, Frank C.	"	A	Aug. 23, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Sears, Sherman W.	"	"	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Shequin, James A.	"	"	Feb. 25, '65.	" " June 26, '65.
Westover, Silas	"	"	Sept. 22, '64.	Discharged June 12, '65.
Williams, Andrew J.	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	" May 22, '65.
Woodward, Charles W.	"	K	July 16, '63.	Deserted Aug. 2, '64.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Bareau, Joseph	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Benjamin, Edward	"	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Davis, Homer C.	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63,
Davis, Leander	"	"	"	Died Nov. 21, '62.
Draper, Ellis B.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Dufer, Dana	"	"	"	Died July 2, '62.
Gilman, Artemas T.	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Goff, Gilbert L.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't, mustered out March 14, '66.
Grimes, Rufus D.	"	"	"	Died Nov. 15, '62.
Larkin, John E.	"	E	March 6, '65.	Mustered out of service March 6, '66.
Parker, Lucius R.	Sergt.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Nov. 20, '62.
Ryan, Thomas	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66
Wright, Eber	Corp.	"	"	Died Aug. 30, '62.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Barry, Charles E.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Died Nov. 1, '63.
Cleaveland Edmund F.	Corp,	"	"	Pro. 2nd lieut. July 4, '63.
Judd, Levi	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 4, '62.
Kennedy, Austin	"	"	"	Died Oct. 27, '63.
Rogers, Albert E.	"	F	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Bangs, Nathaniel A.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Deserted Aug. 3, '64.
Burke, Lawrence	"	"	"	Pro. corp., discharged June 17, '64.
Burnell, George W.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2nd lieut. Co. C, Jan. 19, '63.
Bliss, Marshall S.	Priv.	"	March 13, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Carpenter, Erastus	Sergt.	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., Feb. 15, '64.
Cassavant, Joseph	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, '63.
Downey, Charles	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out June 26, '65.
Downey, Marshall H.	"	"	"	" " July 3, '65.
Downey, Martin M.	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Doyne, Azro R.	"	"	Sept. 1 , '62.	Discharged March 23, '63.
Gibson, Johnson	"	"	"	Deserted July 24, '63.
Goff, Burritt W.	"	"	March 4, '65.	Mustered out of service May 31, '65.
Goff, James M.	"	"	March 14, '65.	" " July 10, '65.
Hamilton, Daniel P.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Hamilton, Hermon H.	"	"	"	" " "
Miner, William	"	"	"	" " "
Parker, George A.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Royce, Milo E.	Music.	"	"	Died Oct. 27, '62.
Smith, Enos W.	Priv.	"	March 8, '65.	Died June 5, '65.
Smith, James W.	"	"	March 4, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Willey, John T.	Corp.	"	Sept. 1, '61.	Deserted Jan. 5, '63.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Bannister, Francis S.	Priv.	D	Oct. 29, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Bronson, Daniel	Priv.	L	July 7, '63.	Deserted Aug. 1, '63.
Bronson, Reuben	"	"	"	" "
Colette, Richard	Priv.	I	Dec. 9, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Davis, Homer C.	Corp.	L	July 11, '63	Reduced, killed near Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Gamelin, Israel	Priv.	D	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, discharged Sept. 22, '65.
Gamelin, Thomas J.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Gilman, Artemas	"	"	Nov. 25, '63.	Discharged April 9, '64.
Leasot, Clemon	"	L	July 11, '63.	Died at Andersonville Sept. 10, '64.
Lovelette, Edmund	"	D	Nov. 25, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, died Oct. 15, '64.
Lovelette, Moses	"	"	Nov. 25, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Minor, Julius	"	"	"	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Rivers, Antoine	"	L	July 11, '63.	Died at Savannah Ga. Fall of '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Benjamin, Abram	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Blaisdell, Horace D.	"	"	"	" " "
Dwyer, John H.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Fletcher, George W.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Heath, Henry K.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Larkins, John E.	"	H	"	" " "
Lovelette, Charles	"	G	"	Discharged March 16, '63.
Lovelette, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Mack, Lewis	"	"	"	" " "
Wilson, John	"	"	"	" " "

Seventeenth Regiment.

Brown, James jr.	Priv.	G	March 22, '64.	Discharged for wounds May 27, '65.
Eldred, George W.	"	F	April 12, '64.	Died of wounds June 20, '64.
Haligan, John	"	K	Sept. 24, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, mustered out June 2, '65.
Leavitt, Lemuel	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Discharged Oct. 7, '64.
Macklin, Patrick	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted Sept. 1, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Brown, John	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Paroled prisoner, must. out May 22, '62.
Collett, Joseph	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Died at Andersonville June 15, '64.
Labree, John	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Noyes, Rufus	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged, date unknown.
Perkins, Ahira H.	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Rogers, Daniel H.	"	B	Sept. 26, '62.	" " "
Ryan, Isaac	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Promoted corp., mustered out June 21, '65.
Wadsworth, John	"	"	"	Deserted March 17, '63.
White, Abel W.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out Aug. 24, '65.

Third Vermont Battery.

Carr, Silas B.	Priv.	Jan. 1, 64.	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Heath, Ahira	"	"	" " "
Rogers, Hiram E.	"	"	" " May 13, '65.
Thomas, Parker C.	Sergt.	"	" " June 15, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Gross, Gilbert R.	Priv.	Feb. 21, '65.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Cherrier, Oliver			No record.

SHELDON.

List of soldiers who volunteered from Sheldon, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

S. Weeks, *Captain.*
Willis Northrop, *Sergt.*

Privates.

Joseph Weeks,
Daniel Sabin,
John Crissie,
Henry Follett,
Ami Fassett,
Anson Fassett,
John P. Wright,
Asahel Farnsworth,
N. Wait,
William Sturges.

Sheldon furnished six commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861:

Alfred H. Keith, captain of company K, 6th regiment, was mustered in with the regiment 2d lieutenant of the company Oct. 15, 1861; resigned Feb. 6, 1862; returned to service and mustered 2d lieutenant of the company April, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863; captain, March 8, 1863; severely wounded in shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and honorably discharged in consequence, Sept. 4, 1864.

Thomas B. Kennedy, captain company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into service private in the company Oct. 15, 1861; promoted 2d lieutenant March 18, 1863; 1st lieutenant Feb. 23, 1864; captain Oct. 1, 1864; wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged for this disability, April 25, 1865.

Charles S. Shattuck, captain and commissary of subsistence, was mustered into service a recruit for company K, 6th regiment, Sept. 30, 1862; promoted sergeant July 13, 1863; 1st lieutenant company K, Oct. 17, 1864; captain and commissary, Feb 22, 1865, and mustered out of service at the close of the war.

William White, 1st lieutenant company I, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment sergeant company I, Sept. 1 1862; promoted 1st sergeant Dec. 5, 1862; 2d lieutenant, June 1, 1864; 1st lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1864; captain of the company, June 15, 1865, but not mustered as such; wounded

June 1, 1864, and Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out of service as 1st lieutenant June 22, 1865.

Jedd P. Clark, 2d lieutenant company B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of the company Nov. 19, 1861 and resigned Nov. 17, 1862.

Miner E. Fish, 2d lieutenant of company D, 5th regiment, was mustered in sergeant of company C, Sept. 16, 1861; wounded June 29, 1862; promoted regt. commissary, serg't, Dec. 2, 1862; 2d lieutenant company K, March 28, 1863; transferred to company D, Nov. 22, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; promoted captain June 9, 1864—not mustered as such, but discharged as 2d lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1864 on account of wounds.

The roll of enlisted men is as follows:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bradley, George	Priv.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Button, William H.	"	C	"	" " "
Fish, Miner E.	"	"	"	" " "
Sullivan, John D.	"	A	"	" " "
Wells, William H.	"	C	"	" " "

Second Regiment.

Ross, Thomas C.	Priv.	G	Dec. 31, '63.	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 29, '65.

Third Regiment.

Allard, George H.	Priv.	H	July 16, '61.	Retained in service by sentence of court-martial, dis. from Co. K, Dec. 21, '64.
Flood, Benjamin F.	"	B	Sept. 17, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Gilbert, Barton	"	H	"	Died Nov. 25, '62.
Plumb, Henry	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Tr. to Co. K, sup. killed in action June 3,'64.

Fifth Regiment.

Alexander, Abram N.	Priv.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds received May 5, '64.
Bancroft, Timothy	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Wounded, discharged June 24, '65.
Bashaw, Antoine	"	A	Aug. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Bell, Richard	"	C	Sept. 16, '61.	Wounded, mustered out July 10, '65.
Button, William H.	Sergt.	A	"	Killed at Bank's Ford May 4, '63.
Callon, Patrick	Priv.	C	"	Discharged May 29, '62.
Carpenter, George L.	"	A	"	Deserted Oct. 30, '62.
Clark, James L.	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 6, '63.
Crow, Henry	"	C	April 12, '62.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 6, '64.
Day, Leighton J.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged previous to 1864.
Finson, Thomas S.	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 10, '65.
Fish, Miner E.	Sergt.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. 2d lieut. March 21, '63.
Graver, John	Priv.	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged March 16, '63.
Hines, Stephen V.	"	A	Sept. 16, 61.	Deserted Oct. 31, '62.
Husband, George	"	C	"	Wounded, pro. corp., mustered out July 10, '65.
Ingraham, Lucian S.	"	"	April 12, '62.	" tr. V. R. C. discharged Apr. 13, '65.
Jones, Amos L.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" pro. corp., discharged July 26, '65.
Lebatt, Charles	"	C	April 12, '62.	Deserted July 17, '63.
Lebatt, Daniel	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Jan. 5, '63.
Leonard, Henry	"	"	"	Died Nov. 25, '61.
Levia, Victor	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 9, '61.
Notemere, William	"	A	"	Discharged March 2, '62.
Rayea, John	"	C	Oct. 31, '61.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged March 17, '65.
Rayza, Antoine	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged June 8, '62.
Reed, Josiah	"	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out June 19, '65.
Reya, Lewis	"	C	"	Wounded, discharged April 28, '65.
Rixford, Lord W.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Sheldon, Nelson	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Wounded, mustered out June 19, '65.
Simpkins, George	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Died March 23, '62.
Smalley, Nicholas	Priv.	C	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 29, '65.
Smalley, William	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Stoughton, Alonzo	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., wounded, discharged Jan. 12, '65.
Sullivan, John D.	Wag'nr	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Tibets, John	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 6, '63.
Tracy, Adelbert	"	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Tracy, William H.	"	"	"	Discharged March 10, '65.
Whittemore Peter	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Died May, '62.
Willard, Nelson	"	"	"	In arrest for desertion June 29, '65.
Wires, William	"	C	"	Tr. to signal corps Aug. 1, '63.

Sixth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Burns, David	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Bocash, George	"	"	Dec. 11, '63.	" " "
Bocash, Lewis jr.	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	" " 19, '65.
Cabineaugh, John	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	" " "
Clark, Daniel	"	"	"	" " "
Clark, Joseph S.	"	"	Dec. 16 '63.	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Clary, Horatio	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Nov. 23, '61.
Chamberlain, John E.	"	G	July 15, '63.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 26, '65.
Dumas, David M.	"	K	Oct. 15, 61.	Discharged June 3, '62.
Keith, Cyrus R.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Pro. sergt., must. out March 2, '65.
Kennedy, Thomas B.	"	"	Oct. 15, 61.	Pro. 2d lieut. March 18. '63.
Lucia, Peter	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
McClure, John	"	"	Feb. 26 '64	Discharged April 6, '65.
McClure, Moses	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
McFeeters, John A.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet res. corps,.must. out July 15, '65.
McFeeters, Samuel	"	"	April 12, '62.	Died June 2, '62.
McDonald, William J.	"	H	March 1, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Myott, Henry J.	"	K	Aug 24, '64.	" " " 19, '65.
Odett, Lewis	"	"	Feb. 26, '64.	" " " 26, '65.
O'Neil, Richard	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Wounded, tr. to V. R. C., dis. July 14, '65.
Parker, Alexander	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Deserted Dec. 11, '62.
Richardson, Abram	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, '63.
Shattuck, Charles S.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Promoted 1st lieut. Oct. 17, '64.
Sloane, Francis	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Spaulding, Franklin	"	"	"	" July 3, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Young, Edward F.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Rice, James	"	D	Aug. 23, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
McCarty, Daniel	"	K	Jan. 24, '65.	Discharged July 30, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Collins, James	Priv.	G	Jan. 26, '65.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Johnson, James	"	"	"	Deserted June 1, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Carner, Michael	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Deserted Dec. 3, '62.
Curtis, Francis	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Dynan, Michael	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 6, '63.
Marco, Joseph	"	"	"	" Jan. 11, '63.
Murray, Joseph	"	"	"	" Jan. 28, '63.
Pelkey, Peter	"	"	"	" " "
Stoliker, Charles E.	"	"	"	" " "
Stoliker, Horatio	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 13, '65.
Sullivan, John	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 16, '62.
Webster, Burchard E.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 13, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Austin, George	Priv.	I	Aug. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
Bailey, William H.	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	" " June 22, '65.
Burt, Adolphus	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out June 22, '65.
Hines, John	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 31, '64.
Hogle, Thomas	Corp.	I	"	Pro.sergt.,tr.to V.R.C.,must.out Aug.31,'65.
Sheldon, Loyal P.	Priv.	F	"	Discharged Oct. 8, '63.
Sower, Peter	"	I	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Sower, Mike	"	"	Aug. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service "
Theberge, Joseph	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1,'64.
Vancore, Moses	"	"	"	Died March 10, '63.
Wait, Oscar E.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, 65.
White, William	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. June 1, '64.
Whittemore,Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. sergt., discharged May 12, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Dyke, George W.	Priv	L	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Johnson, Philo	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out June 21, '65.
Ryan, David	"	L	July 11, '63.	Deserted May 2, '65.
Shufelt, Richard	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Died Aug. 18, '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Mosier, Silas	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Anderson, John	Priv.	A	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted Oct. 20, '64.
Bashaw, William	"	K	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Currier, Isaac	"	"	"	" " "
Fanton, Royal B.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, deserted April 7, '64.
Longway, Clement	"	K	Aug. 27, '64.	Deserted Oct. 22, '64.
Wells, William	"	D	March 3, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Bowen, Bronson	Priv.	B	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Durkee, Loren	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	" " "
Erwin, John W.	"	"	"	Pro. Q. M. sergt., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Erwin, Charles S.	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service May 23, '65.
Erwin, George H.	"	"	Aug. 25, '64	" " June 21, 65.
Ferry, Francis E.	"	I	Aug. 27, '64.	" " "
Hurlburt, Jackson M.	Serg't	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Feb. 9, '63.
Hurlburt, John	Priv.	"	"	Discharged previous to '64.
Late, David	"	K	Aug. 25, '64.	Died Jan. 2, '65.
McFeeters, Andrew	"	L	"	Died Jan. 17, '65.
Pierce, John	"	"	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Sartwell, Leonard	"	M	Jan. 1, '63.	Tr. to 90th Penn. Regt., deserted from it.
Scott, Palmer N.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Feb. 5, '63.
Sharrow, Mitchell	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out June 21, '65.
Sharrow, George W.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. E, " Aug. 9, '65.
Webster, Truman B.	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Pro. sergt., " June 15, '65,
Wilder, Daniel F.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	" died Dec. 24, '63.
Willard, James L.	"	G	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Frontier Cavalry.

Broe, Eleazer	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, 65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
Wilder, Ellery J.	"	"	"	" " "

Unassigned Recruits.

Gurtin, Frank	Priv.	Sept. 15, '62.	Deserted Oct. '62.
Masterinon, Turnus	"	April 12, '62.	" April 25, '62.
Tibbets, Abraham	"	"	" " "
Wright, Dorastus	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Discharged Sept. 24, '64.

ST. ALBANS.

The followiug is the roll of Captain John Wires' company, which was raised at St. Albans and went into the service Nov. 30, 1813. Captain Wires was from the town of Cambridge, which was then in the County of Franklin:

John Wires, *Captain.*
Lieutenants,
Reuben Salisbury,
Elisha Smith,
Benjamin Fassett.
Ensign,
Stephen Webb.
Sergeants,
Levi Beardsley,
Benjamin R. Dodge,
John W. Drury,
Uriah Roger,
Ira Mix,
Moses Turner,
Alexander Jennings,
Gibson Savage.

Corporals,
Philetus Brookins,
William Smedley,
Lèvi Bishop,
Zenas Baker,
George Carlton.
Fife-Major,
David Goodwin.
Drum-Major,
Reuben Wellman.
Fifer,
Sam'l G. Safford.
Privates,
Stephen Angurm,
Joseph Brown,
James H. Blackman,
John Brown,
Erastus Brown,
Charles Belden, Jr.
Samuel Brevost,
Shubel Bullock,
Bradley Bliss,
C. A. Buck,
Peter Bebee,
J. W. Cheeney,
George Campbell,
Paul Cook,
Caleb Dikeman,
Daniel Drake,
Charles Davis,
Ira Dickinson,
Benjamin F. Drake,
Erastus B. Ellsworth,
John Farnham,
Humphrey Gerham,
Levi Gregory,
Philander Gregory,
Noel P. Green,
Bridgman Grout,
Jonas Hagar,
Joseph D. Halbert,
William Hodgkins,
Daniel Hunt,
Seth Hoard,
Joseph Hayward,
Ira Hawley,
William Jones,
Thomas Johnson,
Henry Johnson,
Solomon Kinsley,
Benj. A. Kingsley,
Theodore King, Jr.
Fredrick Lauflin,
Stephen Mosley,
Kingsley Mosley,
Reuben Merrill,
Daniel McCoy,
John Nichols,
Charles Abraham,
A. Palmer,
Sam. Palmer,
John Pitkins,

Russell Pitkins,	John Thomas,
William Pattison,	David S. Whitehead,
Anthony Phillips,	Paul White,
Henry Peck,	Thomas Wescox,
Daniel Perkins,	S. Wood,
Daniel Parker,	John Woodworth
Reuben Peters,	Benjamin Woodworth,
John Rumsy,	Levi Wells,
A. Richard,	William Walbridge,
Aaron Reynolds,	S. Wallerman,
David Shepard,	S. Hathaway,
Thomas Shepard,	S. Campbell,
P. H. Snow,	Isaac Kellogg,
Isaiah Smith,	Charles Kellogg,
William Smith,	Abial Pierce,
Levi Simmons,	Ezra Fisher,
Robert Simpson,	Harry Tuttle,
E. Tryon, Jr.	William Rice,
E. Tucker,	Timothy Glynn,
A. Thatcher,	Moses Mason,
H. B. Thompson,	Jeremiah Olmstead.

The following is the roll of Capt. Farnsworth's company of volunteers from St. Albans, in action at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

Captain,	Asahel Langworthy,
Sam'l H. Farnsworth.	Jonas Calkins,
Lieutenant,	George Calkins,
Daniel Dutcher.	Pierpoint Brigham,
Privates,	Caleb Green,
John Haines,	Francis Davis,
William Foster,	Orrin Davis,
Thomas Dutton,	Ira Church,
Robert Lovell,	Orrin Fisher,
Stephen Lawrence,	Freeborn Potter,
Henry Jones,	Levi Lockwood,
J. M. Blaisdell,	Sanford Gadcomb,
Orra Hall,	Josiah Newton,
Ebenezer Sanderson,	Stephen Holmes,
Mosley Potter,	Thomas Pierce,
Anson D. Prentiss,	John Dimon,
Jesse Tryon,	Moses Dimon,
Richard Sackett,	Thomas P. St. Johns,
Festus Hill,	Truman Hoyt.

The following is the roll of Capt. Conger's company from St. Albans, in service on the northern frontier, from Jan. 27th, 1838, to Feb. 28, 1838:

Captain,	*Privates.*
J. K. Conger.	H. O. Green,
Lieutenant,	O. B. Tuller,
William H. Bell.	A. D. Green,
Nelson Isham,	Nathan Dean,
Hiram Beals,	Otis Barnard,
S. G. Holyoke,	Allen Stiles,
Harry Bascomb,	George A. Pike,
M. C. Clark,	M. White,
Chester Bascomb,	Lyman Hoyt,
Henry Green,	Jerome B. Labdail,
Luther A. Green,	E. A. Smith,
W. Williams,	Allen M. Sargant,
A. S. Mears,	Lawrence R. Brainerd,
Henry Beals,	Rodney Whittemore,
Shephard Burnham,	F. C. Bell,
Eben Burnham,	Cyrus R. Deouse,
Joseph Woodworth,	J. C. Curtis,
H. A. Green.	A. H. Fuller,
N. A. Draper,	E. F. West,
J. G. Clark,	Myron G. Hickok,
Charles Clark,	Seymour Egleston,
J. D. Dean,	Horace D. Hickok.

The following is the roll of Captain Victor Atwood's company, of St. Albans, on duty from April 5, 1839, to April 21, 1839:

Captain,	George Pike,
Victor Atwood.	Josiah Reynolds,
Privates,	A. B. Lasell,
George P. Conger,	Charles H. Hall,
G. W. Brown,	J. H. Brooks,
John McClure,	H. B. Foster,
A. G. Tarleton,	H. Bradford,
Jeptha Bradley,	C. Jewell,
C. Stilphen,	C. Durkee,
John S. Soule,	A. Ladd,
Ancil D. Holdridge,	H. Ainsworth,
C. C. Burton,	G. E. Daniels,
Elias Buswell,	S. Soule,
H. S. Egleston,	A. D. Prenople,
J. S. Brigham,	D. McClure,
B. F. Sias,	Theodore W. Smith,
A. S. Burton,	P. C. Palmer,
B. F. Tuller,	E. S. Brooks,
Calvin Tilton,	A. Green,
Elijah Curtis,	M. A. Ballou,
David Newton,	A. W. Brooks,
S. Collins,	J. P. Adams,
Ralph Lasell,	Otis Hayward.

General Nason's monthly statement, for April, 1839, of troops in service under him, is as follows:

Brigadier-General John Nason,	18	days,	$135.00
Colonel Cornelius Stilphen,	14	"	35.00
Brigadier Major J. Bradley,	10	"	16.34
General's Aid A. G. Tarleton,	10	"	13.34
Adjutant G. W. Brown,	14	"	18.67
6 Captains,	67	"	89.34
3 1st Lieutenants,	32	"	32.00
3 2d "	32	"	26.67
5 1st Sergeants,	65	"	32.50
12 Sergeants,	117	"	46.80
9 Corporals,	93	"	24.83

293 Privates, - . -	2574 "	514.79
Brigadier Generals travel, -	18 miles,	6.75
Colonel, - - -	15 "	1.87
Privates, - . -	2953 "	21.04
Colonel, clothing and subsistence,		14.00
Brigadier Major " "		10.00
Generals Aids " "		10.00
Adjutants, " "		14.00
Privates, clothing at $2.00 per month,		387.09
		$1,450.03

Luther B. Hunt and 2 other selectmen of St. Albans, acting com. sergt's of purchases, received pay for 24 days; and Aaron S. Beeman and L. Hawley, selectmen of Fairfax, received pay for 20 days, at the same time.

The brigadier-general received pay at the rate of 225 dollars per month, colonel 75, brigadier-major 50, general's aids, adjutant and captains 40, first lieutenants 30, second lieutenants 25, first sergeants 15, sergeants 12, corporals 8 and privates 6.

St. Albans was among the few fortunate towns in the State, which, regardless of the great and general disfavor in which military organizations were held at the time, had a well disciplined military company at the breaking out of the war of 1861, styled the "Ransom Guards." In response to the President's call for the first 75,000 men, this company was mustered into the United States service, as company C, of the first Vermont volunteer regiment, May 2, 1861, and left immediately for the rebellious States. In recruiting the company, the members were not confined to St. Albans, but the efficiency and general character of the men may be discovered on the rolls of the several towns in the County, in the material which was furnished in officering the army afterwards.

St. Albans furnished 37 commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, as follows:

Brevet major general, George J. Stannard, attained to the highest rank among the volunteer soldiers of Vermont; see sketch by lieutenant Geo. Grenville Benedict, of Burlington, who at one time was a member of his staff—page 385.

Charles G. Chandler, lieutenant-colonel 10th regiment Vermont Volunteers, went out in service first as sergeant-major of the 1st regiment of 3 months men, May 2, '61; was promoted captain of company C, May 24, '61, and was mustered out of service with the regiment, Aug. 15, '61. He was again mustered into service with the 5th regiment, captain of company A, Sept. 16, '61, and resigned May 1, '62. Returning home he recruited company I, 10th regiment, was mustered in captain of the company, Sept. 1, '62; promoted major Nov. 20, '62; lieutenant-colonel June 6, '64; dishonorably discharged Dec. 24, '64. At the annual re-union of the returned officers and soldiers of the 10th regiment, held at Waterbury October 1868, resolutions of disapproval of the manner of this discharge, were passed unanimously, and a like request made that an honorable record should be made in accordance with the facts.

George G. Hunt, captain of company C, 1st regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and mustered out May 9, '61.

Thomas F. House, captain, company H, 3d regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment July 16, '61, and resigned Oct. 16, '62.

George B. Conger, captain of company B, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Nov. 19, '61, and resigned Sept. 12, '62.

Hiram E. Perkins, captain, company F, 8th regiment, first served as 1st lieutenant, of company C, 1st regiment, during its term of service. He was mustered in captain of company F, 8th regiment, Feb. 18, '62, and discharged for promotion in U. S. colored troops, May 31, '63.

Alonzo R. Hurlburt, captain company A, 5th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 1st lieutenant, company A, Sept. 16, '61; promoted captain June 15, '62, died June 9, '64, in Armory Square Hospital, Washington D. C., of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, '64.

Henry C. Parsons, captain, company L, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company, Sept. 29, '62; wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh July 3, '63, and honorably discharged in consequence thereof, Jan. 4, '64.

William M. Beeman, captain company B, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company Nov. 19, '61; promoted captain Oct. 30, '62; taken prisoner in battle Oct. 11, '63, suffered in rebel prisons until the next summer when he was paroled; with impaired health, he did not return again to service but was mustered out Dec. 17, '64.

Sidney S. Brigham, captain, company H, 3d regiment, was mustered into service 1st sergeant of company H, July 16, '61, promoted 2d lieutenant company A, Aug. 15, '61; transferred to company H, Oct. 26, '61; pro-

moted 1st lieutenant Sept. 22, '62; captain, Jan. 15, '63; mustered out of service July 27, '64.

Louis McD. Smith, captain company E, 5th regiment, was mustered in 2d lieutenant company A, Sept. 16, '61; promoted 1st lieutenant June 15, '62; wounded June 29, '62; captain company A, May 24, '63; major Aug. 4, '64, but not mustered as such; mustered out of service as captain Sept. 15, '64.

Daniel S. Foster, captain company F, 8th regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company, Feb. 18, '62; promoted captain, June 1, '63; mustered out of service, June 22, '64.

Romeo H. Start, captain 3d Vt. battery light artillery, was mustered into service with his battery, Jan. 1, '64, and mustered out June 15, '65. Captain Start served first as an officer in the 3d Vermont Infantry for nearly 2 years, from the town of Franklin, where he was engaged in the practice of law when the war broke out. At the close of the war he resumed his profession in Burlington, and was appointed deputy collector of customs at Burlington in 1867. His native town is Bakersfield.

John W. Newton, 1st lieut., company L, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company, Sept. 29, '62 promoted captain, Jan. 5, 64; was not mustered as such, but resigned and was honorably discharged as 1st lieutenant, Feb. 27, '64.

Chas. D. Bogue, 1st lieutenant company C, 10th regiment, was mustered into service 1st sergeant of company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant company C, Nov. 8, '62; 1st lieutenant Jan. 19, '63, and was mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Erastus W. Jewett, 1st lieutenant, company A, 9th regimeut, was mustered in 2d lieutenant July 9, '62; promoted 1st lieutenant July 4, '63, and resigned Nov. 21, '64.

Joshua P. Sawyer, of Hydepark, 1st lieutenant of company C, 2d regiment, was mustered into service sergeant of company H, June 20, '61; promoted 2d lieutenant Jan. 5, '62; 1st lieutenant company C, Oct. 6, '63; wounded May 5, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '64.

Silas H. Lewis jr. 1st lieutenant, company D, 10th regiment, was mustered in sergeant in company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st sergeant June 1, '64; 2d lieutenant company F, July 1, '64: 1st lieutenant company D, Nov. 30, '64; brevet captain April 2, '65, for gallantry in the assault on Petersburgh April 2, '65; mustered out of service June 22, '65.

William R. Hoyt, 1st lieutenant, company A, 10th regiment, was mustered in a recruit in company I, Sept. 23, '63; promoted corporal Feb. 26, '64; sergeant Aug. 31, '64; sergeant-major Feb. 9, '65; 2d lieutenant company C, Feb. 26, '65; 1st lieutenant company A, April 14, '65; mustered out of service June 29, '65. He studied law with Bailey and Davis at St. Albans, and was admitted to practice in 1867.

Walter H. Burbank, 1st lieutenant, company A, cavalry regiment, was mustered in private in company L, Sept. 29, '62; promoted company Q. M. sergeant March 1, '64, wounded June 22, '64; promoted 2d lieutenant company A, March 23, '65; 1st lieutenant May 25, '65; mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Nathan L. Skinner, 1st lieutenant, company F, 7th regiment, was mustered into service private in the company Feb. 12, '62; promoted corporal Oct. 30, '62; sergeant April 1, '63; re-enlisted Feb. 17, '64; promoted 1st sergeant July 6, '65; 1st lieutenant Jan. 28, '66; mustered out of service March 14, '66.

Freeborn E. Bell, 2d lieutenant, company C, 1st regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and mustered out with the same Aug. 15, '61.

Carter H. Nason, 2d lieutenant, company F, 8th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Feb. 18, '62, and dismissed the service June 2, '63.

Isaac Farnsworth, 2d lieutenant, company A, 5th regiment, was mustered in private in company D, 5th regiment Sept. 16, '61; promoted regimental Q. M. sergeant Nov. 2, '61; 2d lieutenant company A, Aug. 2, '62; resigned Oct. 19, '62.

Ernest C. Colby, 2d lieutenant, company I, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Sept. 1, '62 and resigned Jan. 16, '63.

George H. Kittredge, 2d lieutenant, company E, 12th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 4, '62 and out with the same July 14, '63.

Henry Gilmore, 2d lieutenant company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into service with the company Jan. 5, '64; severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania May 12, '64; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 22, '64, and captain Nov. 1, '64; was not mustered as such but

resigned and was honorably discharged as 2d lieutenant May 13, '65 for wounds received at Spottsylvania.

F. Stewart Strannahan, 2d lieutenant, company L, cavalry regiment, was mustered in 1st sergeant of the company Sept. 29, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant March 1, '64; 1st lieutenant Feb. 28, '64; not mustered as such but resigned and was honorably discharged as 2d lieutenant, Aug. 28, '64.

Franklin R. Carpenter, 2d lieutenant, company F, 8th regiment, was mustered into service, corporal in the company, Feb. 18, '62; re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; wounded Oct. 19, '64; promoted 2d lieutenant March 28, '65 and was mustered out of service June 28, '65.

Austin W. Fuller, 2d lieutenant, company K, 10th regiment, was mustered into service sergeant in company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted regimental commissary sergeant Jan. 19, '63; 2d lieutenant company K, July 1, '64; wounded severely Oct. 19, '64 and honorably discharged, in consequence, Dec. 15, '64.

Roswell C. Vaughn, captain and commissary subsistence U. S Vols., was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of Captain Start's battery, Jan. 1, '64, and was promoted captain and commissary of subsistence July 2, '64.

Charles H. Reynolds, captain, and A. Q. M. U. S. volunteers, was mustered into service private in company I, 10th regiment Sept. 1, '62; promoted regimental Q. M. sergeant Jan. 1, '63; quartermaster 10th regiment June 27, '64; captain and A. Q. M. Dec. 12, '64; mustered out of service at the close of the war.

Aldis O. Brainerd, quartermaster, 5th regiment, was mustered in, with the regiment, Sept. 16, '61, and resigned May 28, '62.

Herbert Brainerd, quartermaster, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service Q. M. sergeant of company L, Sept. 29, '62; promoted regimental Q. M. sergeant Sept. 1, '63; quartermaster of the regiment May 3, '64, and resigned July 26, '64.

Charles W. Wheeler, quartermaster, 10th regiment, was mustered into service private in company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted corporal Jan. 3, '63; 1st sergeant July 4, '64; 2d lieutenant Aug. 9, '64; wounded Oct. 19, '64; promoted 1st lieutenant company K, Feb. 26, '65; quartermaster May 13, '65, and was mustered out of service June 28, '65.

Rollin C. M. Woodward, surgeon, 6th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 15, '61, and was discharged from service two weeks later, for disability.

Horace P. Hall, assistant surgeon, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment July 9, '62, and resigned March 13, '63.

Darwin K. Gilson was mustered in sergeant in company I, 10th regiment, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st sergeant, Feb. 26, '65; 2d lieutenant, Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieutenant, June 15, '65; was not mustered as such, but was mustered out of service as 1st sergeant, June 22, '65. He was soon after appointed inspector of customs at St. Albans; and postal clerk on the railroad cars, between St. Albans and Ogdensburgh, in June 1868.

George Church was mustered into service corporal in company I, 10th regiment, Sept. 1, '62; promoted sergeant June 1, '64; sergeant-major, Feb. 26, '65; 2d lieutenant, company I, June 15, '65; mustered out of service as sergeant-major, June 22, '65.

William H. Eastman was mustered into service, commissary sergeant of company L, 1st Vermont cavalry, Sept. 29, '62; promoted regimental commissary sergeant, Aug. 31, '64; regimental commissary June 4, '65; but was mustered out of service as regimental commissary sergeant, June 21, '65.

The muster roll of enlisted men of St. Albans, is as follows;

First Regiment.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Batron, Napoleon	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Blanchard, Osgood	"	"	"	" " "
Bradley, Charles H.	Priv.	C	"	" " "
Brigham, Edmund	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Byrnes, Thomas	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Carl, Nelson E.	"	"	"	" " "
Conger, Warren W.	"	A	"	" " "
Cook, Charles M.	"	"	"	" " "
Doty, Morgan A.	Corp.	C	"	" " "
Duclos, Henry P.	"	"	"	" " "
Foster, Daniel S.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Garvin, William W.	"	A	"	" " "

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Gilmore, Henry	Sergt.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 25, '61.
Green, Luther A.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Green, Lester B.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Green, Sydney T.	"	"	"	" " "
Harris, Aaron B.	"	"	"	" " "
Hurlburt, Alonzo R.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Hurst, Stephen	Priv.	A	"	Deserted May 11, '61
Kittredge, George H.	Sergt.	C	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Livingston, William H.	"	"	"	" " "
McCarroll, Robert	Priv.	"	"	" " "
McCluskey, Charles A.	"	"	"	" " "
McGowan, John C.	"	"	"	" " "
Mitchell, Theron	"	"	"	" " "
Mitchell, Diamond B.	"	A	"	" " "
Miller, Andrew E.	"	C	"	" " "
Morton, Edward A.	"	"	"	" " "
Moss, John W.	"	"	"	" " "
Nason, Carter H.	"	"	"	" " "
O'Brian, Daniel	"	"	"	" " "
Parsons, John H.	"	"	"	" " "
Perkins, Jesse B.	"	"	"	" " "
Roberts, George W.	"	"	"	" " "
Smith, Louis McD.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Stickney, Brainerd H.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Stiles, Lucius G.	"	"	"	" " "
Stevens, Andrew	"	"	"	" " "
Stone, Lawrence	"	"	"	" " "
Stone, John	"	"	"	" " "
Washburn, Anson W.	"	A	"	" " "
Welchman, William	"	C	"	" " "
Wright, Allen	"	"	"	" " "
			Second Regiment.	
Clair, Harrison	Priv.	C	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted before joining regiment.
Green, Orlando R.	"	G	June 20, '61.	Discharged Dec. 15, '62.
Kneeland, James	"	H	Dec. 31, '63.	Deserted Aug. 3, '64.
Labell, Charles	"	B	Dec. 30, '63.	" Sept. 24, '64.
McDonald, William	"	C	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted before joining regiment.
Ryan, James	"	G	June 20, '61.	Died May 12, '63.
Sawyer, Joshua P.	Sergt.	H	"	Pro. 2d lieutenant Jan. 5, '62.
			Third Regiment.	
Bush, Sidney J.	Priv.	H	July 16, '61.	Died Sept. 23, '62.
Bergin, Michael	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out July 27, '64.
Draper, Isaac H.	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 8, '62.
Garvin, Evelyn F.	"	"	"	" April 17, '62.
Howe, Charles E. W.	Corp.	"	"	" date unknown.
Kegan, Michael	Priv.	C	Aug. 24, '64.	Deserted Oct. '64.
Kelley, Peter	"	"	"	" " "
Oliver, Clark	"	G	Aug. 15, '63.	Tr. to Co. I, must. out July 11, '65.
			Fourth Regiment.	
Alix, Hypolite	Priv.	I	May 11, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out July 13, '65.
Burnham, Charles	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Supposed he died prisoner in '64.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Carle, Nelson E.	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., must. out June 29, '65.
Curtis, George L.	Priv.	"	"	Deserted June 29, '62.
Coyne, James	"	H	Jan. 6, '64.	Discharged Jan. 1, '65.
Darwin, Charles S.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Oct. 18, '62.
Dewey, Peter	"	C	Oct. 31, '61.	" July 17, '63.
Farnsworth, Isaac	"	D	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. 2d lieutenant, Co. A, Aug. 2, '62.
Fegrett, Adolphus	"	H	Aug. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Hurst, Stephen	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" " 29, '65.
Kennedy, John	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
Keenan, Edward	"	H	Dec. 29, '63.	Died May 4, '64, of wounds at Wilderness.
Lesseur, Zeba	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, 61.	Pro. sergt., tr. to V. R. C. March 15, '64.
Leavenworth, Seth A.	Priv.	F	Jan. 5, '64.	Discharged May 14, '65.
Morton, Edward A.	"	A	April 12, '62.	Pro. sergt., discharged April 22, '65.
Parker, William	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 30, '62.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Puffer, Asahel	Priv.	A	March 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Ray, Israel	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Rich, Charles	"	"	Jan. 6, '64.	" June 7, '65.
Stiles, George B.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Willett, Lewis	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 12, '62.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Burns, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged May 12, '62.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	"	"	"	Discharged, date unknown.
Green, Warren W.	"	B	July 15, '63.	Deserted, ret., dishon'bly dis. June 12, '65.
Irish, Jed	"	A	"	" July 26, '64.
Lawrence, Edward	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Oct. 8, '62.
Sanborn, Jeremiah H.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged Sept. 7, '63.
Sears, Oscar H.	"	E	July 15, '63.	Tr. to Co. K, dis. for wounds Oct. 28, '25.
Taylor, Francis B.	"	D	"	" I, must. out June 26, '65.
Vernal, Harmon	"	A	"	Pro. corp., " "
			Seventh Regiment.	
Brooks, Delos F.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Drummer, mustered out March 14, '66.
Brooks, Royce	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Bushey, Charles	Priv.	K	Jan. 5, '64.	" " May 18, '65.
Bushey, Oliver jr	"	"	"	Absent, sick Dec. 18, '64.
Bunkley, John J.	"	E	July 28, '64.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Casey, John	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out "
Champeau, Joseph	"	"	"	Discharged for wounds June 14, '65.
Collins, Alvin D.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out March 14, '66.
Conner, Martin V. B.	"	"	"	Died Aug. 31, '62.
Constantien, Supliant	"	K	Jan. 5, '64.	" Oct. 16, '64.
Dewey, John	"	"	"	" "
Malasso, Peter	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 18,'65.
Mitchell, Eli B.	Wag'nr	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died June 12, '62.
McIntyre, James P.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Reno, Alfred	"	K	Jan. 5, '64.	Deserted Aug. 1, '64.
Skinner, Nathan L.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Promoted 1st lieut. Jan. 28, '66.
Schryer, George	"	I	Jan. 4, '64.	Died Oct. 25, '64.
Schryer, Warren,	"	"	"	" June 6, '65.
Wooster, Benjamin H.	"	F	"	" Sept. 28, '64.
Webber, Elijah P.	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out March 14, '66.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Allard, Peter	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 30, '64.
Bertrand, Napoleon	"	"	"	" " 22, '64.
Bertrand, Napoleon jr.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Brusso, Lovell	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, Feb. 8, '64.
Carpenter, Franklin R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. March 28, '64.
Carroll, Michael	Priv.	F	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Church, William T.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Demour, Charles	Priv.	"	"	Tr. to veteran reserve corps.
Ducharme, Edward	"	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson May 27, '63.
Duling, John	"	"	"	Promoted corporal, died March 24, '65
Fairfield, George W.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 14, '63.
Faneuf, George N.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out June 28, '65.
Forbes, Francis	"	D	Jan. 4, 64.	Mustered out of service "
Forbes, Robert	"	"	"	" " "
Garvin, Henry H.	Music.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged May 20, '63.
Goddard, Elisha A.	Priv.	"	"	Died June 26, '62.
Goff, James	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
Green, Luther A.	"	H	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Larmi, David	"	D	Sept. 2, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
McClusky, Charles A.	Corp.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Reduced, mustered out June 22, '65.
McCauley, John W.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Mitchell, Diamond B.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 17, '65.
Moss, John W.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '63.
Myers, George	"	"	"	Died March 8, '64.
Pareau, Andrew	"	"	Jan. 4, 64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Patnow, Peter	"	"	Feb. 18, '62.	Deserted March 5, '62.
Rowley, William H.	"	"	"	Taken prisoner, joined reb. service Jan. '65
Smith, George G.	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
Stickney, Elvy J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Stone, Lawrence	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged Feb. 22, '63.
Sweeney, Joseph jr.	"	D	June 4, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Watson, Levi	"	"	"	" " "
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bartlett, Joseph G.	Priv.	A	Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out of service July 16, '65.
Eaton, Edgar L.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Discharged Nov. 6, '62.
Hearren, James	"	D	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out July 16, '65.
Lario, Leander	"	A	July 9, '62.	Pro. sergt., " June 13, '65.
Massi, Isaiah	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 3, '62.
Massi, John	"	"	"	Deserted, returned, des. from arrest June '65.
Nary, John	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 30, '62.
Shelley, William	"	"	"	" Jan. 11, '63.
Touchet, Louis	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	" Dec. 29, '64.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Bates, Edward E.	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Bates, William	"	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Bogue, Charles D.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant Nov. 8, '62.
Brown, William P.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out June 22, '65.
Carpenter, John W.	Corp.	"	"	" died of wounds June 15, '64.
Cavanagh, Michael	Priv	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Church, George	"	"	"	Pro. sergt. maj., must. out "
Crady, Peter W.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out June 24, '65.
Cross, John	"	"	"	" " " July 17, '65.
Curtis, William	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 6, '63.
Cornell, Joseph R.	"	"	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Daniels, Allen E.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '62.
Davis, Benjamin B.	"	"	"	Died in Richmond prison Dec. 9, '63.
Dunn, John	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '65.
Delaney, Francis	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Folsom, Alvin J.	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	" " 22,
Fuller, Austin J.	Sergt.	I	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant July 1, '64.
Garvin, William W.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, died March 7, '65.
Gilson, Darwin K.	Sergt	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant Feb. 9, '65.
Hackett, Felix	Priv.	"	"	Died Jan. 16, '63.
Hopkins, Stephen D.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged for wounds Feb. 22, '65.
Hoyt, William R.	Priv.	"	Oct. 9, '63.	Promoted 2d lieutenant Feb. 25, '65.
Kelley, William	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Lavelle, Charles	"	"	"	Died Feb. 19, '63.
Lawrence, David	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 16, '64.
Lewis, Silas H. jr.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant Co. F, July 1, '64.
McDougal, Ranald	Priv.	F	"	Tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Powers, Orrin S.	"	I	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Reynolds, Charles H.	"	"	"	Pro. quartermaster June 27, '64.
Sexton, DeWitt B.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Smith, James T.	"	"	"	" " "
Stevens, Andrew	Corp.	"	"	Red., killed at Cold Harbor April 2, '64.
Skeels, Edwin W.	Priv.	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Died in Danville prison Oct. 11, '64.
Wheeler, Charles W.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. quartermaster May 13, '65.
Williams, Gideon D.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 17, '65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Austin, George	Priv.	D	Jan. 4, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Bird, Daniel	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Mustered out of service "
Davis, Willard M.	"	K	Aug. 18, '64.	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Guyott, Albert	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.
Lacroix, Francis	"	G	Dec. 17, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out "
Lacy, Joseph	Corp.	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, reduced, must. out Aug. 27, '65.
McClure, William D.	Priv.	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Discharged April 9, '64.
McIntyre, Matthias	"	G	Dec. 11, '63.	Deserted June 11, '65.
Pettingill, Henry H.	"	B	Oct. 9, '63.	Discharged May 17, '65.
Plant, Peter,	"	G	Dec. 17, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Wilson, William jr.	"	D	Jan. 4, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, " "
			Twelfth Regiment.	
Anderson, Hiram	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Brainerd, Wilson	"	"	"	" " "
Brooks, Elisha J.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Busha, Charles	Priv.	"	"	" " "

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bussey, Oliver	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Camil, Frank	Music.	"	"	" " "
Corliss, Martin J.	Wag'nr	"	"	" " "
Coutermarsh, Bartama	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Davis, James P.	"	"	"	" " "
Dewey, John	"	"	"	" " "
Dubois, Aurel	"	"	"	" " "
Follan, Thomas	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Gardner, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Hunt, Luther B. jr.	"	"	"	" " "
Londre, Charles	"	"	"	" " "
Millington, William H.	"	"	"	" " "
Patterson, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
Shambo, Joseph	"	"	"	" " "
Tracy, Elisha D.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Tracy, Norman S.	Pri.	"	"	Died Jan. 3, '63.
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Searle, Jeremiah H.	Wag'nr	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Adle, Cornelius	Pri.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died May 13, '65.
Alford, Daniel	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Bissette, Abram	"	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, killed near Petersburg June 19, '64
Bissette, Joseph	"	"	"	" died of wounds May 15, '64.
Boyle, James H.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 14, '65.
Brainard, Wilson B.	Corp.	A	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out July 14, 65.
Brooks, Edgar B.	"	"	"	" died July 9, '64.
Burnor, Gedos	Pri.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Carroll, Patrick	"	"	"	Died of wounds May 15, '64.
Davis, James P.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Faneuf, Theophilus	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 8, '65.
Fassett, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 7, '64.
Fletcher, Albert	"	"	"	Wd., tr. to vet. res. corps, dis. Aug. 18, '65.
Green, Albert S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Green, Luther A.	Music.	"	"	Principal music., must. out "
Hamel, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Jan. 15, '64.
Harker, John	"	K	Aug. 31, '64.	Discharged Aug. 11, '65.
Hills, George	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, pro. corp., must. out July 14, '65.
Hoit, Uriah	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Humphrey, Austin	"	"	"	" " "
Ladabosh, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Sept. 5, '64.
Ladabosh, Nelson	"	"	"	Died of wounds June 30, '64.
Lazna, Thomas	"	K	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Minor, John	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Killed at Cold Harbor May 31, '64.
Pleud, Austin	"	D	March 3, '64.	" Wilderness May 6, '64.
Pleud, Ezab	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Deserted Oct. 1, '64.
Plumstead, John W.	"	K	Aug. 27, '64.	" 4, '64.
Rich, Eustace	"	D	March 3, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 14, '65.
Rowley, Horace	"	K	Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service "
Sanderson, Truman S.	"	"	Aug. 31, '64.	Discharged July 10, '65.
Shaw, Henry	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.	Deserted Oct. 1, '64.
Smith, Ebenezer	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Killed near Petersburgh July 8, '64.
Tomlinson, George W.	Music.	K	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Vario, Joseph	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Deserted March 17, '64.
Warren, Leonard S.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp., discharged Feb. 17, '65.
Young, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
			Cavalry Regiment.	
Alexander, Arthur	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Tr. to vet. res. corps Dec. 14, '64.
Bennett, Charles C.	"	L	Sept. 29, 62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Bradley, Charles H.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out at close of war.
Brainerd, Herbert	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. quartermaster May 3, '64.
Brainerd, Joseph A.	Corp.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Aug. 16, '64.
Brainerd, Joseph P.	Priv.	L	"	Died at Andersonville Sept. 12, '64.
Brigham, Antepas	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Paroled pris., mustered out Feb. 8, '65.
Brown, George	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. '9, '65.
Brush, Azel N.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Burbank, Walter H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Promoted 2d lieut. Co. A, March 23, '65.
Cavanagh, James	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Chiott, Henry	Wag'nr	"	"	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Clapp, William A.	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Clark, Claude H.	Bugl'r	"	"	Tr. to 2d brigade band, died Feb. '63.
Clarke Thaddeus H.	Priv.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Nov. 18, '64.
Conger, Warren W.	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Reduced, mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Cook, Charles M.	Sergt.	"	"	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Cornell, Charles M.	Priv	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Cornell, Clarence H.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Cowley, Charles	"	H	"	Tr. to Co. B, missing in action July 3, '63.
Cowley, James M.	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville June 15, '64.
Cox, Albert F.	"	D	Dec. 24, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
Curtis, Henry A.	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. reg. Q. M.sergt., must. out June 21, '65.
Daniels, Noble A.	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Dillon, Patrick	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. C, discharged
Dumas, Paul	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Killed in action Nov. 12, '64.
Eastman, William H.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. reg. com. sergt.,must. out June 21, '65.
Egar, Byron	Priv.	B	Feb. 18, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, deserted Oct. 2, '65.
Fortuna, Antoine	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., tr. to Co. E, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Garvin, Herbert A.	"	L	Dec. 24, '63.	Killed in action May 11, '64,
Gandreau, Felix	"	"	Sept. 29, '62.	Deserted March 17, '63.
Girardeau, Albert	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Gott, Hazen	"	H	Oct. 28, '63.	Died in Richmond prison May 22, '64.
Green, Albert R.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	" " Oct. 12, '63.
Green, Cyrus	Bugl'r	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. chief bugler, discharged '62.
Green, Sidney T.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65
Green, Warren W.	"	B	Nov.19, '61.	Discharged June '62.
Greenwood, Franklin	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Deserted March 31, '63.
Harvey, Charles D.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., died in Rich'd prison of wounds. Jan. 1, '65.
Hayward, Charles W.	"	"	Aug. 15, '63.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Hughes, Peter	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Died, date unknown.
Humphrey, Austin	Sergt.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Nov. 3, '62.
Hutchins, Albert B.	Priv.	A	"	" Feb. 9, '63.
Jure, William H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Killed in action Sept. 26, '63.
King, Peter	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Malcolm, William	"	M	Dec. 31 '62.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Marchassault, Charles	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Reduced, must. out June 21, '65.
Martin, Joseph	Priv.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 8, '64.
Martin, George	"	H	June 8, '64.	Pro.corp.,tr.to Co.B, discharged Aug.19,'65
Mayette, Peter	"	C	Aug. 15, '64.	Tr. to Co. B, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
McCarroll, Charles H,	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. sergt., must. out June 21, '65.
McGuire, William	"	H	June 8, '64.	Deserted Aug. 31, '64.
Miller, Andrew E.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died of wounds Nov. 15, '64.
Mooney, Hugh	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Died in Richmond prison Sept. '63.
Murray, John C.	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Pachette, Joseph	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Paroled pris., mustered out of service.
Parsons, John H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. reg. Q. M. sergt., died Sept. 1, '63.
Patterson, Henry L.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Nov. 20, '64.
Potter, Sandford H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro Q. M. sergt., mustered out June 21,'65
Rock, Peter	"	"	"	Deserted March 17, '63.
Rushford, Zimri	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Ryan, John B.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Discharged May 21, '63.
Sansouci, Eusebe	"	"	"	Died June 10, '64.
Sansouci, Francis	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Sperry, Ira E.	Corp.	"	"	Died of wounds July 22, '63.
Stiles, Lucius G.	Bugl'r	B	Nov. 19 '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
St. Louis, Edward A.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	" " May 13, '65.
Strannahan,F.Stewart,	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant March 1, '64.
Welchman, William H.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Wright, William H.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 19, '65
Wright, Lyman C.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Florence, S. C. Sept. '64.
Wright, Allen	Sergt.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Reduced, discharged Aug. 27, '64.
			Third Vermont Battery.	
Cherrier, Oliver	Priv.		Jan. 1, '62.	Deserted March 3, '65.
Swallow, Andrew	"		"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
			First U. S. Sharpshooters.	
Cooley, William	Priv.	F	Sept. 13, '61.	Discharged Aug. 10, '62.

Second U. S. Sharpshooters.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Howe, David J.	Priv.	E	Sept. 30, '62.	Discharged April 1, '62.
Joiner, George B.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co G, 4th Vt.,must. out June 19,'65.
Rollins, Ledru M.	"	"	"	" " "

171st Co. Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bain, John	Priv.	Aug. '64.	Mustered out at close of the war.
Butler, James A.	"	"	" " "
Douglass, Joseph jr.	"	"	" " "
Hibbard, Eli	"	"	Deserted soon after enlistment.
Reed, Samuel	"	"	No record.
Weaver, Charles W.	"	"	"

In the Navy.

Bogue, George W.	No record.
Clark, Charles E.	"
Guard, Nelson P.	"
Kemp, Edwin L.	"
McCarroll, Robert	"
Rand, Homer E.	"

54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

Brace, Peter	Priv.	Jan 22, '64.	Mustered out of service Aug. 20, '65.
Davis, William A.	"	"	Discharged June 8, '65.
Prince, Daniel	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 20, '65.
Prince, Isaac	"	Aug. 14, '63.	Discharged June 16, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Ames, Charles R.	Priv.	Aug 25, '64.	Deserted.
Cross, Napoleon	"	April 22, '64.	"
Jordan, Peter	"	April 12, '62.	" Oct. 1, '62.
Reed, Samuel	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged May 11, '63.
Rider, Michael	"	Dec. 11, '63.	Deserted.
Ross, James,	"	Aug. 18, '64.	" from Conn. artil., ret. to regt.
Sharp, Walter A.	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted.
Somers, James	"	Aug. 24, '64.	"

Not accounted for.

Fortuna, Oliver	Said to have served in Co. H, 3d regt.
Govan, Peter	" " A 5th
Sutton, John	" " B 6th
Wells, Charles J.	" " C 6th

No more fitting nor appropriate sketch can be introduced, to terminate the St. Albans portion of this chapter, than a brief review of the military career of one of St. Albans' most respected sons, Major-general William F. Smith, more familiarly known as "Baldy" Smith. He was born at St. Albans, on the 17th day of February, 1824, and in early life received the advantages of a good academical education. He was appointed a cadet at West Point, and graduated from that institution when 21 years of age, with honor, being only 4th in his class. Upon his graduation, he was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers and was employed for a number of years upon the surveys of the Lake Superior region, the Rio Grande in Texas, the military road to California and on the Mexican boundary commission survey.

At the breaking out of the civil war of 1861, he was secretary of the light-house board at Washington, with the rank of major. He immediately offered his services to his native State and was appointed and commissioned colonel by Gov. Fairbanks, April 27, 1861. He assisted in raising the 3d regiment, was mustered in colonel of the regiment July 16, '61, and promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, the 13th day of August following. He conceived the idea of brigading the Vermont regiments in the field, and through his efforts with the department and personal influence with Gen. McClellan, this was accomplished. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th regiments were brigaded together, a privilege accorded to the troops from no other State. The name and fame of the "Old Vermont Brigade" has become immortal, and for the organization the credit is due Gen. Smith, who could desire no higher distinction than to be assigned to its command, which was awarded him. He commanded a division through the "peninsular campaign," at the 2d battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and

Antietam, known as Smith's division in the 4th corps, which was afterwards the 2d division of the 6th army corps. In this division the old Vermont troops formed the 2d brigade from the Fall of 1861, to the close of the war.

General Smith was promoted to be Major-general July 4th, '62, which rank he continued to hold afterwards, although, on account of opposition to him in the Vermont delegation at Washington, it was not until the next year that he obtained his commission. In his associations with Gen. McClellan he became his firm friend, and so remained through good and evil report.

In '63, General Smith was transferred to the military division of the Mississippi, and assigned to command as chief engineer of the department. In this capacity, probably, he had but few equals in the army. Upon Gen. Grant's arrival at Chattanooga, Oct. 23, '63, to arrange for the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout mountain, which followed the next month, the preliminary reconnoissances were made with him, and his ability was fully acknowledged. General Smith was assigned to a command at this time, and how honorably he acquitted himself in the "battle of the clouds," may be learned from a special mention made of him in General Grant's report, which contains this paragraph: "To Brigadier General W. F. Smith, chief engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services may be fully appreciated by higher authorities." This report obtained his confirmation of Major-general, by the Senate, a duty which the body should have discharged long before.

In April, 1864, General Smith was ordered to report to General Butler to command the troops sent into the field from his own department. He remained with General Butler and took an active part in the campaign at Bermuda Hundred and thereabouts until May 22d, when he was ordered with his command to join the army of the Potomac. Alongside of the 6th corps, he did excellent service at Cold Harbor May 31, and at the other battles which occurred at that time. About the middle of June he was in front of Petersburgh and made a splendid fight on the 14th in which he carried the enemy's lines northeast from Petersburgh for over 2½ miles and made heavy captures of the enemy's artillery and men.

He served with distinction in the army until 1866, when he resigned his commission to take the presidency of the International Telegraph Co., a company having for its object the laying of a cable between Florida in the United States, and Cuba.

General W. F. Smith is a cousin of ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith and Hon. W. C. Smith, M. C., of St. Albans, and a brother of Edward A. Smith, Esq. of the St. Albans Foundry Co. Edward A. was a former partner with General George J. Stannard, in the same business, but is now associated with Major J. W. Newton.

SWANTON.

The following is the pay-roll of Captain V. R. Goodrich's company, Swanton, 11th regiment, from July 15, to Dec. 8, 1813, who were in action at the battle of Lundy's Lane:

Captain,	George Beals,
Valentine R. Goodrich.	Jacob Bowker,
Privates,	James Collins,
Daniel Crawford,	Joseph Clark,
Thomas Lackey,	Edward Cary,
Stephen Howard,	E. Chapman,
William Black,	Thomas Dickinson,
Austin Root,	Richard Eustace,
L. G. Palmer,	Ezra Estus,
Elisha Hoyt,	John Fox,
Samuel Story,	A. Follett,
A. Lyon,	William Goddard,
David Moody,	Stephen Howard,
Dwight Marsh,	Peter Jessemore,
Clinton George,	John Lamphere,
Rufus Austin,	Robert Miller,
John Russell,	John Martin,
F. Burnham,	Guy Perry,
Timothy Burdick,	Thomas Reed,
Orson Brush,	O. Hoyt.

Captain Valentine R. Goodrich was killed in the battle of Lundy's Lane. His niece, Eunice Goodrich Barney, was the mother of Colonel Elisha L. Barney, of the 6th regiment, who was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; and is also the mother of Colonel Valentine G. Barney, of the 9th regiment, in service during the war of 1861.

List of soldiers who volunteered from Swanton, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

Captain,	*Privates*,
Amasa J. Brown.	Enos E. Brown,

L. Barnes, John Denio,
Olener Potter, Burton Freeman,
Leonard Cummings, George W. Foster,
Jeremiah Potter, Jules Keep.

The roll of the Swanton company, 11th regiment Vt. militia, in service on the northern frontier, April 1839, is as follows—time of service, 13 days:

Captain, Lorenzo Laselle,
E. B. Rounds. Charles Pierce,
Lieutenant, Dwight Dorman,
G. W. Foster. U. C. Wright,
1*st Sergeant*, F. E. Hoadley,
William Robinson. Jesse Barber,
Sergeant, E. C. Wait,
J. W. Spaulding. James Smith,
Privates, Lorenzo Kenney,
Charles Conger, S. W. Newton,
A. B. Pierce, C. H. Bullard,
C. P. Pratt, J. J. Warner,
A. H. Mason, J. W. Green,
William Lackey, Norman Barker,
C. H. Mead, Silas Lackey,
William Merrick, Joseph Burnell,
Amos Skeels, Jr. Martin Holyoke,
Harry Bullard, Dennison Dormon,
William Lawrence, A. S. Mears.

Swanton, the last of the long list of towns in Franklin County to comprise this chapter, was the first to move to the rescue of a war-threatened country in 1861. With a few other towns in the State, this town had kept alive the military spirit of the people of earlier days, and the Rebellion found the "Green Mountain Guards" an independent company, well organized and disciplined for the contest. The echoes of the thunders around Sumter had scarcely died away, when this company was in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. It was the first company in the State to be inscribed upon the rolls of honor, and was mustered in, the right of the 1st regiment, company A, May 2, 1861. The first citizens of Swanton and Highgate, and a few from other towns, were numbered within the ranks, and figured very conspicuously in the service afterwards. Every commissioned officer re-entered service and all were rewarded with promotions. Every sergeant was afterwards commissioned and some of them were high in rank; one corporal became a major, and a number of privates line officers. Twelve commissioned officers from Swanton re-entered service from this company and 3 from Highgate. Swanton furnished 21 commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz.:

Albert B. Jewett, colonel of the 10th regiment, served first as 1st lieutenant in company A, the 1st regiment during its term of service. He was mustered in colonel of the 10th regiment, Sept. 1, 1862, and continued in command until April 25, 1864, when he resigned.

Elisha L. Barney, colonel of the 6th regiment, when the war broke out, was a merchant, doing business in Swanton, and was associated in trade with Col. Albert B. Jewett, under the firm name of Jewett & Barney. He was mustered into service captain of company K, 6th regiment, Oct. 15, 1861; wounded Sept. 14, '62; promoted major Oct. 15, '62; lieutenant-colonel Dec. 18, '62, and colonel of the regiment March 18, '63. In the terrible battle of the Wilderness, where the greatest havoc of the war was made in the "Old Vermont Brigade," while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy, May 5th, Colonel Barney was wounded, and died of the wounds at Fredericksburgh, Va., May 10, '64. Many other officers and men from Vermont have distinguished themselves in the service, but few have written their names so high upon the scroll of fame. Col. Barney was an honor to his State; jealous of her good name, he honored his commission and was the pride of the "Old Brigade." He was a good disciplinarian, a soldier of undoubted courage and discretion, a christian gentleman; the men of his command honored and respected him. His remains were brought to Swanton for interment, and the citizens testified their high respect for his memory in the largest funeral gathering ever assembled in town. Col. Barney was 32 years of age, at his death.

Valentine G. Barney, lieutenant-colonel 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, captain of company A, July 9, '62; promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment July 1, '63, and mustered out of service June 13, '65.

Edgar N. Bullard, major 7th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 1st lieutenant of company F., Feb. 12, '62; promoted captain Aug. 28, '62, major of the regiment Aug. 29, '65; lieutenant-colonel Sept. 1, '65, but not mustered as such; mustered out of service as major April 14, '66. Major Bullard was retained in service as

mustering officer one month beyond the muster out of the regiment.

Lawrence D. Clark, captain company A, 1st regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and out with the same Aug. 15, '61. He was afterwards major of the 13th regiment, on the rolls from the town of Highgate.

John D. Sheridan, captain company C, 5th regiment, was mustered in captain of the company Sept. 16, '61, and resigned July 10, '62. He first entered the service as 2d lieutenant of company A, 1st regiment and served during its term. After he resigned his connection with the 5th regiment, he was mustered in a recruit, private in company F, 11th regiment Jan. 4, ,64; promoted sergeant June 8, '64; 2d lieutenant company M, Oct. 12, '64; 1st lieutenant company L, June 6, '65; transferred to company A, June 24, '65, and was mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Brooks recruited company F, 7th regiment, at Swanton, and was mustered into service captain of the company Feb. 12, '62. He accompanied the regiment to Ship Island, thence to New Orleans and Baton-Rouge. In command of his company he was killed in action, July 23, '62, on board the steamer "*Ceres*," opposite Warrenton, Miss., a few miles below Vicksburgh. The following sketch is furnished by Mrs. ———.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Brooks, son of Alonzo and Martha Brooks, of St. Albans Bay, was born April 20, '33, in that part of the town known as St. Albans Point. In January, '62, he was a merchant doing business in Swanton; he heard our Country's call "To arms," and, speedily closing up his business, offered his services to the government, and went forth to its rescue. For many years previously business had called him much away from his native State. He went West in '54. Returning again to the home of his childhood in '56, he embarked with friends and relatives for California and spent 3 years in the Gold regions where he realized many of his fondest anticipations. He returned home and went into trade with his uncle at Swanton, and had been there 2 years when he so willingly left all behind to go forth to battle for the right. We know not with what high ambitions and lofty aspirations filling his bosom, he marched forward, but we do know before victory was won, or his hopes were realized, he was stricken down in all his manly glory. He was beloved by the officers and men of the whole regiment and by kind friends at home; the fatal ball that caused his life's blood to ebb away, pierced almost equally a mother's heart.

Friend H. Barney, captain company C, 5th regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company Sept. 16, '61; promoted captain July 17, '62, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, '64; mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.

Hiram Platt, captain company F, 10th regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company Sept. 1, '62, and resigned April, 1, '64.

George G. Blake, captain company K, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 10, '62, and mustered out with the same July 21, '63.

Jesse A. Jewett, captain company K, 5th regiment, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of company C, Sept. 16, '61; promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 10, '62; captain company K, March 21, '63; resigned May 29, '63.

Stephen F. Brown, captain company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into serviee captain of the company Jan. 5, '64; received severe wounds at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, '64, and was honorably discharged for this reason Aug. 22, '64. Previous to his serving in the 17th, he was 1st lieutenant of company K, 13th regiment, during its term of service.

Alexander W. Chilton, captain of company K, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 2d lieutenant of company F, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st lieutenant company I, Jan. 1, '63; captain company K, Aug. 27, '64, and was mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Eugene Consigney, adjutant of the cavalalry regiment, was mustered into service sergeant in company M, Dec. 31, '62; promoted 1st sergeant Nov. 11, '64; 1st lieutenant May 16, '65; adjutant June 4, '65, and mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.

Bradford S. Murphy, 1st lieutenant company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into service sergeant in the company Oct. 15, '61; promoted sergeant-major June 24, '62; 2d lieutenant Dec. 28, '62; 1st lieutenant March, 18, '63; dismissed the service Oct. 8,

'63. He served afterwards in company F, 7th regiment.

Samuel G. Brown, jr., 1st lieutenant company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into service Jan. 5, '64, and died July 5, '64, at Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever.

Edward Vinclette, 1st lieutenant of company K, 10th regiment, was mustered into the service sergeant in company F, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st sergeant Jan. 1, 64; 2d lieutenant company K, Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieutenant March 22, '65, and was mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Henry G. Stearns, 2d lieutenant company F, 7th regiment, was mustered into service 1st sergeant of the company, Feb. 12, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant Aug. 28, '62, and resigned Jan. 27, '63. He afterwards served in company E, 11th regiment.

Sidney S. Morey, 2d lieutenant of company E, 13th regiment was mustered into service with the regiment 1st Sergeant of the company Oct. 10, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant June 4, '63 and was mustered out of service with the regiment July 21, '63.

Volney M. Simons (Methodist), chaplain of the 5th regiment, was mustersd into service with the regiment Sept. 16, '61 and resigned in the month of March, '63.

John B. Perry (Congregationalist), chaplain of the 10th regiment, was mustered into service April 14, '65 and was mustered out the 7th of July following. He had been for many years the settled pastor of the Congregational church at Swanton Falls, and returned to his charge at the close of the war.

Horace A. Hyde was mustered into service sergeant in company B, cavalry regiment, Nov. 19, '61; promoted 1st sergeant Feb. 19, '63; 2d lieutenant April 1, '63; 1st lieutenant Nov. 19, '64, but was not mustered upon his commissions. He was taken prisoner in action Oct. 11, '63, at Brandy Station, Va., and, with many other cavalry boys, was conducted to the Rebel Prison Pens at Andersonville, Ga. His commissioned rank was not revealed to the rebels until the following summer, and he was only known as a sergeant meantime. Exposed to the inclemency of the weather, with miserable and scanty food, filthy camp and foul water, the strongest constitutions were made to yield to the rebels' most powerful ally, death. It became apparent that Lieut. Hyde's name was also enrolled with the battalions that were fast passing away, when he at length yielded to the earnest entreaties of some of his company companions, and his commissioned rank became known to the enemy, in order that he might perchance be removed to some more healthy locality. The Union officers in prison were kept separate from the rank and file, and Lieut. Hyde, weakened by disease until he knelt at the altar of death, was removed from the *Pen* to die elsewhere. The parting on that summer afternoon in 1864 between himself and comrades was final; some of them were permitted to breathe the sweet air of freedom again in their northern homes, but these are the last tidings they brought from the dying lieutenant. We have since ascertained that he died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864. He was a man of ability, loyal, true and brave, genial and generous; his memory is dear to his former companions in arms.

In memory of the soldiers from Swanton who laid down their lives in the civil war of 1861, the town, in accordance with the decision of a large majority of voters, in town meeting assembled, has erected a beautiful monument at a cost of about $2000. The original appropriation was $1500, and Hon. William H. Blake, one of the selectmen of the town, was authorized to make the purchase. A committee consisting of Dr. G. M. Hall, Hon. William H. Blake and C. W. Rich was appointed by the town to accept and locate the monument, and the site was selected in the village park of Swanton Falls. The monument was placed in position in the Fall of 1868. The design is a Grecian figure representing the Goddess of Liberty; the style of dress is also Grecian. She stands in a contemplative mood; her countenance representing an expression subdued and sad, but at the same time one of exultation over the great results of the sacrifice to Liberty. The base upon which the whole rests is a large block of marble taken from the quarries of Messrs. Fisk of the Isle La Motte, and dressed with great care; it is 5 feet 6 inches square and 2 feet 6 inches high. Upon this base rests the sub-base, a stone taken from the same quarry and made more ornamental, and upon the sub-base rests the die. The sub-base is 4 feet 6 inches square and 18 inches high. The die was taken from the Isle La Motte polishing marble quarry, and is more highly wrought and elaborately finished; it measures 2 feet 8 inches on either face and is 4 feet high.

Upon the sides of the die facing the south-east and west, are sculptured the names of the 29 resident soldiers from Swanton who died in the service of the United States; their names appear according to rank, also the number of the regiment in which they were serving at the time of their death, whether killed upon the battle-field or died of wounds, or disease, in hospital, or otherwise, together with the name of the battle-field or hospital, and the date of death. On the north face of the die is the following inscription:

"Erected by the Town of Swanton, in memory of her Patriot-Soldiers who fell in the War of the Rebellion."

Upon the die, rests the cap, or capital; the same is wrought in Grecian moulding, is one foot thick, and is surmounted with the figure. The statue is of pure white marble, from the Rutland quarries. The whole height of the monument is 20 feet, and the cost, when the grading and fencing is completed, will be about $2000.

The work was executed by Mr. Daniel J. Perry, a young man, and native of Swanton. This was his first effort of this magnitude, and is a success, even beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He was occupied upon the work about one year and a half, with other workmen to assist him on the bases, die, &c. This work does great credit to the kindly feeling of the people of Swanton; and in this respect, the town stands alone among the towns of the county.

The muster roll of enlisted men, who served in the civil war of 1861, from Swanton, is as follows, viz:

First Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Allen, George	Priv.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Arsino, Philip D.	"	"	"	" " "
Barney, Valentine G.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Barney, Friend H.	"	"	"	" " "
Blake, George G.	"	"	"	" " "
Bullard, Edgar N.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Bullard, Romeo W.	Priv.	C	"	" " "
Bell, William H.	"	A	"	" " "
Blake, William H. 2d	"	"	"	" " "
Brown, Samuel G.	"	"	"	" " "
Chilton, Alexander W.	"	"	"	" " "
Coolumb, Richard	"	"	"	" " "
Crawford, Andrew J.	"	"	"	" " "
Curry, Hiram S.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Hyde, Horace A.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Jennison, Sumner H.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Kingsley, James	"	"	"	" " "
Lake, Perry	"	"	"	" " "
Mansur, George T.	"	"	"	" " "
Martin, Guy C.	"	"	"	" " "
Mason, James D.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Meigs, Harrison H.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Merrick, William A.	"	"	"	" " "
Murphy, Bradford S,	"	"	"	" " "
Peake, Benjamin	"	"	"	" " "
Pratt, Lorenzo F.	"	"	"	" " "
Rood, James H.	"	"	"	" " "
Rugg, Martin B.	Corp,	"	"	Died at Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 16, '61.
Seymour, Zeph	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Spencer, William H.	"	"	"	Died at Brattleboro Vt. Aug. 18, '61.
Stearns, Henry G.	Music.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Tracy, William C.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Wood, Seymour H.	"	C	"	" " "

Third Regiment.

Dolan, Patrick	Priv.	B	July 16, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 3, '64.
Donelson, George L.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 22, '65.
Lake, Edwin C.	Priv.	F	"	Tr. to Co. K, dishon discharged June 12, '65.

Fourth Regiment.

Truax, John C.	Priv.	H	March 7, '65.	Mustered out of service July 13, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Bouvier, Peter	Priv.	C	Feb. 6, '64.	Wounded, mustered out June 29, '65.
Bovatt, Lewis	"	"	Feb. 5, '64.	Killed at Winchester, Va. Sept. 19, '64.
Coty, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Crawford, John	"	H	April 19, '64.	Wounded, discharged June 24, '65.
Cook, Franklin	"	C	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Crown, John	"	A	"	Discharged March 2, '62.
Dugan, Henry	"	C	July 14, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Fortune, Thomas	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Jan. 25, '63.
Henry, William	"	"	"	Killed at Lee's mills April 16, '62.
Houghton, George F.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Jabbott, John	"	"	June 28, '64.	Died of wounds April 10, '65.
Keyes, Samuel W.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged August 26, '62.
Micha, Philo	"	"	"	" April 22, '63.
Micha, William L.	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station, Va. June 29, '62.
Micha, William	"	"	"	Died at Philadelphia May 22, '65.
Peake, Benjamin	"	"	Oct. 31, 61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Sears, Joseph	"	A	Sept. 16, 61.	Died Dec. 31, '62.
Raymo, Tuffield	"	C	Feb. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Arsino, Jerry	Wag'nr	K	Oct. 15, 61.	Mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.
Arsino, Philip D.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 4, '63.
Bassailon, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted Aug. 24, '62.
Belrose, George	"	"	"	Discharged April 3, '62
Belrose, Joseph	"	"	"	Des., lost time, must. out June 26, '65.
Blaisdell, Darwin A.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co, A, " "
Burnell, Ralph E.	"	"	July 16, '63.	Mustered out of service "
Butterfield, Alonzo C. jr.	"	A	March 8, '65.	" " "
Columb, John	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	" " Oct. 28, '64.
Columb, Joseph	"	"	"	Died at Yorktown, Va. Aug. 19, '62.
Columb, Richard	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Fisher, Henry	"	"	"	Discharged by special order War Dep't.
Gonnio, Felix	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.
Hatch, Ira D.	Sergt.	"	"	Deserted March 14, '63.
Louiselle, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Pro corp., must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Martin, Guy C.	Corp.	"	"	Died of wounds July 5, '62,
Merrick, William A. jr.	Priv.	G	March 8, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Micha, Alexander	"	K	Dec, 23, '63.	Des., ret'd, dishon'bly dis. May 12, '65.
Moore, David 2d	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Deserted Nov. 14, '62.
Murphy, Bradford S.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut., March 18, '63.
Peno, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Discharged for wounds May 17, '64.
Ramo, Isaiah	"	"	Dec. 21, '63.	Killed at Wilderness, Va. May 5, '64.
Robinson, Amos	"	A	July 16, '63.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Sturgeon, Lucius D.	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Tabor, James M. jr.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Vinclette, Edward	"	"	"	Discharged May 30, '62.
Walker, Hiram F.	"	"	"	" Aug. 22, '62.
Watson, Melvin	"	A	July 15, '63.	Deserted May 2, '65.

Seventh Regiment.

Barney, Byron B.	Sergt.	F	Feb. 12 '62	Mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.
Bundy, Urial	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Clark, Stephen B.	"	"	"	Died June 26, '62.
Crawford, Andrew J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.
Currie, David	"	"	Dec. 29, '63.	" " March 14, '66.
Depar, William	Priv.	F	Dec. 29 '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 24, '65.
Dunning, John H.	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	" " 30, '64.
Gadbois, Joseph	Corp.	"	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Hogle, Henry F.	"	"	"	Died at New Orleans Sept. 28, '62.
Hollenbeck, William	Priv.	B	Dec. 29, '63.	Deserted Oct 31, '64.
Joyal, Joseph E.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died at New Orleans Sept. 23, '62.
Lamphere, James T.	"	B	Dec. 29,'63	Died at sea Oct. 4, '64.
Mason, James D.	"	F	Feb. 12, 62.	Died at New Orleans Oct. 25, '62.
McNally, Francis	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 10, '62.
McNally, John	"	"	Dec. 29, '63.	Mustered out of service March 2, '66.
Miller, James	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Deserted March 4, '62.
Miller, Robert G.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 18, '65.
Miller, Robert J.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Mulhern, Robert	Priv.	I	Dec. 29, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 18, '65.
Murphy, Bradford S.	"	F	"	" " March 14, '66.
Petit, Alexander	"	B	"	Died April 10, '64.
Rood, James	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Pro. corp., deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Rood. Thaddeus	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Side, Charles	"	"	"	Des., ret'd, dishon. discharged May 12, '65
Stearns, Erastus	Music.	"	"	Killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 20, '62.
Stearns, Henry G.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 28, '62.
Stearns, John H.	Priv.	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Washer, Benjamin	"	"	"	Died Oct. 4, '62.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Campbell, Zeri	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged June 4, '63.
Merrick, Constant	"	"	"	" Aug. 22, '63.
Merrick, William A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Patwin, Napoleon	"	C	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 28, '65.
Pague, John	"	A	Dec. 29, '63.	Deserted April 23, 65.
Staples, Frank C.	"	B	March 8, '65.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Belrose, Franklin	"	A	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Meigs, Harrison S.	Sergt.	"	"	" " May
Walker, Charles W.	Wag'n'r	"	"	Deserted Oct. 4, '62.
Westover, Henry	Priv.	"	"	Discharged, date unknown.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Arsino, Philip	Corp.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Reduced to ranks, died July 3, '64.
Aseltyne, Alanson M.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Aseltyne, John M.	"	"	"	" killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Aseltyne, Merrit B.	"	"	"	Died of wounds Dec. 27, '63.
Belloir, Albert	"	"	"	" July 22, '64.
Belloir, Phillier	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 20, '62.
Brow, Benjamin F.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., discharged April 14, '65.
Brow, Charles M.	"	"	"	Died at Washington, D. C., July 18, '64.
Brunette, Emanuel	Wag'n'r	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Caldwell, James	Priv.	"	"	Wounded, tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 25, '64.
Campbell, Peter	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Gainley, Frank	"	"	Oct. 26, '62.	" " 29, '65.
Garron, Charles	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	" " 22, '65.
Grover, Elijah	"	F	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Janes, Albert	Corp.	"	"	Pro., in U. S. col'd troops Dec. 28, '63.
Louiselle, John	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., killed at Winchester Sept. 19, '64.
Martin, John	"	I	"	Deserted Oct. 4, '64.
Martin, Joseph	"	"	"	Died Jan. 28, '63.
McNally, John 2d	"	F	"	Pro. sergt. mustered out June 22, '65.
Munsell, Washing'n W,	"	"	"	Musician, " "
Proper, Thomas	"	I	April 2, '64.	Discharged at close of the war.
Robinson, Levi H.	Sergt.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro., in U. S. col'd troops Aug. 2, 64.
Roby, Charles jr.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Rouilliard, Jean B.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., discharged June 3, '65.
Vinclette, Edward	Sergt.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. 1st lieut. May 14, '65.
Watson, Alanson	Priv.	"	"	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Clarke, Martin L.	Priv.	F	Nov. 13, '63.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 31, 64.
Donaldson, Albert M.	"	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Donaldson, William R.	"	"	"	" " 16, '65.
Hoar, Michael	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Deserted Feb. 1, '65.
Jordan, John	"	"	"	" Jan. 1, '65.
Lake, Perry jr.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Mead, Gardner C.	"	"	"	Deserted Nov. 22, '64.
Medore, Edward	"	"	"	Pro. corp., tr to Co. A, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Murray, Maxham	"	F	Nov. 19, '63.	Deserted Aug. 29, '64.
Patterson Thomas	"	C	Nov. 18, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, absent Aug. 25, '65.
Sheridan, John D.	"	E	Jan. 4, '64.	Pro. 1st lieut. Co. L, June 6, '65.
Stearns, Henry G.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Smith, George H.	"	F	Dec. 11, '63.	Discharged March 10, '65.
Watson, Riley	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Deserted Oct. 16, '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Barney, George L.	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Burr, Charles A.	"	"	"	" " "
Breau, John W.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Bullard, Harlan P.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Burnell, Charles	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 20, '63.
Burnell, Homer A.	"	"	"	" Feb. 25, '63.
Butterfield, Clark H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Comstock, Orange A.	"	"	"	" " "
Currier, Edgar	"	"	"	" " "
Dormon, Myron C.	"	"	"	" " "
Felt, Frank E.	"	"	"	" " "
Hatch, Deforest W.	"	"	"	" " "
Hicks, Martin V.	Corp.	K	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Hubbard, Oscar B.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., died May 16, 63.
Jennison, George, H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, 63.
Jennison, Sumner H.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Kingsley, James	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Labounty, Lewis G.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Lake, Perry	Priv.	H	"	" " "
Maloney, James	"	K	"	" " "
Monahan, Daniel	"	"	"	" " "
Mead, George A.	"	"	"	" " "
Mollo, John	"	"	"	" " "
Morey, Sidney S.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieut. Co. E, June 4, '63.
Orcutt, Rodney	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Orcutt, Sidney	"	"	"	" " "
Parigo, Oliver	"	"	"	" " "
Richardson, Eli H.	"	"	"	" " "
Roby, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
Sturtevant, Ralph O.	"	"	"	" " "
Tuller, Byron	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Vancellette, Jeremiah	"	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Wright, William A.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "

Seventeenth Regiment.

Curtis, Francis	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, died of wounds June 17, '64.
King, William H.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp., died May 9, '65.
Moore, William	"	K	Sept. 8, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Raymond, Antoine	"	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, deserted March 15, '64.
Shoreham, William	"	A	Jan. 5, 64 .	Deserted March 13, '64.

Cavalry Regiment.

Bailey, William	Priv.	H	Dec. 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out July 3, '65.
Bliss, Rufus M.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. corp., " Nov. 18, '64.
Brainerd, Otis H.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Died Jan. 4, '64.
Consigney, Eugene	Sergt.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Promoted adjutant June 22, '65.
Caine, Thomas	Priv.	G	Dec. 21, '63.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Craig, Myron	"	K	Nov. 16, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, absent. "
Depar, William M.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Hyde. Horace A.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 19, '64.
Lake, Perry	Priv.	M	Dec. 31. '62.	Discharged July 29, '64.
Munsell, William H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service May 17, '65.
Newton, Franklin B.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. corp., must. out Nov. 18, '64.
Trendell, William	"	M	April 14, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Wanzer, Alfred K.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	" E, " "
Wood, Seymour H.	Sergt.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged July 11, '65.

Frontier Cavalry.

Barney, Rufus L.	Priv.	M	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
Blake, Clark H.	"	"	"	" " "
Farrar, Hotia W.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
Manahan, Daniel	Priv.	"	"	" " "

In the Navy.

Morse, Levi	Volunteered for one year.
Winters, Philander	" "

United States Army.

Jessey, Henry	Killed at Harper's Ferry Sept. 11, '64.

United States Colored Troops.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Date of Muster.*	*Remarks.*
Charity, William				Colored.

Unassigned Recruits.

Burdois, Joseph	Priv.		Sept. 8, '64.	Deserted.
Brown, Joseph	"		Aug. 29, 64.	"
Dorand, James	"		Dec. 29, '63.	" before leaving the State.
Hendrickson, Alfred	"		Nov. 5, '63.	" " "
Juat, Albert	"		Aug. 29, '64.	"
Moritts, Willian H.	"		Dec, 29, '63.	" before leaving the State.
Sartwell, Wallace	"		Nov. 5, '63.	" " "
Vanslette, Jeremiah	"		Jan. 4, '64.	Discharged April 20, '65.

Recapitulation of troops in service from Franklin County in the civil war of 1861.

	First regiment 3 months men in 1861.	*Vols. for 3 y'rs previous to Oct. 17, 1863.*	*Vols. for 3 years subsequent to Oct. 17, '63.*	*Volunteers for 9 months in 1862.*	*Volunteers for one year.*	*Vols. re-enlisted for 3 years.*	*Drafted, entered service.*	*Drafted, procured substitutes.*	*Enrolled men furnished substitutes.*	*Not credited by name, 3 years men.*	*No. of men in actual service.*	*Drafted, paid commutation.*	*Whole Number.*
Bakersfield,	1	55	19	23	21	6	5	2		7	139	6	145
Berkshire,	1	70	33	12	4	4		4	1	7	136	15	151
Enosburgh,	4	66	30	29	27	10	1	6	1	10	184	4	188
Fairfax,	3	105	20		14	7	1	2	3	11	166	14	180
Fairfield,	9	77	39	38	32	11	1	1		11	219	12	231
Fletcher,		32	15		8	11	1	2		6	75	9	84
Franklin,	5	73	16	22	14	17	2	1	1	8	159	8	167
Georgia,	8	53	28	27	26	5	1	1		8	157	14	171
Highgate,	25	86	38	30	10	20	1	3		9	222	3	225
Montgomery,		49	25	19	1	4	12	12		8	130	5	135
Richford,		76	13	10	28	4	2	4		8	145	3	148
Sheldon,	5	96	18	1	18	9	1	4	2	9	163	8	171
St. Albans,	47	194	115	22		35	6	14	4	25	462	12	474
Swanton,	36	114	47	35	8	14	6	4	6	14	284	3	287
Total,	144	1146	456	268	211	157	40	60	18	141	2641	116	2757

The following exhibit accounts for the men who entered service as stated in the foregoing table. From only one town, Fletcher, are the names of the soldiers in the civil war of 1861 fully given. The men of which no account is given, are those not credited by name, and substitutes for enrolled and drafted men.

	Killed in battle.	*Died of wounds and disease.*	*Dis. for wounds, disability, &c.*	*Resigned, officers.*	*Finished term by re-enlistment.*	*Deserted.*	*Not fully accounted for.*	*No account of*	*Mustered out of service.*	*Total.*
Bakersfield,	4	17	20	1	6	5	4	9	73	139
Berkshire,	4	20	16		4	16	1	12	63	136
Enosburgh,	4	22	25		10	17	3	18	85	184
Fairfax,	8	20	31		7	13	11	16	60	166
Fairfield,	9	28	28	1	11	11	8	12	111	219
Fletcher,	4	9	21	1	11	1	3		25	75
Franklin,	4	17	28	3	17	10	7	10	63	159
Georgia,	4	22	16	1	5	7	14	8	80	157
Highgate,	12	22	27	3	20	15	3	9	111	222
Montgomery,	5	14	13		4	12	2	20	60	130
Richford,	3	18	22		4	16	3	12	67	145
Sheldon,	3	14	34	1	9	22	4	15	61	163
St. Albans,	10	47	55	11	35	38	21	41	204	462
Swanton,	13	28	34	6	14	28	8	22	131	284
Total	87	298	370	28	157	211	92	204	1194	2641

The records of the soldiers of the civil war of 1861, continue through a period of nearly 5 years; and, during that time, the Vermont volunteers, everywhere, earned for themselves and the State, a national reputation and undying fame. The number of troops furnished by the State not including veterans re-enlisted and drafted men who paid commutation, was 30,306; of this number 5,128 were killed in battle, or died in service. If to this great sacrifice be added those who were discharged from service, and the large number among them who returned home, only to die among friends, the number must reach nearly 7,000. As a further evidence of the part taken by the Vermont soldiers in the war, I will finish this chapter with a list of Vermont military organizations in the field, term of service, and the number of engagements in which they participated.

FIRST REGIMENT.—*Three Months.*
Mustered into service May 2, '61.
Mustered out Aug. 15, '61.
In one engagement.

SECOND REGIMENT.
Mustered in June 20, '61.
Mustered out July 15, '65.
In twenty-eight engagements.

THIRD REGIMENT.
Mustered in July 16, '61.
Mustered out July 11, '65.
In twenty-eight engagements.

FOURTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in September 20, '61.
Mustered out July 13, '65.
In twenty-six engagements.

FIFTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in September 16, '61.
Mustered out June 29, '65.
In twenty-five engagements.

SIXTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in October 15, '61.
Mustered out June 26, '65.
In twenty-five engagements.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in February 12, '62.
Mustered out March 14, '66.
In five engagements.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in February 18, '62.
Mustered out June 28, '65.
In seven engagements.

NINTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in July 9, '62.
Mustered out, last four companies, Dec. 1, '65
In four engagements.

TENTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in September 1, '62.
Mustered out June 22, '65.
In thirteen engagements.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.
Mustered in September 1, '62.
Mustered out August 25, '65.
In twelve engagements.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—*Nine Months.*
Mustered in October 4, '62.
Mustered out July 14, '63.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—*Nine Months.*
Mustered in October 10, '62.
Mustered out July 21, '63.
In one engagement.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—*Nine Months.*
Mustered in October 21, '62.
Mustered out July 30, '63.
In one engagement.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—*Nine Months.*
Mustered in October 22, '62.
Mustered out August 5, '63.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.—*Nine Months.*
Mustered in October 23, '62.
Mustered out August 10, '63.
In one engagement.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT
Mustered in by Companies in '64.
Mustered out July 14, '65.
In thirteen engagements.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.
Mustered in November 19, '61;
Co. L, Sept. 29, '62; Co. M, Dec. 31, '62.
Mustered out August 9, '65.
In seventy-three engagements.

FIRST COMPANY SHARP SHOOTERS.
Mustered in September 13, '61.
Mustered out September 13, '64.
In thirty-seven engagements.

SECOND COMPANY SHARP SHOOTERS.
Mustered in November 9, '61.
Mustered out November 9, '64.
In twenty-four engagements.

THIRD COMPANY SHARP SHOOTERS.
Mustered in December 31, '61.
Mustered out December 31, '64.
In twenty-four engagements.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in February 18, '62.
Mustered out August 10, '64.
In four engagements.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in December 16 and 24, '61.
Mustered out September 20, '64.
In two engagements.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in January 1, '64.
Mustered out June 15, '65.
In four engagements.

1ST AND 2D COMPANIES FRONTIER CAVALRY.

Mustered in January 10, '65.
Mustered out June 27, '65.

FIRST BRIGADE BAND.

Mustered in May 26, '63.
Mustered out June 29, '65.

This country is now emphatically "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and never more will national anthems be sung in freedom's mockery. Over a result so magnificent, to which the sons of our little State have contributed the full measure of their deeds and sacrifices, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves; and without disparagement of other portions of the State, in this good work, this county lays claim to the highest honors. Franklin County can boast of a Stannard, a "Baldy" Smith, a Richardson, a Barney, and scores of others of lesser note but of wonderful achievements in the army of 1861, and can also lay claim to having furnished one of the very best war Governors of the times, Hon. John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans. While he was Governor of Vermont, from 1863 to 1865, the ranks were kept well filled and he was the soldier's friend everywhere. During that time he received hundreds of letters from soldiers asking kind favors, and none were treated inconsiderately. He saw them in the camp and field, in the hospital wounded and dying, and ministered to their wants. For the sick and starved from Belle Island, returning to Annapolis paroled prisoners, he personally interceded at the war department and procured *furloughs* for them to reach home, a privilege granted to the paroled prisoners from no other State, in the winter of 1863.

The tattoo of the great rebellion has long since sounded; our volunteer battalions have retired from the conflict; and the soldiers who have been spared to return to their homes and families, as they had contested for victory on many a hard-fought field, have as orderly and gallantly engaged in the quiet pursuits of life. Boys, upon entering the military service, through military discipline, have matured to be valuable and substantial men. Those, of whom it had been believed by foreign monarchs, that they were unfitted for the military service, by reason of their American education and associations, have proved the idea a mistaken one. The aristocrats of Europe, who believed our republic to be but a "rope of sand" to be parted by the first severe strain, have had their minds disabused altogether. The wish that this government should fall, may have been father to the thought; but the people of this government, from which they have received so many and great blessings, have, in their remembrance, preserved it purified, notwithstanding. The monster, human slavery, which attempted to control the destinies of this country, to circumscribe freedom in narrow limits, or destroy it altogether, in the grapple of its own seeking, has fallen. To those, the brave and true men in the field, or the men and women at home, who have been instrumental in the least in saving the country that was lost without their aid, the reflection can but be consoling, of transmitting to their posterity the blessings and protection of the freest, truest and best government upon the face of the earth. The reward of all such as stood steadfast in the days when treason was almost a virtue, even in Vermont, is not uncertain. Nor would we forget the price that has been paid for our freedom and preservation in the fearful cost of blood and treasure. Legions of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers now sleep quietly beneath the cold clods of the valleys, in testimony of their devotion to their country, and to prove themselves worthy of their Green Mountain sires. Think not that they have fallen in vain; or that the great sacrifice was not necessary to be made. All that remains for us to do, is to be true to the cause for which they died, to be true to ourselves; to forget, as far as we can, and to forgive the individuals who inaugurated the rebellion, but at the same time to remember the great cause, and wage war with it eternally—human slavery.

REV. JOEL CLAPP, D. D.

BY THE REV. JOHN A. HICKS, D. D.

In the month of March, A. D. 1793, Joshua Clapp removed into the town of Montgomery, from Worcester county, Massachusetts. He had served with honor as a captain in the war of the Revolution. His wife was the daughter of Samuel Barnard, Esq., of Deerfield, Mass.—formerly a lawyer of that place. He followed his son-in-law to Montgomery, and upon the organization of Franklin county became a judge of the county court. He was a graduate of Harvard University, and is represented by the Hon. Stephen Royce, to whom I am indebted for these facts, as a distinguished scholar, and a man of general intelligence. The same high authority describes Capt. Clapp as "a man, though subject to occasional turns of severe depression of spirits, yet in the main of buoyant social temperament, well informed, of good sense and judgment—thoroughly conversant with polished society, and in all respects an agreeable and interesting gentleman of the *old school.* These qualities, well supported by those of his wife, attracted to their hospitable mansion a wide circle of friends and visitors, possessing, in some measure, similar tastes and accomplishments. Being, from the first, a considerable land-owner in the town, he sold lands to most of the early settlers; and, prompted by his native kindness and benevolence, assisted them in every way in their struggles for comfort and independence. For 12 years or more he was the representative of the town in the State legislature, and the only one ever elected in the town while he lived." There, in the heart of the primitive forest, Sept. 14, 1793, Mrs. Clapp gave birth to a son, her first child, and the subject of this memorial—the first white child born within the town. The loneliness of that solitary family, for 2 years the only one within the town—secluded in the wilderness from civilized society, it will require no effort of imagination to conceive, when it is known that the adjoining towns of Richford, Westfield, Lowell and Enosburgh, were during that period of 2 years, entirely destitute of white inhabitants. It was amidst the hardships and privations of pioneer life, that Joel Clapp passed his childhood and youth, and received that training which fitted him so well for the duties of mature life. The effects of that hardy discipline were distinctly visible in his future character. It gave him that bodily vigor and mental energy, with that power of sturdy endurance for which he was distinguished. By the aid of such advantages as his situation afforded him, he prepared himself for college, and in the fall of 1809, at the age of 17 years, he entered the University of Vermont: but the sudden death of his father, on his return from the legislature in the fall of the next year, recalled him home, and compelled him to discontinue his university course. But though deprived of the benefits of a collegiate education, he did not relinquish his purpose of entering one of the learned professions. He resided for a season, among his relatives in Greenfield, Mass., pursuing his academical studies, and made such advances, that early in 1813 he began to read law in the office of the late chief justice Royce, who then was in the practice in Sheldon. He also spent some time in Fairfield with the widely known legal instructer, Mr. Turner; and, in 1815, was admitted to the bar of the Franklin county court, and became a partner of Mr. Royce, who makes honorable mention of him as a "bright scholar, not only possessing the capacity to apprehend and apply legal principles with readiness, but also endowed with the substantial requisites of an advocate. He argued his cases in the county court with a clearness, precision and point, which attracted notice, and gave promise of professional success and eminence."

Though so well fitted for the practice of the law, Mr. Clapp did not find the profession congenial to his taste. "Certain considerations"—I again use the language of Judge Royce—"had already begun to weaken his partialities for the practice of law. His nice sensibilities were unfitted to relish the rough sarcasm and occasional asperity which, to some extent, characterised the early bar of the State—and not less in Franklin county than elsewhere. He moreover experienced misgivings at what seemed the mercenary nature of the profession, as involving, in effect, the indiscriminate advocacy of right and wrong, truth and falsehood. He appeared to encounter a conscientious recoil at any sober attempt to make the worse appear the better reason. But the chief motive for the important change he was about to make should doubtless be referred to his superior estimate of a life more exclusively occupied with the duties of religion. His law-office was permanently closed in 1818." This testimony from one who knew Mr. Clapp intimately, and was so capable of estimating his character, is highly honorable to his memory. For this reason I have recorded it in the very language in which it was expressed.

Mr. Clapp began the study of theology with the Rev. Abraham Beach, at that time the rector of the Episcopal church in Sheldon, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Griswold, at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1818—and was raised by him to the priesthood, at Windsor, in this State, Sept. 7, 1819; being then 26 years of age.

His first labors in the ministry were devoted to his native town, and to the adjoining town of Berkshire. The Rev. Zadoc Thompson, in his Gazetteer of Vermont, says, that he preached the 1st fast-day—the 1st thanksgiving, and the 1st mother's funeral sermons which were preached in Montgomery.

October 27, 1819, he was instituted rector of Trinity church, Shelburne. During the 8 years of his rectorship in Shelburne he added to the care of that parish, the charge of the Episcopal churches in Berkshire, Montgomery, and Bethel—extending his labors over a field whose extremes were 100 miles apart. In November, 1827, he resigned his position in Shelburne, and accepted the joint rectorship of the parishes of Bethel and Woodstock. Early in the summer of 1830, he dissolved his connection with the church in Bethel, and removed to Woodstock, to assume the charge of the Episcopal church in that town. In 1832 he accepted a call to Gardiner, Maine, where he remained until 1838, when he resumed the charge of the church in Woodstock, in which he continued to officiate until 1846, when he accepted the rectorship of Immanuel church, Bellows Falls. In 1858 he removed to Phillipsburg, N. Y., where he remained until 1860, when he was elected chaplain of the Home for the Aged and Orphans, in Brooklyn: but finding his strength, from the advance of age, unequal to his duties, he returned to Vermont, and assumed the charge of the churches in Berkshire and Montgomery—desiring to end his ministry where he had begun it 43 years before, in the quiet scenes of his early life. But his work on earth was nearly done. Having been called to Clarmont, N. H., to attend the funeral of a relative, he was seized with a disease of the heart, and died suddenly, Feb. 24, 1861, at the age of 67 years.

Dr. Clapp received repeated tokens of the respect and confidence of the church. He was Secretary of the Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont, from 1820 to 1832. He represented the Diocese of Vermont in 6 sessions of the Triennial General Convention, and that of Maine in two. He was made a Doctor in Divinity in 1845. He was for 7 years president of the Standing Committee—and 9 years a member of the board of Agents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Secretary of the board. He was twice married: his first wife was Abigail, daughter of Josiah Peckam, of Sheldon. The issue of that marriage was 2 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom survive him. He married for his second wife a daughter of Isaac Hubbard, Esq., of Claremont, N. H., who survives him, without issue.

The life of Dr. Clapp passed entirely in the humble but arduous duties of a country parson, contained but little to attract attention, and to elicit applause while he lived—or to afford striking incidents for his biography. And yet he was one of those men who exert a powerful influence on their age, and do much to mould its character and determine its destiny—men who, though honored and loved by their contemporaries, are not estimated at their true value until they have disappeared from the stage, when by thoughtfully reviewing their course, and calculating the worth of their services, we first learn to do them late justice, and assign them their true place among the benefactors of mankind. He ran no brilliant career—exhibited no displays of genius—did no acts to strike a thrill of admiration through the public mind, or warm the hearts of thousands with a glow of gratitude. He belonged to that class of plain and solid men of whom Vermont has been so prolific—men sound in judgment and wise in council—of great physical endurance, and upon occasions demanding the exercise of all their energies, terrible in execution—who, reared amid the rude employments of country life, are yet competent to guide their country's councils in times of peace, and uphold its interests and defend its honor in the hostile conflict.

His most marked characteristic was, perhaps, his restless activity and love of work.—He was not one of the drones of society, that *ignavum pecus*, who tax it for their living, but add nothing to its strength. And his energies were expended upon his ministry. No clergyman in Vermont ever traveled over a wider surface in the exercise of his office. He left no diary or papers from which I can extract facts for illustration. I accompanied him in the fall of 1827 on one of his missionary tours across the Green Mountains, which we began to ascend about nightfall. After a few hours' rest near the summit, which we reached about

midnight, we were again, before dawn, started on our journey. He then narrated to me many similar journeys, the recollection of which is now too dim to admit of their repetition.

Always punctual to his appointments, no inclemency of weather—neither summer's heat nor winter's storms, nor mountains interposed, detained him from his duties.

The character of Dr. Clapp it is easy to analyze. He was a man of unusual transparency—of remarkable sincerity and honesty of purpose. He was no enigma, but easily understood. Conscious of his own integrity, he had nothing to conceal. He paraded no feigned virtues. He spake only to express his convictions. His outward was a true declaration of his inner life. His great cordiality of manner was the spontaneous expression of his affectionate heart. Richly endowed with the most genial social qualities, he had a keen relish for society, and was welcome in every circle. His tender native sympathies, quickened and purified by his religious faith, interested him deeply in the joys and sorrows of others. His unwearied attentions to the poor and the afflicted secured to him great popularity: not that popularity which is purchased by pandering to the follies and passions of mankind, but that which is the well-deserved reward of the kindly offices of Christian love. Many are still living who have a vivid recollection of his earnest devotion to his ministry—the abundant labors which would have soon exhausted a body not early trained to stubborn endurance—the fervor with which he preached the gospel—and especially his personal watchings by day and by night, in the chambers of the sick and dying. As might be inferred from this description, he had great simplicity of manner. He was in no degree an artificial man. Entirely untaught in the conventional etiquette of fashionable life, he had a just appreciation of the proprieties of social intercourse, and the address of a Christian gentleman.

His intellectual qualities were rather sound than showy. His memory was strong, his perceptions clear; his observation of passing events close and intelligent. Possessed of a sound judgment, he had a native tact for business, which, added to his legal training, made him a safe adviser in secular affairs.

As a preacher he was edifying rather than attractive. Plain in style, but fervid in delivery, his manifest sincerity secured to him, always, a respectful hearing. His piety no one questioned. He sought the ministry, not for its emoluments, but as the best field of usefulness. When the weight of years had impaired his material powers, and diminished his capacity for the amount of labor to which he had been accustomed—but had at the same time increased his interest in the great ends of his ministry—he was suddenly smitten with that malady which proved to be the precursor of death approaching with his discharge from earthly service.

Dr. Clapp had the rare privilege of being appreciated while he lived. His fraternal temper and address allayed, to a great extent, those prejudices and animosities, which warp the judgment, and unfit it for the just estimate of individual character. He carried with him through life the respect of all sects and classes; and as soon as he was dead, survivors were ready to write his epitaph. Of his defects I have made no mention. Vices he had none.—Let the picture which has been drawn be shaded with a moderate measure of the ordinary frailties of humanity, and you will have before you a true image of the man.

[This estimable biography we came in possession of some six years or more past, and filed it so choicely away it could not be lost—but we regret to say, when we had resumed our publication, and came to Montgomery, we simply forgot about it until our printer had commenced to set the following town, and could not, therefore, without the heavy expense of breaking up many pages, give it in immediate connection with Montgomery; yet, as it appears in the same volume, and within the limits of the Franklin county department, we presume no one may feel the little difference so much as ourself.—*Ed.*]

REV. ROSWELL MEARS.*

BY L. A. DUNN.

The subject of this brief narrative was born in Goshen, Conn., April 16, 1772. At the early age of five his attention was seriously impressed by religious truth, and his thoughts were often disturbed in view of the terrors of the Judgment, and the fearful condition of the wicked. His parents, though not professedly pious, were strict to observe the Sabbath, and attend public worship. In 1782 his father and the family moved to Poultney, Vt. At this time there was a religious awakening in the place,

* A brief sketch of Rev. Roswell Mears, one of the old pioneer ministers in Vermont, was given in the history of Georgia, and some account of him in that of Fairfax. According to our opinion, a fuller account of him should be given; and hence we cannot refrain from embracing within the limits of the Franklin county records all the papers concerning this venerable man and missionary, which have come to our hands.—*Ed.*

and his mind became more seriously impressed with religious truth. He felt that something must be done for the salvation of the soul; and, to use his own words, "Accordingly I set out to do something; I left off some things that I thought to be wicked—read the bible more, and sometimes prayed in secret. I wanted some others to know my feelings and to talk with me, but no one said any thing to me on the subject. However, I determined henceforth to serve God and be a Christian. I read the account of the sufferings of Christ with many tears, and thought with horror of the cruelty of those wicked Jews and Romans that crucified the Saviour; and if I had been there, I would have taken his part, even at the hazard of my own life. There I became very good in my own eyes, and thought that God was well pleased with me. When about 13 or 14, a change took place in my feelings. I was at a neighbor's house where there was fiddling and dancing, and they solicited me to take a part, which I did, and they said with good success. From this time I became intoxicated with the love of merry young company, and with the foolish practice of dancing, and, as a natural consequence, I lost all my resolution to attend to the eternal interests of the soul. But my convictions followed me in company, and when alone; and although I was apparently a very thoughtless youth, yet the thought of death and judgment, and that I was a great sinner, would come unbidden to the mind, and sting like an adder, and bite like a serpent. I knew that God was angry with me every day, and that I was on the direct road to eternal damnation. My horror on returning from my evening amusements was often inexpressibly great. I often feared to close my eyes in sleep, lest I should awake in the flames of hell. I though of praying, but I knew that it would all be from selfish, slavish fear, and I dare not attempt: but, fatigued by the service of the devil, and exhausted by the agonies of mind, I would at length fall asleep, and when I awoke in the morning, my first thought would be—well, I am out of hell to see the light of another morning. I thought that I was the greatest sinner that ever lived. I was once startled by hearing my own voice exclaim: I am damned, *eternally damned.* My sin was what is called civil recreation, or innocent diversion; but to think of a sinner sporting and playing on the brink of eternal ruin, with my eyes wide open, and knowing for a certainty that if I should slip into eternity in my present state I was lost forever, filled me with horror inexpressible. I often promised, under the preaching of the gospel, and at other times, to live a better life; but I would fall a prey to the first temptation. O wonderful, *wonderful* grace that such a heaven-daring sinner had not been cut off in the midst of folly and wickedness.—I heard much talk about universal salvation, but it made but little impression on my mind, for I had full proof that I must cease to exist or be pardoned, or I should find hell, let my location be where it would, for the pains of hell had got hold of me. The instructions, exhortations and warnings from the pulpit produced such painful feelings, that I came to the fearful conclusion not to attend public worship.—The next day I heard that in our neighborhood there were some indications of a revival. This reminded me of a promise that I had long before made, that if ever there should come a revival of religion, I would be the first to seek the Lord. The question at once arose, what will you do? I was in trouble. I went with two of my brothers into the field reaping. I tried to be very merry—sung dancing-tunes, &c; but the reformation I could not keep out of mind. Suddenly my mind was arrested with the solemn question: Do you determine to go on in this way, and suffer the wrath of God, or not? I stopped, I stood still. I remembered that there was nothing but misery in the way of sin and folly; I felt that this was the last call; and this was so deeply impressed on my mind, that I never afterwards doubted for a moment, that if I passed this time without being a Christian, that I should be lost eternally. And thus the great question was to be settled on the spot, whether I would conclude to make my bed in hell forever, or forsake my sin and turn to the Lord. At length I determined on the latter, and accordingly I laid my plans of reformation. I determined to withdraw from all sinful company, lay aside all worldly amusements, and all vain and foolish conversation; that I would read the bible and attend public worship, and also devote much time to prayer and tears. This course I pursued with unremitting diligence for three weeks, without finding any peace to my distressed soul. I prayed several times each day in secret, and I often arose in the dead of night to pray;—I arose because it seemed too sluggish to lie in bed and pray. During the time there was not a trifling word escaped my lips, or a smile seen on my countenance. I felt that I should be damned if I should indulge in this, it so illy comported with my feelings. The next Sabbath came, and

I repaired to the house of worship with such feelings as I never had before. The morning service was somewhat impressive, but not so much as I had hoped; but when the intermission came, I found myself in a new situation: observing three or four young men go away by themselves, who were under conviction, I had a desire to go with them, but the pride of my heart forbid it, and I took my place with a company of careless young men. They soon began their vain conversation, which to me was exceedingly painful: I returned, took my seat in the meeting-house and sat alone until the commencement of the exercises. I heard with strict attention and much feeling through the sermon. In his application the preacher poured down a most powerful and overwhelming exhortation, which caused me to tremble exceedingly, and feel that my condition was awfully perilous: indeed I seemed like one suspended over a burning lake on a slender thread, and that thread in danger of being devoured by the flames. My agitation and distress of mind produced a faintness which made me think that I was dying, and sinking beyond the reach of mercy. I was a great lover of music, and had always regarded the singing as the best part of worship; but not so now—when the last singing was performed it produced the most painful sensations, so much so that I left before they closed singing. The meeting soon closed, and I attempted to walk home, a distance of about three miles, but soon found that I was unable to walk, and came near falling several times—a new and strange feeling came over me—an awful sense of my lost and wretched condition. After going about a half a mile, I turned into a house near the Rev. Mr. Hibbard's. Mr. Hibbard had preached to us that day, and being apprised of my resolution, he soon called in to see me; and after inquiring in the state of my mind and giving some good advice, directed his son to take two horses, and let me ride one, while he rode the other, and accompany me home—accordingly I arrived home safe. This to me was an awful day: the sun shone bright, yet to my soul it seemed as though the heavens were shrouded in a black cloud which shut down all around me—from which the lightning flashed and the thunder roared with fearful majesty, which made me exceedingly fear and quake—but the terror of Sinai will never subdue the heart of the proud sinner. The night following passed without much sleep: the morning came and I felt an oppressive weight on my soul, but not as much agitation as the day before; indeed I thought that I was perfectly stupid and unfeeling with regard to my eternal state. This made me feel discouraged, for I made great dependence on my tears and prayers and convictions, to bring about the great change which I thought necessary to my salvation, being entirely ignorant of the true nature of conversion. But passing over many things that occurred during the next two weeks, I came to the great and memorable day of my deliverance. It was on the Sabbath-day, and a communion-season with the church. Before the day arrived, I hoped that the solemn scene would so affect my heart as to bring me to Christ; but all my plans and purposes were frustrated; for, instead of being fearfully wrought upon by the preaching and solemn transactions of the day, my feelings seemed to be perfectly stupid, and I was unable to shed a tear. I returned home, greatly discouraged, for I thought if the presentation of the sufferings of Christ, the joys of heaven, or the pains of hell, would not move me, I must be a monster in sin; and I greatly feared that I was given up of God to be lost forever. I had arrived home and gone to my room, and was constantly saying mentally: 'Lord, have mercy on me, what shall I do?' I began to reflect I had been almost three weeks seeking Christ, as I thought, and was no nearer to him nor better than when I began—better? said I! I am worse, for I have done nothing from love to God, nor any regard to his glory—nor from faith in Christ; but have been trusting to my own works, and have been actually rejecting Christ, God's only way of salvation. Moreover, when I said I give myself up, I did not say the truth, for I always had an *if* in the case; that is I would resign myself into His hands, *if* He would save me; but to give myself to Him unconditionally, I never had. I now saw clearly that my heart was deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked—and that in it there was no good thing: consequently no good thing could proceed from it, and that I had been sining all the time that I had been trying to do something to ingratiate myself into the favor of God. Upon this all my legal hopes vanished in a moment—sin remained and I died. For a moment I was in total despair; but the thought at once arose, that there was nothing that prevented my coming to Christ, but what was in my own heart, and therefore, if He should reject me and cast me off forever, it would be just, and what I deserved; and if he should save me, it would be all rightful and sovereign grace.

The next view I had was of the infinite justice, purity and goodness of God in Christ—His nature and whole character seemed best expressed by the word *love*. I had viewed him to be a great, majestic and seemingly just being, rather than a being of love; but now he appeared to be one of the most lovely and amiable beings in the world, and was astonished that I should have ever been unwilling to be entirely at his disposal. I felt that if I had ten thousand souls, I would give them up to be disposed of at His will, with the utmost pleasure.—Immediately the following words passed through my mind: 'Lord, here I am; take me and do with me as seemeth good in thy sight.' Suddenly a new and indescribable sensation passed over me, and I said to myself, what does this mean? what has now befallen me? Immediately the glory and beauty of God seemed to burst upon me in such a mild and lovely majesty, that forgetting myself I commenced saying in my heart (for I made no noise), glory to God, glory to God, which I repeated probably a hundred times, without the addition of another word. I saw no form and heard no voice, but was filled with the most ecstatic delight and joy unspeakable and full of glory. The following night I slept but little, and often rose to stretch forth my hands in praise to God, while tears of joy ran freely down my cheeks. This was the beginning of days to me—my burden and fear all gone, I thought my sin was dead and satan vanquished forever. This was to me the beginning of life. If it be asked, how shall we know that the above account is true, I answer that it is all taken from a record made at the time, written not with ink, but by the spirit of God, on the fleshy tables of the heart."

Thus closes Father Mears' own account of his conversion. His attention was very soon directed to the work of preaching the gospel; but having never enjoyed the advantages of an education, and being naturally very diffident and bashful, it was not until after a most severe struggle of mind that he was induced to enter upon the sacred work. His own account, though deeply interesting, must be omitted for the want of space. In October, 1792, while yet his feelings were most intensely stirred on this point, and yet undecided as to his future course, in the 20th year of his age, he left Poultney, and came to Franklin county. Franklin county was then a wilderness, with only a few settlers in the adjoining townships. A few such openings, with here and there a log-cabin, inhabited by a few of the early settlers, was all of civilized life that marred the beauty, or broke the silence of this primeval forest. Leaving Poultney he passed down the lake as far as Milton, in Chittenden county, on the Lamoille. On his arrival he called on William Malary, who was, at that time, the only professor of religion in the town. After spending a few days with him, and attending a few meetings in Milton, he visited Georgia and St. Albans. He was frequently requested to preach. He says: "After remaining some days, and finding there was but one minister, of any denomination, within 50 miles, I finally yielded to the request of the people." His position was peculiar and trying, as he was far from his home and all his acquaintances, without license or letters of commendation. There was then a small church in Cambridge, some 15 miles distant, that had been organized a short time before: he resolved to visit them. Taking his bible and hymn-book—his whole library—and without money or change of apparel, alone and on foot, he leaves the little settlement at Milton, and by the aid of marked trees, wends his way through the wilderness to Cambridge. The account of his visit shall be given in his own language:

"After coming pretty near the town, I met a man, of whom I inquired if he could inform me who were professors of religion in Cambridge. He directed me to Mr. Stephen Kingsley, a leading member of the church. When I came to what I supposed to be his house, I found three men at the door, and inquired if Mr. Stephen Kingsley lived there—one of them answered, 'I am the man, please to walk in.' After being seated, he asked if my name was not Mears—I told him it was. 'I thought so,' said he, 'and I want to tell you that you are welcome to any thing there is in my house for your comfort.' This friendly reception was a cordial to a bashful youth, and an utter stranger in the place. My kind friend informed me that the church had been somewhat waked up of late, and been praying for a reformation, and that God would send them a minister, and that their hopes had been considerably revived; but there had been no instances of conversion among them. There was to be a conference that evening, in the south part of the town, which he invited me to attend. I did so, and addressed the people from these words: "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The next day I preached in the east part of the town: (the people called it preaching, though I dare not.) How the word spread so far and so soon, I know not; but the house where we met was

exceedingly crowded. This was a solemn time indeed, and I felt that God was with us of a truth. Many of the people were in tears, especially the youth. The saints wept, too, for joy. I was urged to preach again in the evening, at a neighboring house. After the services were closed, a number of the leading members of the church collected in a room by themselves, and after some deliberation, told me they thought it their duty to say to me, for my encouragement, that they were satisfied that God had called me to preach the gospel, and wished me to proceed accordingly. At the close of this meeting I was requested by an aged man, who was a hardened sinner, to preach at his house the next day. If his request was complied with, it must be in the morning, as I had an appointment in the south part of Cambridge, on the afternoon of the same day. Accordingly the meeting was held at 9 o'clock. This was the last of November. He lived on the borders of Johnson. About all the people in that town, and most of them in the upper part of Cambridge, were present at the time appointed. The meeting was attended with sensible marks of the divine presence and favor. We then had 5 or 6 miles to travel on foot to the afternoon meeting, and when we reached the place we found the house extremely full of people, solemnly waiting our arrival. The exercises were commenced, and how sweet and awful was the place with Christ within the doors. This was the commencement of a powerful revival, which became general throughout the town, and spread considerably into the adjoining towns.—Let none, however, entertain the idea, that it was by my power or holiness that this glorious work was effected. The brethren were very diligent and faithful in their public exhortations, and in visiting from house to house.

"The doctrine of total moral depravity, and of regeneration by the almighty agency of the Holy Spirit alone, and the doctrine of Divine Sovereignty, as consistent with the moral agency and accountability of man, was strictly maintained, both in public and private. And that flesh-pleasing and soul-winning doctrine, that there is something good inherent in men by nature, by which he is led to embrace the gospel, was faithfully warned against. The Lord crowned his truth, however unpleasant to the unrenewed, with success, and when sinners were converted, they knew and could tell for what they were saved, and by what power; and by their testimony and songs of praise and exhortations, the young converts were greatly instrumental in furthering the work. My labors were increased, preaching, as it was called, once, twice and three times a day—sometimes for ten days together.

"It was about the last of February, or the first of March, before any minister of the gospel visited us. We were then visited by the Rev. Joseph Call, who preached and baptised. Soon after this, Rev. Mr. Hibbard, my old pastor, came into the place, who, when he had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave to the Lord. He tarried a few days, preached and broke bread. On his return I accompanied him and remained a few days, preached on the Sabbath, received a letter of commendation, and returned to Cambridge."

Mr. Mears had been educated a Congregationalist, and at this time was a member of the Congregational church in Poultney. During this visit, and on his return, his attention was turned to the subject of baptism, an account of which shall be given in his own words :

"On my return to Cambridge I found the Rev. Joseph Call had been preaching in town, and the subject of baptism was considerably agitated. I was of course questioned upon the subject, and soon found that a few plain passages of scripture presented by man, woman, or child, would completely confound me. I therefore resolved that I would search the scriptures carefully and prayerfully, and do what they required, regardless of all consequences. It was not long before I became perfectly satisfied with regard to the subjects and mode of baptism. Accordingly I was baptised at Cambridge, by Rev. Joseph Call, in April, 1793, and united with the Baptist church in Fairfax. The church in Cambridge, though composed partly of Baptists, was called Congregationalist. I at once received a licence from the church in Fairfax, and continued to preach the gospel.—About this time a Baptist church was constituted at Cambridge, and Rev. Joseph Call became their pastor. A large portion of the Congregational church united with it."

The next ten years he spent in preaching in different places—mostly in Franklin and Chittenden counties, traveling on foot. He says: "Though laborious, was very convenient, as I had nothing to carry except my bible and psalm-book, I could call at a house, sing a hymn, offer a prayer, and pass on."

During this time he visited Bolton, and found but one professor of religion in town, and this individual a female. A precious revival attend-

ed his labors here; and in the summer of 1794 a Baptist church was constituted. In August 6, 1794, the church in Fairfax voted to call him to ordination. This caused a severe trial in his feelings, fearing he was not qualified for the work; but after much reflection and prayer he complied with their request, and was ordained on Thursday, the 2d day of January, 1795. In April 4, 1795, he was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Glines, of Groton, N. H., who was admirably qualified for that position—or, to use his own words: "We were equally matched in point of property, neither of us possessing any thing of consequence, except the clothes on our backs. But in my experience the words of Solomon have been strikingly verified, viz: 'He that findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and hath obtained favor of the Lord'—and, 'A prudent wife is from the Lord;' for she hath done me good, and not evil, all the days of my life up to the present time, April 3, 1848." In February, 1796, he removed to Groton, N. H., and while in that section he was under the necessity of engaging in some mental labor for the support of himself and family; for, to use his own words, "it was not customary to give Baptist ministers much, in those days; but it was thought more prudent to keep them poor, that they might be humble. But such very cautious persons had little to fear of endangering their own souls, by becoming too rich"—a species of prudence that still exists.

In September, 1798, he removed to Conway, N. H., and took the pastoral oversight of the Baptist church in that place, and while residing here he performed much missionary labor in that State, and in Vermont. His labors were attended with many interesting revivals, detailed accounts of which are recorded in his journal, together with many interesting special cases of conversion, which we must omit for want of space. In July, 1807, he removed from Conway to Georgia, Vt., to take the pastoral charge of the Baptist church. His first sermon was preached from Acts 10 : 29. "Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for: I ask, therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me?" In 1815–16, his labors were attended with one of the most powerful revivals ever enjoyed in Georgia. As the fruit of this revival, about 60 were added to the Baptist church—about the same number to the Congregationalist, and a number to the Methodist. His family shared in this revival, and he had the joyful satisfaction of baptising his two daughters. As another interesting feature of this revival, four young men were converted, who afterwards became ministers of the gospel, viz: Alvah Sabin, Daniel Sabin, Joseph Ballard and Paul Richards. In 1818 he commenced preaching one half the time at Swanton, and continued his labors there for 12 years. Of their fidelity and kindness, honorable mention is made in his journal. In 1825 he resigned his pastoral charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Alvah Sabin. During the 18 years of his pastoral, he performed much missionary labor in the northern part of Vermont and Canada, and enjoyed many interesting revivals. After his resignation he continued to reside in Georgia, preaching often in Essex, Swanton, Milton, Fairfax, and more especially in Georgia, in the absence of their pastor. Infirm in body, and suffering from a complication of diseases, and often brought apparently, near unto the grave, he continued to labor to the utmost of his ability; often saying, in the language of the apostle, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto me, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."

He has left a full history of his life and labors, of which the following is the closing paragraph: "Finally, on a retrospective view of the past, I can see abundant cause for humiliation, mortification and self-abasement, for my unholiness of life, and the great deficiencies and imperfections of all my doings, and infinite cause for praise and thanksgiving to a gracious God and Saviour, that He has so manifestly been with, taken care of, and provided for his most unworthy servant and dear family,—and that there is good reason to believe that He has crowned my labors with success, not only in comforting and building up the saints, but in the saving conversion of a considerable number to the saving knowledge of the truth. 'Glory be to God in the highest! Bless the Lord, Oh my soul, and forget not all his benefits.'"

Father Mears continued as an active and an efficient minister until he was about 70 years of age. From that period he was confined principally at home, and spent much of his time in writing. Though not in the habit of writing his sermons in his younger days, yet during this time he wrote many very excellent sermons, —also, essays on most of the principal doctrines of the bible, together with a history of his life. After completing all he intended to accomplish with his pen, and after having arranged all ac-

cording to his plans, he sent for the writer of these pages to visit him. He was living with his son in one of those beautiful rural places often found in New England. He occupied a room in a retired part of the house, and when I entered the apartment it seemed like entering the abodes of death. The light was dim; the appearance of the room antique. He and his companion were alone; his furrowed cheek and wrinkled brow marked him as belonging to a former generation. His hair was as white as snow, his lips as pale as death, while the smile on his face, and the tones of his voice were more of heaven than of earth. He soon made known his wishes—called for the little trunk containing his papers, carefully informed me of the contents, and then remarked, that he wished to place these papers in my hands. He said he had no direction to give, or suggestion to make, but wished to leave them entirely at my discretion. After a full explanation, and on obtaining my consent to receive them, he closed the trunk, placed the key in my hand, sank back in his chair and exclaimed: "My work is now done! I am now ready to depart!—Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!"

He continued a few weeks after this interview, and finally, on the 25th of December, 1855, departed this life in the full triumphs of faith. He lived to a good old age, and went down to his grave like a shock of corn, fully ripe in its season. He was a kind husband, a faithful father, a good citizen and able minister. By precept and example he performed a good work in northern Vermont, and in portions of New Hampshire. He came to this section at an early period, and, by the aid of marked trees and foot-paths, he sought out the scattered settlements in the wilderness, and preached to them Christ and Him crucified. The lone and secluded situation of the settlers, their great privation of religious privileges, prepared them to receive joyfully a messenger of peace, and to listen eagerly to the words of life.

Father Mears, though always very dignified and ministeral in all his deportment, possessed, in an eminent degree, the ability to interest all in personal, religious conversation. He had the power to sing, pray and converse in the family circle, as but few men possessed, and in this way he accomplished a great amount of good. He held an honorable position among his brethren, as an able minister, and was ever respected and esteemed.

He has gone, but his works do follow him, and thousands will arise to call him blessed.

REV. ELIAS WELLS KELLOGG

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

died in Ringwood, Ill., Oct. 6, 1861, aged 66 years, 8 months and 3 days. He was a son of Enos and Dimis (Wells) Kellogg, and was born Feb. 3, 1795, in Shelburne, Mass.* Both his parents were of the puritan stamp, his father's ancestors being among the early emigrants from Holland, and his mother's ancestors being among those who came from England. He was brought up on a farm, with only a common school education, till he was 21 years old, when he began to think of entering the ministry, and pursued his studies under the tuition of various ministers, and at the Washington County (Vt.) Grammar School. He studied theology with Rev. Elderkin J. Boardman, of Bakersfield, Vt. and was licensed by the Northwestern Association, at Westford, Vt., Jan. 18, 1826.

In the following April he commenced preaching in Albany, Vt., and after being a candidate for a full year, he was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational church, Jan. 24, 1827.—Rev. E. J. Boardman preached the sermon. In 1831 his labors were accompanied by an extensive revival, as the fruits of which 31 persons, most of them heads of families, united with the church. He was dismissed May 22, 1833, but continued to supply the pulpit till March, 1834, when he removed to East Berkshire, Vt., and became stated supply, preaching three-fourths of the time there, and the remaining fourth at Montgomery. In May, 1836, he commenced preaching at Jerico Centre, Vt., and was installed pastor Jan. 18, 1837,—Mr. Boardman again preaching the sermon. On account of ill health he was dismissed July 7, 1840.

In March, 1841, he commenced supplying the churches at Franklin and Highgate, preaching half the time at each place for 3 years, at the expiration of which he devoted his whole time to the church at Highgate, and was there installed Jan. 7, 1846. Rev. Preston Taylor preached the sermon. He was dismissed Jan. 7, 1852, and went immediately to St. Albans Bay, where he was stated supply for 3 years.—In 1855 he removed to Northern Illinois, and there spent the remainder of his life. At the time of his death he was stated supply of the

* It deserves to be noticed, as illustrating the great difficulty of making thorough work in history, that Mr. Kellogg's nativity in Shelburne escaped the researches of the author of "A History of the Franklin County Churches," though he was also a native of Shelburne, and his father was, for more than half a century, pastor of the church there.

Congregational church at Wayne Centre. The principal part of his ministerial life was spent with feeble churches, dependent on home missionary aid, several of which, under his judicious tuition, became self-supporting.

"He was a model man to illustrate the possible achievements of a resolute mind, steadily pursuing one object through life. He had but limited advantages, and but a slender income, sometimes less than $300, and himself and family were in feeble health. But under the impulsive power of love to Christ, he has accomplished more in his profession than many of higher natural and acquired endowments; and the history of his eventful life, if it were fully written out, would furnish new proof that the Maker of worlds 'has the seven stars in his right hand'—new proof that the Head of the Church does provide for the support and safe-keeping of His servants, earthen vessels though they be."

He married, March 7, 1820, Alzada Holbrook, a native of Wardsboro', Vt., and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford. By her he had Sylvanus Holbrook, born Jan. 5, 1821, now a preacher of the gospel in Illinois; Julia Sophia, born Sept. 15, 1822; Edward Young, born Aug. 3, 1827, died Sept. 28, 1828; Calvert Spencer, born Feb. 26, 1829, died Sept. 13, '33; Edward Payson, born July 17, 1833, died Feb. 14, 1838; Charlotte Alzada, born March 10, 1836; Sarah Eliza, born Aug. 31, 1837, died July 24, 1845; Wealthy Ann, born June 20, 1839, died July 10, 1845. P. H. W.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY IN SAINT ALBANS.

BY REV. J. O. SKINNER.

There has been a small Universalist society in this town for nearly 40 years, though its activity has been intermittent, and its prosperity irregular and fluctuating. Among the earliest preachers of this faith in St. Albans may be mentioned Rev. William Bell, about 1830; Rev. Joseph Wright, in 1831—'32; Rev. Joseph Baker, who lived here about the years 1843—'45, and Rev. Eli Ballou, then of Swanton. Rev. W. J. Goss preached to the society during some part of 1846, and after that year the records are defective, 'till 1858 and '59, when Rev. Joseph Sargent, of Williston (who died in the service of his country, as chaplain of the 13th regiment Vt. volunteers, April 20, 1863), preached to the society half the time during 2 years, and Rev. Eli Ballou again supplied half the time during 1860—'61. After that date the society had no stated preaching until January, 1864, when Rev. J. O. Skinner commenced his labors, and continued to preach there 'till October, 1865; since which time the society has held no meetings.

The society at first met for public worship wherever it could—in school-houses, in the open air, around the steps of the court-house—but for some 20 years it met in the lower story of the court-house.

In the autumn of 1843, by agreement with the County of Franklin, the Universalist society built an extension of 20 feet to the east end of the court-house, at an expense of $1,200—$1,300, receiving from the county authorities a perpetual lease, (dated October 21, 1843,)—running "during the existence of said court-house"—of *the principal* room in the lower story for a chapel; and the Universalist society, in consideration of said lease, and of $50, for the north upper-room finished off, and to be used as a grand-jury-room, gave the county a deed, dated Nov. 8, 1843, of the land on which the addition to the court-house stands. It was also a part of the contract, and stipulated in the lease, that the "Bar" of Franklin county should pay the said society the sum of $100,00 for the south upper room, and that the town of St. Albans should pay $100,00 to said society for the right to hold town and freemen's meetings in the principal lower room of the said court-house.

The first Universalist society formed in St. Albans dates from January 9, 1830. A church was organized in connection with it, March 6, 1859; but for the want of a preacher, it has ever been small and inactive. Jan. 14, 1864, the society was re-organized under the name of the "First Universalist Church in St. Albans," to take the place of both of the previously existing organizations.

BAKERSFIELD.

BYRON K. OAKES.

From a Letter to the "Journal."

"Third Vt. Battery, No. 2,
Camp Barry, D. C., Jan. 30, 1864.

"Dear Journal:—I regret to inform your readers of the death of one of our comrades: Byran K. Oakes, of Bakersfield. He died at 1 o'clock, this morning, of typhoid fever, at our post hospital in camp. He was a fine young man, and had a host of friends in our battery. All who knew him loved him. His illness was quite short, and we were taken by surprise when tidings of his death were brought us.—Many of the best of our boys attended and administered to him, and he had the best of care

throughout. Our Captain was also very attentive, and saw that every thing was done that could be. He made an excellent soldier, and his life was given for his country's sake. We sympathize with his relatives and the young wife, who is left to mourn his loss. We have raised a subscription, and have had his remains embalmed, and sent to his home in Vermont. May He comfort the afflicted. J. B. L."

Mrs. Emily Oakes, widow of Seth Oakes, Esq. has been appointed postmistress at Bakersfield. This is an appointment which should be satisfactory. Her only son died in the army, and her husband, her only remaining support, was recently buried.

DIED—In Berkshire, April 8, 186–, at the residence of her son, William A. Comings, Mrs. Betsey J. Comings, widow of the late Andrew Comings, aged 80 years.

ENOSBURGH.

HON. A. H. BAKER.

The eldest son of Jacob Baker was born in Leminster, Mass., in 1810. 1811 he, with his parents, removed to Enosburgh, where he resided most of the time 'till his death. He was what was styled a "self-made man." In early youth he exhibited rare mechanical skill and genius, first shown when a mere lad, in making a violin with a sharpened broken case-knife. His perseverance under difficulties did not stop here, but can be traced throughout his life's history. It was his delight to find out by himself, *alone*, how a thing was done. and then to do it.

His perceptive, inventive and imitative powers are plainly seen in the melodians and organs of his manufacture. He was widely known as a teacher and composer of music. For nearly 25 years he was chorister, and for several years organist in the Congregational church,—and afterwards, 'till his death,—of the Episcopal. He held the pen of a ready writer—was a Boston correspondent for several papers for some time—frequently wrote for the papers of his own State, and occasionally lectured on the topics of the day.

He was an early advocate and fearless champion of temperance and freedom; and, amidst strong opposition, he bravely and boldly battled for the right, and when his whole soul was roused, he seemed like one inspired—so plain and pointed, strong and pungent were his words.

He held various offices in town and county, and, in 1860 and '61, represented his town in the State legislature.

He was three times married: 1st, to Lydia Davis, Feb. 1, 1836, who died Nov. 24, the same year: 2d, to Mahala Davis, Sept. 29, '39, who died June 5, 1850, by whom he had one son, Charles S., now living in Missouri; and 3d, to Arabell Gilbert, Jan. 2, 1851, who is still living. They had four children, two sons (one not living), and two daughters. He died suddenly, of heart-disease, Dec. 29, 1864, in the 55th year of his age.

Says the Rev. Francis Smith, who preached his funeral sermon at the Episcopal church:—"He will be missed—how much! by you to whom he was an affectionate husband, a fond and indulgent father, and a warm-hearted brother. He will be missed in this holy place, where by his musical skill and faithful attendance, he added so much to the solemnity and beauty of our public worship, and where he has so often, and in so edifying a manner, discharged the duties of a lay-reader. He will be missed in this community, where he was born and reared, and where he has lived so long. He had many qualities of mind which would have made him any where honored and respected—a man of mark, a man of influence, a man of power. He received in this community many tokens of public regard, and I repeat—the vacancy which his death has created will be widely felt, and not easily filled."

THERON P. BAKER.

PRAYER.

BY A. H. BAKER.

Thou God whose power no tongue can tell,
Whose goodness none can e'er express,
Within our hearts descend and dwell,
To guide, instruct, direct and bless.

Let light from Heaven illume our path,
That we may understand thy law;
That we may ne'er provoke thy wrath,
But worship Thee with solemn awe.

Inspire our hearts to do thy will,
From every evil work to flee;
With holy love our bosom fill,
"Love" to our "neighbor"—"love" to THEE.

Teach us to know and love Thee more,
To do thy will from day to day;
To fear thy frown, thy truth adore,
To walk erect in wisdom's way.

Guard us from dangers which beset
Our path through life's tempestuous sea,
And may we ne'er forget the debt
Of homage which we owe to Thee.

When cares and troubles bow us down,
When friends forsake, and foes revile;
When those we love upon us frown—
Oh! may we hope in Thee, the while.

And when affliction's chastening rod
Inflicts deep anguish on the heart,
May we remember Thou art God,
And never more from Thee depart.

When in the house of God we meet
To worship Thee, in praise and prayer,
Let us approach the mercy-seat,
And find, indeed, that Thou art there.

When pain and sickness lay us low,
Exhausting nature's feeble powers—
When all is fading here below,
May we then feel that Christ is ours.

Through all the varied scenes of life,
Let thy kind care our steps attend;
In all the pains of mortal strife,
Be Thou our guardian and our friend.

And when, at last, by death's command,
Our spirits leave this mortal clay,
May we ascend to Thy right hand,
To dwell with saints in endless day.

Enosburgh, Aug. 25, 1850.

REV. JOB SWIFT, D. D.

BY HON. J. W. STRONG.

Dr. Job Swift was born in Sandwich, Mass., June 17, 1743, O. S. At an early age he removed with his father to Kent, Ct. He entered Yale College in 1761, and graduated in '65. He experienced religion while at college. He was by nature endowed with those distinguished talents which ennoble their possessor, in any of the walks of life. His strong religious feelings decided him in his choice of a profession. His preparatory studies for the ministry were pursued under Dr. Bellamy. At 22 he began to preach—at 23 was ordained over a church in Richmond, Mass., where he labored 7 years. Many were converted and added to the church. About a year after his labors had terminated at Richmond, he removed to the Nine Partners. N. Y. Here he preached for 7 years. From here he went to Manchester, Vt., where he labored for 2 years with much success. From Manchester he was called to Bennington, and here labored for 16 years. His connection with the church at Bennington, as pastor, having been dissolved, he removed to Addison. His influence upon the moral tone of society was at once seen. A church was organized, and soon became respectable for its numbers: but in the midst of his success, death arrested him. With the consent of his parish he had undertaken a mission into the northern part of the State. Oct. 20, 1804, while at Enosburgh, his Lord called him home. His patience and resignation under the pangs of dissolving nature, —his composure and peace of mind in the hour of death, was convincing evidence of the power of that gospel he had preached through life.

His death was a source of great grief to the people of Addison; and, to the present day, those who are living who knew him, cannot speak of his death unmoved.

His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Benjamin Wooster, from Isaiah vii. 1. A funeral sermon was afterwards preached at Addison, by Rev. J. Bushnell, from Heb. ii. 4. The Rev. L. Haynes also preached a funeral sermon on the occasion, to his church in West Rutland, from 2 Tim. iv. 6.

Dr. Swift was remarkable for his kindness and hospitality. He was a keen observer of men and things—zealous in his calling—a ripe scholar, and a devoted Christian. A volume of sermons by Dr. Swift, in connection with a sketch of his life, (from which most of the foregoing is collated), was published at Middlebury, in 1805.

Ephraim Adams, mentioned in the history of Enosburgh, says his grandson, the Hon. George Adams, was one of 13, children; all lived to have families, 8 of whom settled in the neighborhood of East Enosburgh—the writer being one of 98 grandchildren, on his father's side; and one of 76, on his mother's side—she being one of 16 children, 11 of whom had families, and 4 of whom settled in the neighborhood, aforesaid.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH AT WEST ENOSRURGH.

FROM ELD. A. C. BOURDEAU.

You ask if our church has ever been connected with the *French Baptist* church at the Falls? Doubtless you mean *at West Enosburgh.* Our church has had no connection with that church.

Did you receive any thing about the French Baptist church at West Enosburgh? It was organized in about A. D. 1843—was in a very flourishing condition 'till 1851, at which time it numbered nearly 150 members—had 2 ministers, Messrs. J. Marion and A. Greenwood; 3 colporteurs were supplied by the Vermont Baptist State Convention, with a comfortable house of worship, a parsonage for their clergyman, &c.

But in the midst of prosperity Mr. Marion, the principal clergyman, failed, by addicting himself to the *habitual use* of strong drinks.—Then several of the members dispersed and located in new settlements—some on Montgomery hill, and others on Richford Mountain.—Mr. Greenwood also settled and officiated in Montgomery for a few years; and, from 1851

'53, there was no clergyman in charge at West Enosburgh.

In 1853 A. C. Bourdeau, aged 19 years, spoke on Sundays to the French church till 1856. At that time the church numbered in West Enosburgh 78 members—in Richford 26; and in Montgomery 52. At the present time there is no organization at West Enosburgh.

ANALYSIS OF BETHESDA SPRINGS.

BY DR. S. D. HAYES.

Chloride of sodium; do. of calcium; sulphate of soda; do. of potash; do. of lime; carbonate of lime; crenate of do.; crenate of magnesia; carbonate of do.; protoxyd of iron; silica.

The above is but a partial analysis of the water, merely showing its component parts. It is being used with great success, and is rapidly becoming popular. A complete analysis will be had soon, and a spring-house erected, and the grounds beautified.

H. A. CRAMTON.

FAIRFAX.

The history of Fairfax, by Mr. Ufford, is brought down only to 1861–'63. Rev. L. A. Dunn, who has read the proofs, gives the following additional statistics: town clerks, 1862–'69, C. H. Humbly; 1869, E. Bellus."

"Lavina Howard, now living, is 88 years of age;" and several aged people mentioned by Mr. Ufford are since deceased.

"THE GREAT FALLS are now owned principally by S. N. Grout. He built a flouring-mill of 4 run of stone in 1850. In 1864 a woolen factory, employing some 20 hands, and doing a very profitable business. Wm. Colby has a saw-mill and planing-machine, also at the Falls."

DEATH OF COL. GOVE.

Col. Asa Stone Gove died in Fairfax, April 18th, aged 62 years. Col. Gove was born in Fairfax, and was one of a family of 12 children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. He received such advantages of education as our common schools offered to an earnest youth. In June, 1828, he was married to Maria Willoughby, daughter of the Hon. Zerah Willoughby of Cambridge. He was engaged in mercantile business for many years in Fairfax. In 1842, he represented his town in the State legislature, and has held the office of deputy collector of the United States for Vermont; and during the years 1835–'36, he was colonel in the State militia. Later in life he spent some years in California, where his ready business tact and talent contributed to establish the social and political institutions of that State. In the years 1854–5 he was one of the aldermen of the city of Sacramento; and during the same years he was elected to the California Senate, and served with fidelity for 2 years.

The obituary record of graduates of Amherst college, during the past year, includes the Rev. Tertius Reynolds, who was formerly settled as pastor in Fairfax. Mr. Reynolds died in Minnesota, June 25, 1863.

From Baptist "Minutes," published at Hanover, N. H., April 20, 1796, we find Joseph Call, *Baptist*, was preaching at Fairfax, and that the number of members at this date, of the Baptist church in Fairfax, was 54,—and Georgia Baptist church 12 members, vacant.

FAIRFIELD.

Rev. Benj. Wooster, the first settled minister in Fairfield, who had been a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was a patriot of tried courage and worth, believed in deeds as well as words. He met his people at the church the Sunday morning of the battle of Plattsburgh and made a short prayer. About this time the sound of cannon came booming over the hills. The old hero opened his Bible and read a few stirring words. Pausing for a moment he looked around upon his audience, repeating as he did so, in a firm, commanding voice: "Brethren, shoulder your muskets and follow me to the battle-field! There will be time enough for the sermon after the invaders are driven from our land." Suiting his action to his word, he was soon found fighting in the front ranks, at the battle of Plattsburg.

A REMARKABLE CASE. A correspondent of the *Sentinel* at Richford says that about a mile north of East Fairfield, lives Silas Potter, a man forty five years of age, who for the last eighteen years has been scarcely able to distinguish the brightest day from the darkest night. By the generosity of Mr. Nathaniel Foster, he has an acre of land, on which he has managed to get a small, comfortable house and barn. He succeeds in supporting a family of four persons,—himself, wife and two daughters,—the oldest of feeble health, and the other too young to be of assistance. An only son, his father's only hope and dependence died some years since. His wife

assists by weaving and other branches of industry; his corn and potatoes he gets by taking land of his neighbors upon shares, which he cultivates with his own hands—changing work with his neighbors to do his planting, and other work which he is unable to lay out. He does his own hoeing and harvesting, and also saws fire-wood and threshes grain by hand with a facility almost incredible. He goes about the neighborhood and frequented fields unattended; but when wishing to go to a distant field, some one of the family or a neighbor, conducts him through a difficult way. The town once assisted him to the amount of five dollars for a doctor's bill, at a time when he had been laid up a long time with a severe cut on his foot. With the exception of two or three similar cases, he has supported his family with his own hands, through nineteen long, dreary years of darkness. His task, however, has been very much lightened by his being located in a kind and friendly neighborhood.

Long Lived. A correspondent sends to the Burlington *Times*, the following: "There died in Fairfield, Nov. 15, 1868, a man named William Boynton, the last son in a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, and a few facts relative to the family of which he was a member are worth recording, believing as we do, that a parallel instance will be uncommonly hard to find. His six sisters all survived him, and reside in Franklin and Orange counties at the present time, but can get together in less than twelve hours. Of their descendants now living, their children number twenty-three, grand-children sixty-four, and great-grandchildren seven. Five of the six have been widows,—two of them twice—and four are widows at the present writing. The age of the eldest is 80 years and four months, the youngest fifty-nine years; their aggregate ages four hundred twenty-two years and eight months, and their average age is a fraction over seventy years and five months.

Died, in Fairfield, Aug. 15, 186–, Richard Ellwood, aged 87 years.

Charles Read, a young man of 22, killed himself in this town, in 186–; no cause assigned for the act.

Uriah Squires, a resident of Fairfield for the past 50 years, dropped dead while driving sheep to his barn on the 21st, 186–.

Henry Phelps, of Fairfield, during the war of the Rebellion, a member of the 1st and 8th Vt. regiment, was killed Christmas day 186–, by being thrown from a wagon at East Highgate.

FLETCHER.

"A Curious Nest." Under this title, this little clipping, verified since by our historian at Fletcher, went the rounds of the newspapers. "Miss Minnie Grey, of Fletcher, Vt., placed her wallet, containing thirty-nine dollars, in a drawer, not long since, as the safest place in which to put it. Having occasion to look to her treasure in a few days, she discovered that the leather had been cut and the money abstracted. She mourned her loss for some days, it being her entire savings the past summer, when it was suggested that possibly it might be found, or a portion of it, on the premises, as without doubt it was taken by some small animal. Search was made in the upper story of the dwelling, and between the timbers, near the roof, a nest was found containing the missing bills, with other rubbish, mutilated in every conceivable shape. This nest was finally assorted, identified and redeemed by the banks of issue in different parts of the country, without the loss of a dollar, much to her gratification."

A tombstone in Fletcher cemetery has the following inscription, dated 1863:

Here lies the remains of H. P. Nichols' wife
Who mourned away her natural life.
She mourned herself to death for her man,
While he in the service of Uncle Sam.

GEORGIA.

During the month of April, which has just passed, two Vermont ministers, one of them in the early prime of life and usefulness, the other full of years and of good works, have rested from their labors and gone to their reward.

REV. GEO. W. RANSLOW.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Rev. George W. Ranslow died in Georgia, Vt., April 7, in the 65th year of his age. He was born in Hinesburgh (or Charlotte), in September, 1800, and labored on a farm till he was 21 years of age. He commenced study at Middlebury, but finished his preparatory studies, both classical and theological, at Bangor, where he was graduated in 1828. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Cambridge, Feb. 5, 1829. Rev.

Worthington Smith, D. D., of St. Albans, preached the sermon. During his pastorate of 4 years a revival of great power occurred, and many were added to the church. He was dismissed in January, 1833, and installed in Georgia, June 19, 1833. Rev. John K. Converse, of Burlington, preached the sermon. He had a successful ministry of 22 years, in Georgia, and the church was largely built up. He was dismissed Jan. 31, 1855, but continued to reside in Georgia, and was acting pastor of the adjacent parish at Milton Falls durthe remainder of his life. He was the representative of Georgia in the legislature of 1856.

Mr. Ranslow was a man of strength, both physically and intellectually. Sound in judgment, decided in his opinions, clear in his views of truth, methodical and argumentative as a preacher, he made his mark upon every parish in which he labored. He was one of the few Vermont ministers who have had pat riotism enough to give their life-long services to their native State, notwithstanding the temptations of broader fields and larger salaries elsewhere.

He married, Feb. 8, 1829, Anna Parmelee, daughter of Rev. Simeon Parmelee, and by her had 5 children. George P. Ranslow, one of his sons, has been a soldier in the 1st Iowa regiment, war of 1861.

REV. GEO. H. CLARKE.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Rev. George Henry Clarke, pastor of the Congregational Church at St. Johnsbury Centre, died in Georgia, Vt., April 25, 1865, aged 29 years, 11 months and 2 days.

He was born in Georgia, May 23, 1835, the son of David and Mary (Baker) Clarke. He fitted for College at Georgia and Bakersfield Academies, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1856, and at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1861. He was ordained at St. Johnsbury Centre, Jan. 15, 1862. Rev. J. E. Rankin, of St. Albans, preached the sermon. His excellent Christian spirit, and his ability as a preacher, combined with vivacity of temperament and energy of character, to win speedily and entirely, the affections of his people. In 1863, an attack of bleeding at the lungs completely prostrated him, and he returned to his father's house to die. He soon requested a dismissal from his pastorate, but his people clung to the hope of his restoration, and declined to have any other minister, or think of having any other, as long as he should live. He lingered a year and a half and died; and his remains were conveyed back to his parish, to be buried among his faithful flock.

Mrs. Fairbanks, widow of the late Louis Fairbanks, of Georgia, was so severely burned (in the year of 186–,) that she lived but a few hours after. It is supposed that while warming her feet by the stove, after the rest of the family had retired, her clothes caught fire in some way. Her screams aroused the family, but assistance came too late to save her life.

DIED, in Lowell, Nov. 14, 1865, Dr. Horace H. Basford, in the 59th year of his age, formerly of Georgia, Vt.

HIGHGATE.

IN MEMORIAM.

Amos Skeels, the first historian selected for Highgate, and whose historical record, suspended so briefly, opens the history of said town, was born in Swanton, Sept. 4, 1816, and died at Highgate, Aug. 4, '62—by which it will be seen he was both born and died on the same day of the month, and died at the age of 45. In a brief notice of his death that appeared in the St. Albans Messenger (we think) at the time, it is said, "He was a man of energy and intelligence, and was highly esteemed." Mr. Skeels was the representative from the town of Highgate, in the session of 1861, of the general assembly.

Stephen S. Keyes, of Highgate, for half a century a resident of Franklin county, and a prominent merchant and leading democrat, died at his residence, on the 14th of ——, 186–, in the 89th year of his age. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Smalley, of Burlington.

DIED—In Highgate, April 16, 186–, Mrs. Sally Barlow, widow of the late Samuel Barlow, of St. Albans, aged 85 years.

MONTGOMERY.

From the Vermont Record.

THE LAWYER AND SAWYER.

To fit up a village, with tackle for tillage,
Jack Carter he took to the saw;
To pluck and to pillage the same little village,
Tim Gordon he took to the law.
Thus angled so pliant, for gull and for client,
As sharp as a weazel for rats;
'Till, what with their saw-dust, and what with their law-dust,
They blinded the eyes of the flats.

Then hey for the sawyer, and hey for the lawyer—
Rake hay, for it 's going to rain—
And saw 'em and law 'em, and work 'em and quirk 'em,
And at 'em again and again.

Jack brought to the people a bill for the steeple—
They swore that they would not be bit;
But out of a saw-pit is into a law-pit—
Tim tickled them up with a writ.
Cried Jack, the saw-rasper, "I say, neighbor Grasper,
We both of us buy in the stocks:
While I, for my saving, turn blocks into shavings,
You lawyers are shaving the blocks."
Then hey for the sawyer, &c.

Jack frolicked in clover, and when work was over,
Got drunk at the "George" for a freak;
But Timothy Gordon, he stood for church warden,
And ate himself dead in a week.
Jack made him a coffin, but Timothy off in
A loud clap of thunder had flown:—
When lawyers lie level, be sure that the devil
Looks sharp enough after his own.
Then hey for the sawyer, and hey for the lawyer—
Rake hay, for it 's going to rain—
And saw 'em and law 'em, and work 'em and quirk 'em,
And at 'em again and again.

G. A. Smith.

Montgomery Centre, 1863.

Died—In Montgomery, June 2, Hiram Rawson, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Rawson was a member of the last Constitutional Convention. He was a native of Brookfield, Worcester county, Mass., and for 40 years has been one of the most prominent and respectable citizens of Montgomery.

Fell on the battle-field of their country, May 5, 1864, Israel Puffer and Talma Morgan, of Montgomery, Vermont, members of the 1st Vermont (Iron) Brigade.

Honored and respected, these two noble soldiers sleep their last long sleep; the fatal volley has laid them low. Amid the smoke and carnage of battle their noble spirits winged their way to that patriot band on the other shore. Montgomery mourns the loss of two patriot sons. But weep not for them. They died in a great and noble cause.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blest;
When Spring with dewy fingers cold
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray;
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!"

Montgomery, Vt. May 23.

SHELDON.

From the Vermont Transcript.

IN MEMORIAM.

James Stewart Burt, third son of Hon. Augustus Burt, and Mary (Lafferty) Burt, was born in Sheldon, Sept. 11, 1825, and died, after a short illness, of diptheria, at his residence in St. Albans, Dec. 26, 1863, in the 39th year of his age. The death of this gentleman, so highly endowed with mental gifts, in the prime of life and in the midst of a brilliant professional career, has awakened no ordinary degree of regret among a large circle of friends and acquaintances. One of this number, who entertained a great regard for his many excellant qualities of head and heart, must be pardoned if he furnish as best he may, a brief sketch of his professional character.

James S. Burt was a man of no ordinary stamp. He had the advantage of an excellent academical education and a careful professional training under parental supervision. He attended the Franklin county grammar school at St Albans, while it was under the charge of Mr. Almon Lawrence. Subsequently he beceme connected with the Bakersfield academy, while under the superintendence of Mr. Jacob Spalding, with whom he fitted for college. He entered the University of Vermont in the spring of 1845, but never was graduated. He left the University at the first term of his Junior year, to commence the study of the law in his father's office at Sheldon. He was admitted to practice at the April term of Franklin county court, A. D. 1851, and commenced business as an attorney at Sheldon in company with his father. A few years thereafter he removed to St. Albans, and entered into co-partnership with the Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, aiding him for about 12 months in conducting a large and profitable business.—Upon the dissolution of such co-partnership, he continued the practice of his profession until November, 1862, when he entered into co-partnership with Myron Buck, Esq. of St. Albans, which expired by limitation in the month of November, 1863, a few weeks before his death. The life of a lawyer ordinarily presents a summary of no remarkable incidents from which a biographical sketch can be prepared. Mr. Burt's life was no exception to this general rule. That he labored for his clients with zeal and fidelity, and prepared his cases thoroughly, and managed them with consummate adroitness and skill, is well known in all parts of Franklin county, where his reputation was early established after his admission to practice.

He was an *able* advocate, and presented his points to a jury with great skill and power. In one of the recent jury trials in which he was engaged, *Hubbard vs. Place*, he evinced the keenness of his intellect and the force of his logic to a remarkable degree. Before the supreme court, he seldom failed to command the attention and secure the admiration of both bench and bar, by the masterly manner in which he argued his cases. Choice in his language, forcible in his logic, and terse and lively in his style, he was never tedious, always interesting, and often eloquent. His argument of the law points arising in the case of *Clapp vs. Foster* is referred to, among many others, as indicating a good degree of research and learning, and great keenness of intellect.

Mr. Burt was not only regarded as a superior advocate, but he was justly esteemed as a prudent counsellor. His knowledge of the law was so extensive and accurate, that his advice upon important questions was eagerly sought and highly prized. He was remarkable for critical acumen, technical accuracy and a thorough acquaintance with the science of special pleading.

In fine, while possessing a legal mind endowed with great strength and acuteness he became a superior lawyer, both in the knowledge of the theory and in the practice of his profession. To these he added a keen sense of the honor and dignity of his calling, and maintained a courteous deportment toward his brethren at the bar.

He was a most genial and generous minded companion. Those who best knew him will longest deplore the loss of a gentleman whose attractive qualities of mind and manner rendered him a general favorite, as well as a lawyer of rare ability and promise.

His physical constitution was exceedingly delicate, and he seldom enjoyed robust health. He fell, therefore, an easy prey to the insidious disease of diptheria which baffled the best of medical skill, and died on the morning after Christmas day, 1863. Mr. Burt leaves a wife, father, 2 brothers, and 4 sisters to lament his loss.

His funeral was largely attended. Messrs. Seymour, Edson, Buck and Dewey, brethren of the bar, officiated as pall-bearers. It may be proper to add that his remains were conveyed to Sheldon for interment. There, near the spot where his mother and brother repose, he sleeps the "sleep that knows no waking."

We esteem it a privilege to publish the following extract from the sermon of the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., which was pronounced at Mr. Burt's funeral, at St. Luke's church, St. Albans, on Sunday, Dec. 27, 1863. With it, we close this imperfect sketch of the professional character of our deceased friend.

"These remarks upon the text will prepare our minds for the comfort which we need on the mournful occasion which calls us together this day. Whether our departed friend owed his Lord five hundred pence or fifty, we have reason to think the debt was forgiven before he closed his eyes in death. Distinguished, as you all know he was, by eminent ability in his profession, he had yet in his days of health and strength given but little heed to the concerning truths of religion. But when the solemn realities of eternity were opening upon his view in his last sickness, his soul became awakened to the convictions of Christian truth. The Rector of this church (the Rev. J. Isham Bliss,) visited him, and after some conversation proposed to him to be baptized as a token of his acceptance of the method of salvation revealed in the gospel. At first, he said he was too wicked to venture upon such a solemn covenant. But, at last, his mind grasped the greatness of his spiritual necessities, and the ample provisions of mercy provided in the all-abounding love of Christ. He submitted to the terms of repentance and faith in the Saviour. He was baptized for the remission of sins, and if a longer term of years should be granted him, he promised to lead a godly and a Christian life. And why shall we not believe his Saviour accepted him, as he returned to Him in the last hour? Why not add his to the thousand other instances recorded in Holy Scriptnre and in human experience, that the arms of Divine Love and mercy were extended out to embrace the penitent sinner, that our gracious Saviour ever stands ready to open the golden gates of Paradise to him who knocks, however late. And while we commit the remains of our friend to the grave, may we each one of us be impressed with the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and make our peace with God while the opportunity is vouchsafed to us."

Hon. Joshua W. Sheldon, a native of Sheldon, died in that town, near the "cottage where he was born," on the 7th inst., in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Sheldon was a lawyer, and studied his profession with Judge Royce. He was admitted to practice at the Franklin county court, in 1822—at the same time as Recorder Read, of Burlington. He represented

Sheldon in the General Assembly in 1824, '25, and '26, and again in '34–'35. He was a member of the constitutional convention, in 1828, and senator from Franklin county, in 1836.

DIED—In Sheldon, Feb. 27, 186–, Lydia Washburn, aged 89 years, 10 months and 21 days.

ST. ALBANS.

ABNER MORTON, ESQ.

Announcement is made in the Michigan papers of the death of Abner Morton, Esq., once a prominent man in this State. He lived to the advanced age of 89 years. We learn from the St. Albans Messenger that "he was a native of Athol, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, prosecuted the study of law at St. Albans, Vermont,—was there admitted to practice,—represented the town in the legislature,—was judge of probate,—and edited the first newspaper established there. Subsequently he removed to Jefferson County, N, Y., still practicing law and continuing his career as editor. In 1834 he made Monroe, Michigan, his place of residence, where he died Sept. 5, 1863, greatly beloved and lamented. His literary taste and acquirements were of a high order; and in all of the relations of life he sustained a high and irreproachable character. Judge Morton is remembered here by some of our oldest residents with much pleasure. His son J. D. Morton, Esq. paid his native town a visit last September. A fuller and more comprehensive notice of Judge Morton will, probably, be prepared hereafter."

Luther B. Hunt, of St. Albans, died Feb. 18, 1866, aged 74 years. He was a lawyer by profession, and was at one time a partner of Judge Royce.

Ira H. Hill, of St. Albans, made a globe for the use of the academy there, before the close of 1811, thus preceding the St. Johnsbury globe by at least one year.

DR. HIRAM F. STEVENS

died of typhoid fever, at St. Albans, Jan. 15, 1866, at the age of 41.

"Dr. Stevens was no common man. In his profession he stood high, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In all public matters he took a deep interest, and was at one time the representative from St. Albans in the general assembly, as well as senator from Franklin county, in 1862 and '23. He was also commissioner of the insane for two years, the duties of which position he performed with remarkable ability—his annual reports being model documents of the kind. He died in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness, and he will be greatly missed by the community by whom he has been so long respected and admired. The lamented Doctor will be remembered by many of our citizens as a student in the University of Vermont, some twenty years since."

HENRY A. SEYMOUR,

at the time of his death, had been a resident of St. Albans for more than 50 years—removed from Vergennes to St. Albans in 1813. During his whole life—says the Transcript—he was always remarkably industrious and frugal, and at the time of his death had become one of the wealthiest, most hospitable and exemplary citizens. Of strict integrity in his dealings, and unusually domestic in his habits, he passed away to a better world, "like a shock of corn, fully ripe"—186–.

JOHN DOLING,

of St. Albans, member of Co. F, 8th Vt., died at Baltimore, a victim of rebel barbarity. He was taken prisoner, carried to Salisbury, N. C., and there suffered the hardships and privations which so many of our brave boys have been compelled to endure. He was paroled, but in such a critical condition on reaching Baltimore, that our surgeons could render him no assistance.

DIED—In St. Albans, May 26, 186–, Dolly Hathaway, relict of Silas Hathaway, aged 75. [See biography, in St. Albans, of Silas Hathaway.]

—In St. Albans, April 29, 186–, Martha Maynard Campbell, widow of the late Thomas H. Campbell, Esq., aged 76 years.

—In St. Albans, June 19, 186–, John Watson, aged 75 years.

—In St. Albans, Sept. 1, Mrs. Jerusha Beals, wife of Wheat Beals, aged 73 years.

Eleazer Jewett, Esq., of this town, with his brother Erastus Jewett, Esq., was blasting logs, when a premature explosion occurred killing him instantly.



Asa Lyon

GRAND ISLE COUNTY—INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY D. WEBSTER DIXON.

The County of Grand Isle is bounded north by Canada, on the north line of Alburgh. The remainder of the county is composed of islands embosomed in the waters of Lake Champlain. It lies between 44° 35′ and 45° N. lat., and between 3° 39′ and 3° 47′ E. long., and is 28 miles long, from N. to S., and about 5 miles in width. It contains 82 square miles, and 45,070 acres. Several small islands, lying adjacent, are included within the county limits; of which Savage Island and the "Two Sisters" belong to Grand Isle—Hill's Island to Isle La Motte; Butler's Island, Knight's Island, Diadamus Island and Hen Island to North Hero; and Providence Island; Stave (formerly Carleton's) Island, Fish Bladder Island, Gull Island and Kibby's Island to South Hero.

A branch of the Abenaquis tribe of Indians, called the Zoquageers, were the aboriginal occupants of this section of the country, before the advent of white settlers, and had a village in the town of Alburgh. Another subdivision of the Abenaquis, called the Loups, (or Wolf-tribe,) are supposed to have resided at the Sand Bar in South Hero, and departed from that place many years prior to the commencement of any settlement by the whites; but this supposition is founded upon uncertain tradition. There were Indians at the Sand Bar, but they may have been a portion of the same tribe which occupied the town of Alburgh. We have no evidence to show that other parts of the county were inhabited by the aborigines; and there are now but few traces of them remaining in the localities before named. The territory occupied by the Abenaquis was called, on the oldest maps, the country of the *Irocoisa*, or *Iroquois*, whom, tradition affirms, were the primitive dwellers on the lands embraced within these limits: but it is well known, that the Iroquois never had a permanent residence in this county. During the progress of the old French and English colonial war, a branch of the Iroquois, known by their aboriginal name of No-tsi-io-ne, invaded the Abenaquis territory, and after many a stern conflict, the Zoquageers were driven off; and this event virtually terminated the Indian occupation of this part of the country.

The first actual settlement within the limits of the county was probably made by the French, at Alburgh, in 1782. Settlements were, however, commenced at Wind-mill Point, in Alburgh, as early as 1731, and again in 1741: but being subject to the vicissitudes of war, were soon broken up and abandoned. The titles to the lands embraced in the town of Alburgh were for many years a fruitful source of controversy. Sir George Young claimed the territory as a grant from the Duke of York; but his title was never recognized. The Governor of Canada subsequently granted these lands to Henry Caldwell, of Quebec, from whom the early settlers mainly derived their titles: and, prior to 1787, the township was called "Caldwell's Upper Manor." In 1781 the legislature of Vermont granted this township to Ira Allen and others; but their attempts to take possession of the lands were legally resisted by the settlers; and, after several years of litigation, the latter secured a complete triumph.

North Hero, called by the French *Isle Longue*, was granted by the Governor of Canada to M. Contrecour, in 1734, with the condition that a settlement should be established in 5 years, or the grant thereby become invalidated; and as it appears not to have been settled within the prescribed period, M. Contrecour forfeited his claim to the island. Isle La Motte, together with the town of Chazy, N. Y., was granted by the French, to one Major Pean, of Quebec, about the year 1733; but it was never occupied by him, or any other persons claiming proprietorship under him. South Island does not appear to have been included among the French and English grants on Lake Champlain, and no disposition was made of it until chartered to Ethan Allen and others, Oct. 27, 1779. Prior to this time the governor and legislature of Vermont received numerous applications from private individuals for grants of the islands in this county,* but preferred to donate them to such persons as had performed honorable service in the Revolution.

* The following petition for North and South Islands is copied from the Vermont State Papers, Vol. 21, Page 54; and is not only interesting as an unique specimen of orthography, but as exhibiting the great greed for the free acquisition of the public lands, manifested by some people in "ye olden time":

"to the Hon'le the Gineral Assembly of the State Varmount Now Setting at Benninton in the county of Benninton by ad Jorment on the Second thursday of febuary Instant—the Petison of Elnathan Ives and Con'l Strete Hall of Wallingford in Cornettecut and others—Humbly Shueth that Whareas there is a Large tract of Land the just Property of this State in Pertickler there is in this State two large Ilands lying in the Lake Champlain betwine Croun pint & Cannady South line

Previous to the commencement of any permanent settlement in the county, the territory comprised within its present boundary formed a part of the county of Charlotte, (set off from the old county of Albany) and which embraced a portion of the State of New York, and that portion of Vermont lying west of the Green Mountains, and north of the towns of Arlington and Sunderland, in Bennington county. It was constituted in 1772, with its shire located at Skeenesborough (now Whitehall.) After Vermont had become a "free and independent State," the legislature, Feb. 11, 1779, divided the State into the two counties of Bennington and Cumberland, of which the former embraced all the territory on the west side of the Green Mountains, from Massachusetts to Canada line. At the October session of the legislature, 1780, the county of Bennington was divided, and all the territory north of the present line of that county was embraced in a new county, by the name of Washington. This act did not, however, take effect until the next session of the legislature, in 1781, when the name of Washington was changed to Rutland.

During this period no organized settlements had been established on the lands included within the limits of Grand Isle county. Oct. 18, 1785, Rutland county was divided, and the towns north of its present line, to Canada south line, and west of the mountain range, were embraced in a new county by the name of Addison. Oct. 23, 1787, Addison county was dismembered, and all the territory north of its present boundary, excepting the town of Starksboro', and included within the old county of Charlotte, was incorporated into a separate county by the name of Chittenden. Nov. 5, 1792, Chittenden county was divided on the north, and a new county incorporated by the name of Franklin, in which the towns of Alburgh, Isle La Motte and North Hero, were set, leaving the towns of Grand Isle and South Hero still under the jurisdiction of the county of Chittenden.

The inhabitants of this county were far from satisfied with the partition of Chittenden county. This act amounted to a virtual separation of our five townships, thereby creating many inconveniences of a public nature. Our people were bound together in a greater or less degree, by local attachments and interests; and they deemed that their public and private welfare would be essentially promoted by a political separation from the main land, and the consequent erection of the five towns into a distinct county. There were, in the outset, many influential persons who opposed this project determinately, and for a time successfully. The subject was agitated as early as 1792; but no measures were instituted to carry out this scheme, until in September, 1794, when a petition was drawn up, praying for the formation of a new county, to be called "the Hero," and asking for that purpose all the islands in Lake Champlain, north of Colchester Point, and east of the channel of the Lake, to lat. 45°, including Alburgh. This petition was signed by 23 citizens of Alburgh, 8 of Isle La Motte, 29 of North Hero, and 63 of South and Middle Hero. It was presented to the legislature at its October session of the same year, and referred to a select committee, which, after some deliberation, asked to be discharged from its further consideration; and the matter was thereupon referred to the next legislature. The subject was urged and discussed with more or less pertinacity, from this time to 1802, but without effect.

After repeated trials, in which popular sentiment in favor of the measure had gradually gained strength and potency, the assent of the legislature was finally, though reluctantly, secured, and the new county incorporated Nov. 9, 1802. The following are the provisions of the act of incorporation:

First, "That the towns of Alburgh, Isle La Motte and North Hero, in the county of Franklin, and the towns of South Hero and Middle Hero, in the county of Chittenden, together with all such islands as lie in the State near the above mentioned towns, and are more than a mile from the main land, in the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, be, and they are hereby constituted a distinct county, by the name of Grand Isle." Second, "That at the session of the Legislature, in October, 1805, the said county of Grand Isle shall be organized for the transaction of all legal public business as a county."

where it crosis the Lake Champlain, the fust grate South Islan is Knone by the Name of Grand Island lying in the lake nere the mouth of Onion River and A bout a Ginst Scodoqua or La Moile Rivers mouth s'd river comes Down Nere fairfix—the next Grate Islon North which all most Gines the a bove s'd Ilon Which is Knone or Called by the Name long Ilan—the above s'd Grand Ilon and long Ilan containing A bout a nof for two toun Ships. We yeour Honnors Pertisnors Prey in behalf of our Selves and others that the two a bove s'd Ilans be granted to us and a Sutible Number of Settleers with all the Good Raggalation toun ships as Your Honners shall See fite in your Grate Wisdom as yeour Honners Pertishners Shall ever Pray.

"Datted at Bennaton fabury ye 11 A D 1779.

"ELNATHAN IVES.

"CON'L STREETE HALL.'

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The county buildings, located at North Hero, comprise a court-house and jail. They were constructed in 1824,—the material for the walls being of Isle La Motte marble. The building was first occupied for court purposes in September, 1824. In 1867, an addition was erected for the accommodation of the jailor; and the internal arrangement of the court-room so altered and improved, that it will compare very favorably with any similar room in the State. The lot upon which the building is situated is enclosed by a respectable fence; and the edifice itself, if not imposing in its general appearance, seems well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The rear of the building contains two rooms for the incarceration of prisoners—one known as the "debtor's room," and the other as the "cell." The latter is constructed of blocks of marble three feet in diameter, and dowelled together with stone of proper size. It has had but few inmates since its erection. At this time, (January, 1869,) it is the temporary abode of a man charged with the murder of his wife. This is the first commitment for the crime of murder made in this county since its organization.

Previous to the erection of the court-house, courts were held in the dwelling of Jedediah P. Ladd, at North Hero, in his "ball room"; and a jail for the keeping of prisoners was located in the upper story of his house, prepared with a ponderous oak door, barred and bolted in a most substantial manner. At the north side of this model jail was a window, which seemed to serve the purpose of an *escape*, for such prisoners as were desirous of regaining their liberty. This window opened out on a shed connected with the dwelling. In 1808, one Isaac Stevens, having been convicted of theft, and duly sentenced, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the friendly juxta-position of the shed to the window of the room in which he was confined, to make an effort to escape. The night being very dark, and the roof of the shed some fifteen feet from the ground. Stevens decided to await the advent of daylight, rather than to "make the leap in the dark"; but, at the approach of dawn, he was discovered, and returned to the room from whence he came; and during the remainder of his confinement was handcuffed and fettered—which remedy doubtless supplied in this, and similar cases, the defects of the jail in respect to the safe custody of offenders.

COURT MATTERS.

The first session of the county court was held in the dwelling of Jedediah P. Ladd, at North Hero, on the first Monday of March, 1806. At this term, Asa Lyon presided as chief judge; Nathan Hutchins and Alexander Scott as assistant judges; with Alpheus Hall, county clerk; Amos Morrill, sheriff; Daniel Webb, high bailiff; and Philo Berry, state's attorney. The first case tried was an action on note brought by John Martin against Edmond Barnes; and during the first and succeeding terms, a large number of civil causes were adjudicated—only one of which is of sufficient importance to be reviewed in this place.

Samuel Campbell, of Grand Isle, commenced a suit against Samuel Houston, of South Hero, for defamation of the plaintiff's character. The declaration, after reciting the many sterling qualities and personal virtues of the plaintiff, proceeds to state the grounds of the action, as follows: "Yet, the said Samuel Houston well knowing the premises, but greatly envying the happy state and condition of the said Samuel Campbell; and contriving and maliciously intending not only to hurt, degrade, damnify, and injure the said Samuel Campbell in his good name, fame and reputation, but also wrongfully to subject him to the penalties, by the laws and statutes of this state, made and provided against felons, theives and robbers, on or about the first day of January, 1803, at South Hero aforesaid, falsely, and maliciously proclaimed with a loud voice, in the hearing of several faithful citizens of the State, that he, Samuel Campbell, was a pumpkin thief, and stole money from Timothy Lovell, of Grand Isle; and apples from me (meaning the defendant); and he (meaning the plaintiff,) stole a goose from Wm. Stewart, and potatoes from Law's Island (meaning an island owned by John Law, Esq., near Colchester Point,) * * * to the damage of the plaintiff, as he saith, of fifteen hundred dollars."

This case was tried at the first term of the court—Philo Berry appearing as counsel for the plaintiff, and Samuel Miller for the defendant. The jury gave the plaintiff $100 damages, and costs, amounting to $243.

The first important criminal case tried, was that of Isaac Stevens for theft, at the March term, 1808, before judge Benjamin Adams. Solomon Morgan, state's attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Hon. C. P. Van Ness for the defence. The following named persons were empanneled as jurors to try the cause: Nathan Douglass, Thaddeus Landon, Joseph Boardman, Samuel Davison, Kimball Kinney, John Thomas, Peter Minkler, Daniel Hoag, Wyman Chamberlain, Jacob Mott, John Borden, and Joseph Hazen. After a verdict of "guilty" had been rendered by the jury, the Judge address-

ed the prisoner, and pronounced sentence as follows:

"You, Isaac Stevens, are brought before this Court for feloniously taking, stealing and carrying away three yards of blue broad-cloth and forty dollars in silver, the just property of James Gillert. You have plead "not guilty" of the crime; you have shewn no signs of repentance, but have behaved with a show of arrogance. The Court, notwithstanding, have feelings for you as men, and sincerely lament your deplorable condition and situation; but as ministers of the Law, they cannot flinch from their duty.

"Therefore the Court give judgment and pronounce sentence, that you Isaac Stevens shall, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of March, A. D. 1808, receive twenty stripes on the naked body, and pay forty-five dollars as treble damages to the party aggrieved; pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed till judgment be complied with."

This sentence was duly carried into effect on the date aforementioned, when a large crowd of people congregated to witness its execution. Stevens was brought down from the jail, and bound to one of the posts supporting the shed, and received the twenty stripes with apparent indifference.

There have been but five or six criminal cases of importance tried in our courts, since the organization of the county;—one of these being for grand larceny, and three for petty larceny—the offenders in every instance having been convicted, and sentenced to the state-prison for a term of years. From 1807 to '18, the terms of the Co. court were held in March and September: from 1817 to 1826, in February and September: from '26 to '30, in April and September: from '30 to 1849, sessions were held irregularly, in May and September, and in April and September. The terms are now holden on the last Tuesdays of February and August.—The number of cases contained in the dockets, in early times, often ranged from 20 to 40; but, at the present time, the court docket contains but 14 cases.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The religious interests of the county are perhaps as flourishing, according to their relative extent and importance, as they are elsewhere in the State; but on this point little can be written that would properly come within the province of the present work. There are 3 resident and 3 itinerent clergymen in the county; of whom 4 are Methodists, and 2 Congregationalists. There are 9 houses for public worship, viz: 2 in Alburgh, 3 in Grand Isle, 1 in Isle La Motte, 1 in North Hero, and 3 in South Hero. Out of a population of over 4000, probably only about a fourth part (not including the foreign element) are regular in their attendance upon church services.

The educational interests of the county are very liberally maintained, though but little improvement has been made in the character of our schools during the past 15 years. In fact, it may well be doubted whether our schools are as prosperous and efficient, in every respect, under the present system, as they were under the old régime. Except in two instances, our county can boast of no institutions of learning above the grade of a common school. There are academies located at Alburgh Springs and Isle La Motte, which are in a comfortably flourishing condition. As the annual reports of the State Board of Education very unwisely omit the publication of the school statistics by counties and towns, the writer has been obliged to have recourse to the town clerks of the several towns for the statistics of our district schools, presented near the close of this chapter; and which are probably as correct as it is possible to obtain them, under the existing regulations.

Teachers' Institutes have been held in the county from time to time since 1858; and have generally been successful. The peculiar geographical situation of the county makes it somewhat inconvenient for teachers and others to attend the institutes at certain seasons of the year. The Secretary of the board of education speaks in high terms of the interest manifested by the people of the county, generally, in educational matters. The following is a list of the institutes held in the county from 1858 to '68, viz:

1. At South Hero, Feb. 23, and 24, 1858.
2. At Isle La Motte, Nov. 3 and 4, 1858.
3. At South Hero, Nov. 2 and 3, 1859.
4. At North Hero, Dec. 18 and 19, 1860.
5. At Alburgh Springs, Nov. 14 and 15, 1861.
6. At Grand Isle, Feb. 14 and 15, 1863.
7. At South Hero, Dec. 23 and 24, 1863.
8. At Isle La Motte, Feb. 7 and 8, 1865.
9. At Grand Isle, Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1866.
10. At Alburgh Springs, Feb. 1 and 2, 1867.
11. At North Hero, Nov. 1868.

GENERAL VIEW.

The natural features and resources of the county will doubtless be very fully dwelt upon in the several town-histories, and therefore only a brief delineation seems desirable in this chapter. The surface of the county is generally level, though diversified with occasional hills and small tracts of rolling land; and the scenery

is varied and attractive. The character of our climate is uniformly variable; the inequalities of temperature are as great—and often far more perceptible, than is usually experienced elsewhere in the same latitude—but are modified in summer by breezes which sweep the Lake.—The average quantity of water which falls in rain and snow is known to be much less than in early times; and droughts occur more frequently, which may be one of the natural results of the unnecessary and wasteful destruction of the forests, which has been mercilessly prosecuted for the past 20 years. Whether this hypothesis be accepted or rejected, it is worthy of note, that the best scientific authorities are agreed in asserting, that the reduction of the forests, beyond certain definable limits, injuriously affects the salubrity of the climate, and the fertility of the soil; and. as a consequence, in many exposed situations—as on the borders of the Lake—the growing crops and the orchards are not sufficiently protected from the sweeping winds, the chilling blasts, and the extremes of temperature.

The geological constitution of the county very clearly confirms the supposition, that it was once covered by the ocean. Large deposits of marine shells are interspersed with the soil, in different parts of the county; and many fossil remains have been exhumed in North Hero and Isle La Motte. The last named town contains extensive quarries of marble—known as the "Chazy or Isle La Motte Limestone," which is largely employed in building, and for other purposes. The piers of the Victoria bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and the walls of Fort Montgomery, at Rouse's Point, are principally constructed of this stone. This marble is of the most durable quality, and the demand for it is steadily increasing. The lowest strata affords a beautiful variegated marble, but lies so near the border of the lake, and below its surface, that some difficulty is experienced in working it to profit. The rocks and ledges in the east half of Alburgh, and in nearly the whole of North Hero, are mainly composed of "Hudson River Shales." The "Trenton Limestone," of various qualities, is found in the west half of South Hero, and extends along the west boundary of Grand Isle to Isle La Motte.—This stone, in South Hero, is made up principally of marl and the shells of the *orthis*, and was formerly quarried to a limited degree for building purposes. There are considerable beds of muck and marl, in several localities, which, in some instances, have been applied to the soil, and found of great advantage to vegetation.

There are a number of medicinal springs in the county. The "Alburgh Spring," and the "Iodine Spring," in South Hero, are the most celebrated. Their waters are recommended as highly efficacious in chronic complaints, scrofula and cutaneous eruptions. There are other springs which combine most of the valuable properties of those named; but their merits have not yet been fully confirmed. One of these is located in North Hero, about one mile from the court-house; but lies so near the margin of a marsh, that it is generally overflowed in high water, rendering it at such times inaccessible. Many persons suffering from cutaneous diseases are said to have found relief by the use of its waters; but on account of its unfavorable situation, it has not obtained the celebrity awarded to those of Alburgh and South Hero.

The material resources of the county are not large: yet, they are ample to entitle it to rank as not the least respectable and prosperous, (though the smallest), of the fourteen counties of the State. A great portion of the lands are exceedingly fertile, and yield nearly all of the different kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables common to this latitude. The produce of the soil averages nearly the same in all parts of the county, though the town of North Hero—which contains the greatest proportion of arable land according to its area,—may be considered intrinsically the most productive. The constituent properties of the soil are clay, loam and marl, with a substratum of coarse gravel and heavy clay—the latter predominating. A considerable portion of the old pasture-lands begin to exhibit signs of impaired fertility; but thus far, little effort has been made to restore them to their original productiveness. The same general system of cultivation is practiced throughout the county; and what is popularly known as "scientific farming" has not yet received the encouragement which its importance deserves.

Of the agricultural resources of the county it is perhaps unnecessary to give a detailed account. The staple productions are wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and potatoes. Many other kinds of cereals are raised in greater or less quantities. With some farmers, barley, beans and peas are cultivated as specialties; with others, only as secondary crops. The soil and climate render the county admirably adapted to fruit-culture; and most of the hardy sorts of apples, plumbs, pears, cherries and grapes, are produced to fair profit. A few peaches were grown

several years ago, but the severity of our winters makes their culture wholly impracticable. Currants, gooseberries and strawberries are now grown in nearly every garden; and raspberries and blackberries could be as successfully cultivated with an equal expenditure of time and effort. Stock raising has not generally proved profitable as compared with the produce of the soil, though the number of horses, cattle and sheep, together with the amount of wool, butter and cheese, annually marketed, forms no inconsiderable item in the aggregate resources of the county.

As there are no streams of water of consequence, and no good mill-privilege, in the county, the facilities for manufacturing are very inconsiderable. A saw-mill, located on a small stream in Grand Isle, is supplied with water a part of the year; and a steam saw-mill has been in successful operation in Alburgh for several years; but aside from the quarrying of marble at Isle La Motte, we have no manufactures of note except of leather and potash. A table of the manufactures of the county for the year ending in 1810, accompanying this chapter, is interesting as a reflex of the industrial character of our ancestors. Whether the rapid decline of our manufacturing industry indicates salutary progress in the general welfare of the people, or otherwise, is a question not altogether easy of solution. Strictly speaking, the people of the county are, at the present time, almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, and derive from this ennobling pursuit the substantial elements of comfort and independence. The inhabitants are generally well provided with the necessaries and conveniences of life—are mostly industrious, frugal and enterprising; and encourage, in a liberal manner, all useful and politic schemes for the advancement of their moral, social and intellectual improvement.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The writer takes this occasion to acknowledge his indebtedness to Hon. Augustus Knight, of North Hero, and E. R. Goodsell, Esq., county clerk, for valuable assistance in collecting many of the acts relating to the county buildings, courts, etc., and for a partial list of county officers.

TABLE OF COUNTY OFFICERS. I.

Years.	*Councilors.*	*Chief Judges.*		*Assistant Judges of County Court.*	
		Spring Term.	*Fall Term.*		
1805		Asa Lyon,	Asa Lyon,	Nathan Hutchins jr.	Alexander Scott.
1806		"	"	"	"
1807		"	"	"	"
1808	Asa Lyon,	Benj. Adams,	Benj. Adams,	Stephen Kinsley,	James W. Wood.
1809		Asa Lyon,	Asa Lyon,	Nathan Hutchins jr.	Lewis Sowles.
1810		Benj. Adams,	Benj. Adams,	Abner Keeler,	"
1811		"	"	"	"
1812		"	"	"	"
1813		"	"	"	"
1814		Asa Lyon,	Asa Lyon,	Caleb Hill,	Phillyer Loop.
1815		Phillyer Loop,	Phillyer Loop,	Alpheus Hall,	Jedediah P. Ladd
1816		Benjamin Adams	Benj. Adams,	"	Ephraim Mott.
1817		"	"	"	Lewis Sowles.
1818		"	"	Joel Allen,	"
1819		"	"	"	"
1820		"	"	"	"
1821		"	"	"	"
1822		"	"	"	"
1823		"	"	"	"
1824		Lewis Sowles,	Lewis Sowles,	Charles Carron,	Samuel Adams.
1825		"	"	"	Melvin Barnes, jr.
		Circuit Judges.			
1826		——— ———	Titus Hutchinson,	Melvin Barnes, jr.,	Lewis Sowles.
1827		Stephen Royce,	Samuel Prentiss,	"	"
1828		Bates Turner,	Bates Turner,	"	"
1829		Samuel Prentiss,	Samuel Prentiss,	"	"
1830		Stephen Royce,	Samuel Prentiss,	"	"
1831		Ephraim Paddock,	Stephen Royce,	John M. Sowles,	Samuel Adams.
1832		Samuel S. Phelps,	Samuel S. Phelps,	"	"
1833		Stephen Royce,	Samuel S. Phelps,	"	"
1834		"	Stephen Royce,	"	"
1835		"	"	"	"

Years.	*Senators.*	*Chief Judges.* *Spring Term.*	*Fall Term.*	*Assistant Judges of County Court.*	
1836	Melvin Barnes,	———	Stephen Royce,	John M. Sowles,	Samuel Adams,
1837	Joel Allen,	Samuel S. Phelps,	Chas. K. Williams,	William Wait,	"
1838	"	"	Samuel S. Phelps,	"	"
1839	Samuel Adams,	"	MiloL. Bennett,	"	Calvin Fletcher.
1840	"	Milo L. Bennett,	Stephen Royce,	Joseph M. Mott,	"
1841	Wm. L. Sowles,	Stephen Royce,	Milo L. Bennett,	"	"
1842	"	Milo L. Bennett,	"	"	"
1843	Wallis Mott,	"	Stephen Royce,	Samuel Adams,	Ira Hill.
1844	Henry H. Reynolds,	"	Milo L. Bennett,	Wm. H. Lyman,	"
1845	Lewis Ladd,	"	"	"	Wallis Mott.
1846	Giles Harrington,	"	"	Henry H. Reynolds,	Lorenzo Hall.
1847	"	Stephen Royce,	Stephen Royce,	"	"
1848	Solomon J. Davis,	"	"	David Marvin,	Wallis Mott.
1849	Frederick Hazen	"	"	"	"
1850	David Marvin,	"	Isaac F. Redfield,	Wm. L. Sowles,	Daniel Wait.
1851	"	Milo L. Bennett,	Milo L. Bennett,	"	"
1852	Ira Hill,	Asahel Peck,	"	Albert C. Butler,	Gideon H. Rice.
1853	"	"	Asahel Peck,	Jabez Ladd,	"
1854	Horace Wadsworth,	"	"	Martin Reynolds,	"
1855	"	"	"	"	Orange Phelps.
1856	sa Reynolds,	"	"	Henry H. Reynolds,	"
1857	"	"	"	"	Asahel Allen.
1858	Orange Phelps,	John Pierpont,	Luke P. Poland,	Frederick Hazen,	"
1859	"	Asa O. Aldis,	Asa O. Aldis,	Buel Landon,	Calvin F. Robinson
1860	Orville G. Wheeler,	"	"	"	Harry Hill.
1861	"	"	John Pierpont,	Lewis W. Sowles,	"
1862	Wm. H. Lyman,	"	Asa O. Aldis,	"	Dorus V. Goodsell.
1863	"	"	"	David S. Sweet,	"
1864	Asahel Allen,	"	"	"	Gilbert Allen.
1865	"	"	Loyal C. Kellogg,	Allen R. Manning,	"
1866	Henry C. Hill,	Wm. C. Wilson,	Wm. C. Wilson,	"	Jabez Ladd.
1867	"	"	Benj. H. Steele,	Ransom W. Darby,	Wyman C. Hoag.
1868	Jed P. Ladd,	Benj. H. Steele.	"	"	"

TABLE OF COUNTY OFFICERS. II.

Years.	*State Attorneys.*	*Sheriffs.*	*County Clerks.*	*Judges of Probate.*	*Registers of Probate.*
1805	Philo Berry,	Amos Morrill,	Alpheus Hall,	Nathan Hutchins,	Jedediah P. Ladd,
1806	"	"	"	"	"
1807	Solomon Morgan,	"	"	Thomas Cochran,	"
1808	"	Melvin Barnes, sr.	Jedediah Hyde, jr.,	Nathan Hutchins,	"
1809	Elezer Miller,	"	Alpheus Hall,	"	"
1810	"	"	Jedediah Hyde, jr.,	"	"
1811	I. P. Richardson,	"	"	"	Thomas Cochran,
1812	Asa Robinson,	Jedediah P. Ladd,	"	"	"
1813	"	Eph'm Mott,	"	"	"
1814	James Davis,	Calvin Fletcher,	"	"	"
1815	Truman A. Barber,	"	"	"	"
1816	"	"	"	"	"
1817	"	"	"	"	Chauncey Burgess
1818	Amos Blodgett,	"	"	"	"
1819	"	"	"	"	"
1820	"	"	"	"	"
1821	Chas. H. Perrigo,	"	"	"	"
1822	Amos Blodgett,	"	"	"	"
1823	"	"	"	"	Augustus Knight,
1824	Truman A. Barber,	"	"	"	"
1825	Benj. H. Smalley,	"	Joel Allen,	"	"
1826	Hector Adams,	"	"	"	"
1827	"	John M. Sowles,	"	"	"
1828	"	"	"	Joel Allen,	Gary Whitney,
1829	Frederick Hazen,	"	"	"	"
1830	"	Franklin Robinson,	"	"	"
1831	"	"	"	"	"
1832	Giles Harrington,	"	"	"	"
1833	Hector Adams,	"	"	"	"

Years.	*State Attorneys.*	*Sheriffs.*	*County Clerks.*	*Judges of Probate.*	*Registers of Probate.*
1834	Hector Adams,	Franklin Robinson,	Joel Allen,	Joel Allen,	Gary Whitney,
1335	"	Harry Hill,	"	"	Henry White,
1836	"	Henry B. Mott,	"	"	"
1837	Frederick Hazen,	"	"	"	"
1838	"	"	"	"	"
1839	"	Gary Whitney,	"	"	"
1840	"	"	"	"	John M. Sowles,
1841	Hector Adams,	"	"	"	"
1842	Wm. W. White,	"	"	"	"
1843	Frederick Hazen,	"	"	"	"
1844	Wm. W. White,	Abel Brown,	"	Jabez Ladd,	"
1845	Frederick Hazen,	Albert C. Butler,	"	Augustus Knight,	"
1846	"	David G. Dixon,	"	Jabez Ladd,	Augustus Knight,
1847	Giles Harrington,	"	"	"	"
1848	"	Thomas D. Fletcher,	Elijah Haynes,	Sealand Whitney,	"
1849	"	"	"	"	"
1850	Henry Adams,	Charles H. Clark,	"	"	"
1851	John M. Sowles,	"	"	"	"
1852	"	"	Wm. H. Russell,	"	"
1853	Frederick Hazen,	"	Gary Whitney,	Elijah Haynes,	David Marvin,
1854	Giles Harrington,	"	Wyman Clark,	"	"
1855	Frederick Hazen,	"	"	"	"
1856	Henry C. Adams,	Seneca H. Pike,	"	"	"
1857	"	"	"	"	"
1858	"	Solon Reynolds,	Jed P. Ladd,	"	"
1859	"	"	"	"	Benjamin Gordon,
1860	"	Edwin Adams,	"	"	Edwin Landon,
1861	Loyal L. Eldredge,	"	"	Augustus Knight,	"
1862	"	Sereno G. Macomber,	"	"	Benjamin Gordon,
1863	Harry Hill,	"	"	"	"
1864	"	Giles H. Hawrican,	"	"	"
1865	Sumner E. R. Ladd,	"	Elisha R. Goodsell,	"	"
1866	John M. Hawrican,	"	"	"	"
1867	Harry Hill,	Ransom L. Clark,	S. H. Williams,	Heman W. Allen,	"
1868	John M. Hawrican,	"	Elisha R. Goodsell,	"	"

List of Attorneys.

List of Attorneys that have practiced, and those that continue to practice at Grand-Isle County Court:

Names.	*Residence.*	*Names.*	*Residence.*	*Names.*	*Residence.*
Philo Berry,	Alburgh.	Asa O. Aldis,	St. Albans.	Charles Adams,	Burlington.
I. P. Richardson,	"	C. Beckwith,	"	Phineas Lyman,	"
Samuel Miller,	"	Wm. W. White,	"	Asahel Langworthy,	"
Elezer Miller,	"	A. G. Whittemore,	Milton.	T. Rich,	——
Asa Robinson,	"	Isaac B. Bowdish,	Swanton.	Levi House,	——
Solomon Morgan,	No. Hero.	John M. Sowles,	Alburgh.	Heman Allen,	Milton.
W. C. Harrington,	Burlington.	David G. Dixon,	"	N. L. Whittemore,	——
Samuel Holton,	"	Julius S. Fisk,	Isle-La-Motte.	Henry Adams,	Swanton.
Morey Woodworth,	"	Levi Underwood,	Burlington.	Benj. H. Smalley,	"
Alvan Foote,	"	L. F. Edwards,	——	J. F. Thompson,	Burlington.
Stephen Royce,	Berkshire.	H. B. Smith,	Milton.	Benj. F. Bailey,	"
Asa Aldis,	St. Albans.	Geo. F. Edmunds,	Burlington.	Amos Blodgett,	"
Truman A. Barber,	Alburgh.	E. R. Hard,	"	Sanford Gadcomb,	"
Giles Harrington;	"	Jeremiah French,	"	Arch'd W. Hyde,	"
Frederick Hazen,	"	T. E. Wales,	"	Charles Russell,	"
Charles H. Perrigo,	So. Hero.	Chas. J. Alger,	"	David A. Smalley,	"
Benj. Swift,	St. Albans.	R. S. Taft,	"	Milo L. Bennett,	"
John Smith,	"	Wm. G. Shaw,	"	Hector Adams,	Milton.
Orlando Stevens,	"	Harry Hill,	Isle-La-Motte.	L. F. Nutting,	Plattsburgh.
Stephen S. Brown,	"	S. E. R. Ladd,	No. Hero.	Geo. F. Houghton,	St. Albans.
James Davis,	"	Josiah H. Adams,	Grand-Isle.	H. E. Seymour,	"
B. Paddock,	——	Paul Dodge,	Burlington.	John J. Deavitt,	"
Bates Turner,	——	C. P. Van Ness,	"	Jas. S. Burt,	"
Levi Richardson,	——	Geo. Robinson,	"	Edward A. Sowles,	"
John Bronson,	——	Daniel Benedict,	"	Henry G. Edson,	"
John G. Smith,	St. Albans.	Elnathan Keyes,	"	Henry C. Adams,	"
H. R. Beardsley,	"	Wm. A. Griswold,	"	E. M. Smalley,	Swanton.

Names.	*Residence.*	*Names.*	*Residence.*	*Names.*	*Residence.*
Henry A. Burt,	"	James A. Brown,	Milton.	Dana R. Bailey,	St. Albans.
Jed P. Ladd,	Alburgh.	Heman S. Royce,	St. Albans.	R. C. Benton,	"
L. D. Eldredge,	"	Jasper Rand,	"	Park Davis,	"
John M. Hawrican,	No. Hero.	Julian Dewey,	"	W. D. Wilson,	"
Solon S. Clark,	So. Hero.	Guy C. Noble,	"		

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Joel Allen, 1858; Harmon H. Pearl, 1859; Joel Allen, 1860; Harmon H. Pearl, 1861; None in 1863; H. H. Reynolds, 1864, '65; James McGowan, 1866, '67, '68.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF CENSORS.—Ebenezer Marvin, 1785; Jedediah Hyde, jr., 1820; Joel Allen, 1827; Wallis Mott, 1841; Henry H. Reynolds, 1862.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Years.	*Alburgh.*	*Grand-Isle.*	*Isle-La-Motte.*	*North Hero.*	*South Hero.*
1791	- - -	- - -	- - -	Enos Wood,	Ebenezer Allen.
1793	Benj. Marvin,	- -	- -	Nathaniel Hutchins,	Timothy Pearl.
1814	Ephraim Mott,	Simeon Clark,	Caleb Hill,	Daniel Hazen,	Daniel G. Sawyer.
1822	Jireh S. Berry,	James Brown,	Charles Carron,	Irad Allen,	Benajah Phelps.
1828	Thomas Mott,	Melvin Barnes,	Charles Carron,	Irad Allen,	Bird Landon.
1836	H. H. Reynolds,	Jabez Ladd,	Ira Hill,	Elijah Haynes,	Calvin Fletcher.
1843	Joseph M. Mott,	Melvin Barnes,	Hiram Hall,	John Martin,	Hector Adams.
1850	Wm. L. Sowles,	Norman Gordon,	Dorus V. Goodsell,	Augustus Knight,	Orange Phelps.

GRAND-ISLE COUNTY STATISTICS.

Towns.	*Length miles.*	*Av. width miles.*	*No. of acres by Charter.*	*Date of Charter.*	*Time of Settlement.*	*Date of Organization.*
Alburgh,	10	3½	23,040	Feb. 23, 1781.	1782	June —, 1792.
Grand-Isle,	6½	2½	10,024	Oct. 27, 1779.	1780 '83	March 1, 1799.
Isle-La-Motte,	7	1⅓	4,620	Oct. 27, 1779.	1785	March 24, 1791.
North Hero,	13	1½	6,272	Oct. 27, 1779.	1780 '83	March —, 1789.
South Hero,	6	2½	9,065	Oct. 27, 1779.	1780 '83	March 28, 1787.

POPULATION, 1790 TO 1840.

Towns.	**1790.**	**1800.**	**1810.**	**1820.**	**1830.**	**1840.**
Alburgh,	446	750	1106	1172	1239	1344
Grand-Isle,	257	680	623	898	748	724
Isle-La-Motte,	47	135	338	312	354	435
North Hero,	125	324	552	503	638	716
South Hero,	280	609	826	842	717	664
Total,	1155	2498	3445	3727	3696	3883

POPULATION, 1850 AND 1860.

	1850.			**1860.**		
Towns.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Alburgh,	827	741	1568	908	885	1793
Grand-Isle,	343	323	666	352	356	798
Isle-La-Motte,	246	230	476	296	268	564
North Hero,	395	335	730	302	292	594
South Hero,	365	340	705	320	297	617
Total,	2176	1969	4145	2175	2096	4271

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR 1868.

Towns.	Real Estate. Acres.	Value	Personal Estate. Value.	Polls.	Dogs.	Vote for Governor.	Grand List.
Alburgh,	15,893	$270,399	$61,234	258	46	223	$3878.33
Grand-Isle,	9,582	179,544	44,217	121	31	115	2510.61
Isle-La-Motte,	4,335	59,131	4,249	86	12	83	817.80
North Hero,	7,965	121,365	24,745	103	19	97	1686.10
South Hero,	8,789	152,833	45,196	114	42	110	2250.29
Total,	46,564	$783,272	$179,641	682	150	628	$11,143.13

REGISTRATION RETURNS FOR TEN YEARS.

I. BIRTHS.

Years.	Alburgh.	Grand-Isle.	Isle.La-Motte.	N. Hero.	S. Hero.	Total.
1857	44	29	27	10	12	122
1858	55	17	18	7	15	112
1859	39	21	16	22	18	116
1860	53	9	9	13	4	88
1861	45	18	4	12	15	94
1862	38	20	3	15	7	83
1863	35	16	11	21	3	86
1864	33	11	17	9	5	75
1865	43	8	22	17	18	108
1866	43	21	15	10	16	105
Total,	428	170	142	136	113	989

II. MARRIAGES.

Years.	Alburgh.	Grand-Isle.	Isle-La-Motte.	N. Hero.	S. Hero.	Total.
1857	2	3	2	3	—	10
1858	10	2	1	7	5	25
1859	2	3	3	—	5	13
1860	7	2	—	1	—	10
1861	—	1	—	3	2	10
1862	5	1	—	6	—	12
1863	7	4	12	2	1	26
1864	10	3	17	2	2	34
1865	13	4	—	9	—	26
1866	16	4	1	2	2	25
Total,	72	27	36	35	17	187

III. DEATHS.

Years.	Alburgh.	Grand-Isle.	Isle-La-Motte.	N. Hero.	S. Hero.	Total.
1857	13	7	7	1	4	32
1858	20	11	14	10	5	60
1859	13	11	8	2	5	39
1860	14	9	3	7	3	36
1861	22	8	4	9	9	52
1862	20	7	1	23	9	60
1863	30	10	10	7	8	65
1864	27	9	9	11	8	64
1865	21	7	9	6	4	47
1866	14	9	5	1	6	35
Total,	194	88	70	77	61	490

SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1868.

Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Families.	No. of Children between 4 and 18 years.	Av. No. of Children attending School.	No. of Teachers employed.	No. of weeks of School taught.	Amount paid for support of schools.
Alburgh,	11	220	615	376	13	292	$1725.60
Grand-Isle,	5	123	187	128	8	131	747.63
Isle-La-Motte,	2	79	130	46	4	52	278.75
North Hero,	4	97	202	146	5	124	631.48
South Hero,	4	77	184	130	8	106	700.00
Total,	26	596	1318	826	38	705	$4,083.48

MANUFACTURES—CENSUS OF 1810.

Towns.	No. of Looms.	Spinning Wheels. Woolen,—No.	Spinning Wheels. Linen,—No.	Yards of Cloth Manufactured. Woolen Goods.	Linen Goods.	Cotton and mixed Goods.	Total No. of yards Cloth.	Total value.
Alburgh,	39	181	134	4,751	3,180	1,236	9,167	$5,376
Grand-Isle,*	28	134	69	3,439	1,733	1,534	6,706	3,926
Isle-La-Motte,	12	39	30	1,165	1,224	936	3,325	1,857
North Hero,	22	137	87	2,809	2,344	1,347	6,500	3,718
South Hero,†	34	162	93	5,990	5,136	2,320	13,446	7,723
Total.	135	653	413	18,154	13,617	7,373	39,144	$22,600

CENSUS OF 1860.

Improved land,	acres,	34,247	Peas and beans,	bushels,	10,652
Unimproved land,	"	10,823	Irish potatoes,	"	156,968
Cash value of farms,		$1,920,130	Sweet "	"	60
Value of farm implements,		$57,024	Barley,	"	13,713
No. of horses,		1,361	Grass seed,	"	106
" milch cows,		1,525	Hay,	tons,	5,714
" working oxen,		96	Wool,	pounds,	157,446
" other cattle,		1,714	Butter,	"	85,135
" sheep,		13,694	Cheese,	"	14,800
" swine,		930	Honey,	"	6,755
Value of live stock,		$177,595	Beeswax,	"	388
Value of animals slaughtered,		$26,012	Maple sugar,	"	28,887
Wheat,	bushels,	20,054	Hops,	"	2,000
Rye,	"	1,333	Wine,	gallons,	72
Corn,	"	23,864	Value of orchard produce,		$6,178
Oats,	"	153,161	" market garden produce,		$280
Buckwheat,	"	13,033	" home manufactures,		$150

* One Tannery,—turning 350 Hides and 250 Skins,—value, $3009.

† One Distillery,—making 300 gallons of Spirits,— value $300.

METHODISM IN GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

BY REV. DAVID MARVIN.

Methodism was introduced into what has since come to be Grand Isle Co., near the close of the last century, by that far-famed and eccentric man, Lorenzo Dow. In his "journal," (recapitulation) p. 161, we find the following: "1799, was sent to the Pittsfield circuit to labor with Br. Sawyer for about 6 months. * * * During this time my health began to decline, and I requested permission to try the salt water; but Mr. Asbury would not admit it, but sent me into Canada to form a new circuit, and break up fresh ground," &c. Again, Journal p. 32, June 29, 1799: "The preachers, who had just come from conference, told me that my station was on the bounds of Canada." P. 34: "Returning through those places to Missisquoi bay, the prospect of good increased. From thence I proceeded round the north end of the bay, to the west side as far as I could find inhabitants." * * "Here, for 30 miles, there was no preaching until I came; but the Lord made bare his arm. Returning I held meetings at the same places, and found the prospect to increase." Ibid. "After breakfast I obtained a horse, and set out to fill my appointments round the bay, which were five. I was enabled to go through these, riding 25 miles that day, and visiting the Isle of Noah and Hog Island, in the latter of which I held the first religious meeting that was ever in it, and a solemn time it was. I returned to the Dutch Manor," &c. The west side of the bay, where, for 30 miles, there was no preaching until he came, embraced the town of Alburgh, then called "Caldwell's Upper Manor," and supposed to be in Canada. In this town he had two preaching-places, one at Wm. Brandigoes, on the east side, and one at Samuel Motts, on the west side of the town.—Again, p. 72, on his return from Upper Canada, via "St. Ridges," "Shadigee" and "Plattsburgh," he crosses to "Grand Isle," and "had two meetings; then riding three-fourths of a mile through the water, on a sand-bar. I came to Milton," &c. This was in Sept., 1802, and after his return from Ireland; whither he embarked from Montreal Oct. 16, 1799, being on that day 22 years old. We find no evidence that he visited the other towns in the county. Dow's labors in what has since come to be Alburgh were not in vain. He soon formed a society consisting of 7 persons, to which additions were made from time to time; though no great awakening took place until the next preacher came on the circuit. Sam'l Mott, Esq., at whose house Dow preached, was a peculiar and original man—professed no religion, but withal was much interested in Dow and his preaching. Special preparations were made for these preaching occasions, and many shared the Esquire's hospitalities..

Somebody made a verse, which was designed to show how greatly he was absorbed in the new order of things, something on this wise;

> "Old 'Squire Mott is very hot,—
> The Methodists, his friends—
> They eat his pie, and drink him dry,
> There his religion ends.

Dow suggested an alteration in the last line: "There *their* religion ends:" meaning the class of hangers on. This pleased the Esq'r immensely, and he said to Dow—there being much persecution—"If they come here to disturb your meetings, I'll pepper their legs"—pointing up to his gun significantly. The Esq'r and his wife were afterward both converted, and lived and died members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Brandigo, also, at whose house Dow preached on the east side of the town, became a member of the society. Thus the good seed was sown in this then dark, and far-off corner of the earth.

FROM LORENZO DOW'S JOURNAL FOR 1797–98.

We find this eccentric preacher and genius making the tour of Vermont. The oddity and originality of this missionary drew crowds among the early settlers to his preachings, during whose sermons, at times 4 hours long, I have heard old persons say, the crowd were so still, "you might have heard a pin drop"—and it appears, in his preaching tours through the State, he had stations in this part of the State, or in Northern Vermont. In Huntington, where 50 joined class, and where he visited from house to house; as in Hinesburgh, Monkton and Starksborough, of which he writes, "the wilderness seemed to blossom as the rose." At Williston, where an uncle of his came out to hear, with his family, and of whom he adds, "but he behaved very rudely, and strove to persuade me to leave the tour, and have no more meetings there; 'for,' said he, 'you will break up our good order;'"—in Richmond, Underhill, Cambridge, Fairfield, Fairfax—then in St. Albans, where a man attempted to wring his nose, in a meeting at a private house—in Swanton, where he said, "I had many critics, and was publicly opposed by three Baptist preachers—and from Canada, in return through all the Lake-shore towns, to my uncle David Rust's, in Orwell, September 10th."—"During my stay on two circuits, 600 were taken in society (Methodist)

in 10 months and as many joined the Baptists and Presbyterians (Congregationalists.)" "Thence went through Bennington," again in Essex, Fairfield and Jericho, "with brother Sabin, local preacher (Rev. Alvah Sabin), to Fletcher—a powerful work here." "To Sheldon: next in Fletcher and Johnson—then in Stowe, Waterbury and Sutton." September (probably) in "Highgate, Swanton and St. Albans, for the last time." Likewise in Georgia and Milton.

"At quarterly meeting in Essex, and then in Fletcher, Cambridge, Johnson, Morristown, Stowe, Waterbury, (after he returned from Ireland) "went to the Grand Isle, and had two meetings—came through the water on the sandbar to Milton; thence to Fletcher; thence to Hardwick, where my brother Brigman and two sisters lived."

After Dow, Wm. Anson, a young man of fine promise, was sent by the Conference to take his place. He passed through the Islands, Alburgh and Caldwell's Manor in Canada, forming them into a circuit. A great revival ensued under Anson's labors, and many members were gathered into the societies. Prominent among these were Asahel Landon and Benajah Phelps and their wives, in South Hero; James and Benjamin Butler and their wives, in North Hero; Enoch and Simeon Hall and Wm. Wait and their wives, in Isle La Motte; and John Ladue, Rufus Brayton, John Sowles and Thomas Marvin (father of the writer now 95 years old) and their wives, in Alburgh—together with many others unmentioned, who bore the burden and heat of that early day—a day of much privation and pinching poverty—a day of great derision and much persecution—a day of strong temptation and abiding trial; yet one of primitive, vital piety—of specially ardent mutual attachment and confidence in each other, and of earnest untiring labor for the salvation of those around them. Happy days of primitive simplicity and working—joyous Christianity! May their memory long be cherished, and their influence tell on coming generations.

After Anson, came Samuel Cochran. Phinehas Cook came in 1805. Dexter Bates had charge in 1806—'07,—Nathaniel Gage, in 1807—'08; with Wm. Anson for presiding elder. Jeremiah McDaniel, a young man much beloved, and others followed, till 1811, when we find Justus Byington, preacher in charge, and Sam'l Draper, P. elder. In 1813, Ghershom Pierce, preacher in charge, and Cyprian Hart Gridley, P. E. 1814—'15, John B. Stratton, Pr. in Ch. and Sam'l Draper, P. E. 1816, '17, 18, Henry Stead, P. E. 1819, '20, Jacob Beeman, Pr. in Ch., and Henry Stead, P. E., in 1819, and J. B. Stratton from 1820 to 1822. From this time to 1832 Phinehas Doane, Eli Barnet, Samuel and James Covel, Salmon Stebbins, Samuel Wever and Orris Pier had charge, with presiding elders Quinlin, Goodsell, and John Clark, on the district. It should be stated that the county formed a part, only, of a presiding elder's district; which at the time of which we are speaking, were much larger than at present. In or about 1830, the circuit, which had embraced the entire county to this time, was divided, and Alburgh, North Hero and Isle La Motte, were set in one circuit, and South Hero and Grand Isle in the other. Benjamin Marvin was appointed to the Grand Isle circuit, and Jacob Leonard to the Alburgh circuit, assisted by John Graves. A great revival followed the labors of J. Leonard and colleague, on Alburgh charge—resulting in the conversion of most of the young people in the community, and adding many to the church; most of whom adorned their profession by consistent piety and usetfulness in the vineyard of the Lord. Abou- 1832, John Frazer was appointed to the Alburgh Ct.; and, in removing from Grand Isle in an open boat, was upset in a squall off the west shore of North Hero, and narrowly escaped a watery grave by clinging to the boat—himself and the man who was with him—and were washed ashore and saved. His household effects, though mostly recovered, were very much damaged. Up to this period there were no church edifices in the four northern towns in the county; a Methodist-house having been built previous to this in South Hero only; and the exterior of a union-house having been erected in Alburgh, John Frazer set himself to work to secure a title to this house for the M. E. church, guaranteeing to the stockholders who would sign off that the house should be finished as a free house, within a reasonable time specified. This succeeded, most of them conveying their right as above; and the house was finished and became the central place of worship. Some time after this a Methodist-house was built in Grand Isle; and afterward one on Isle La Motte. In an effort to finish this last named house, Henry B. Taylor, then Pr. in charge in Isle La Motte, came near losing his life. He had gone, very late in the fall, with a ferry-scow and two men to help, to Corbeau—a small village on Champlain River about 2 miles from its mouth—and across the lake from Isle La Motte, for a load of

lumber for the above named purpose. Having loaded, they came down the river into the Lake near night. The snow commenced falling very fast, and they encountered floating ice, and were some time in getting clear from it.—They then undertook to get the boat away, the wind being northwest and fair. For this purpose, instead of lowering their peak, they put up some wide pieces of lumber for a jib; but as soon as she filled away, the sail being heavy with the soft and fast-falling snow, and the boat having no headway, she capsized at once. This was about 4 o'clock of a November evening. The men clung to the rigging, the sea washing over them—darkness and dismal death all around them. Their lumber drifted right away from them—they moving very slow, their boat standing edgewise in the water, with sail and rigging all attached. Giving themselves up for lost, they managed to lash themselves to the rigging, so that their bodies might be found, and the weary hours wore on. Taylor said that at first it seemed hard to die—to relinquish all his prospects for usefulness in the future—and such a death, too: but he looked to Jesus, and soon he triumphed—and, like Paul and Silas, he "prayed and sang praises to God," amid the roar of the elements, on that awful night. He exhorted the men, and they, too, prayed, and God heard them. About 2 o'clock in the morning they grounded, they knew not where; but by the aid of some remaining pieces of lumber, succeeded in getting to the shore; and then, with almost incredible difficulty, all benumbed and exhausted as they were, in getting up a precipitous bank, and finally finding the cabin of a poor, almost non compus inhabitant, on the west shore of Isle La Motte. The community knew nothing at all of all this until late in the afternoon, when they were accidentally found in this poor man's cabin, in the most pitiable plight imaginable, though he had done all in his power to make them comfortable.

The house was finished, and became a blessing to the community. After a few years it was accidentally burned down—though the walls, being of Isle La Motte marble, were not very seriously injured. It was rebuilt without taking them down, and is a pleasant and commodious house at the present time.

We, of these times, can form but a faint estimate of the embarrassments and labor attending the holding meetings in private houses, as was the case for many years before these houses were built. The good housewife, always ambitious to maintain her reputation for tidiness, laboring assiduosly on Saturday to have every thing right and in readiness for the coming Sabbath—then on Sunday morning, after the usual culinary duties, to see that the children, (and they used to have some) were all washed, combed, and dressed in time—and the neighbors and friends would always come in earlier to a private house than now, when going to a poorly warmed church—then the benches were to be arranged by the husband, and usual hospitalities to the coming teams—all this after the preacher had been lodged and cared for; and then, soon as meeting was over, some dinner for the friends who stayed, and for the preacher, before going to his next appointment. Add to this the week-day and evening meetings, and the inevitable cleaning-up afterward, and you fill up a programme which few of the present generation have ever thought over. In 1805 my father's house became one of the stated preaching-places, and so remained for many years. The sainted mother of the writer knew, as did many others who have, like her, long since gone to their reward, of all this by a weary, yet willing experience. Hallowed be their memories! God, who knew their labors, will mete out their reward.

I have said that the people were poor; and yet we can form but a faint idea of the straitened circumstances of these early settlers in an unbroken forest. But it was not their religion or its sacrifices, that made or kept them so; for the irreligious were equally poor. Their religion restrained their vices, and made them frugal and careful in improving their time; and by and by it began to be remarked, that they got on better than their irreligious neighbors. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich" in enjoyment—and often in competence. The preachers were poor, too, to a proverb. How could it be otherwise, with circuits so exclusive in the primitive wilds, among the early settlers, who, without money themselves, could not, if they would, enrich their ministers. One, (within the recollection of the writer,) a man of talents, who had been bred in affluence in the city of New York, when he came to the circuit and to our house, disclosed to my father his destitution. His outer wardrobe, worn as it was, concealed a part only of a worn-out-shirt. Suffice it to say, some cloth was procured, a pair of shirts were made—the servant of the Lord had his body comforted, and his heart gladdened.

For some years past each town in the county have been separate and self-sustaining charg-

es, excepting that the towns of Grand Isle and South Hero, being naturally united, constitute one circuit. Laudable efforts have been put forth to improve and build church edifices and parsonages. In South Hero they have a very good church; and in Grand Isle a church which has been repaired and improved within a few years—also a parsonage house and lot. In N. Hero they have a good parsonage and lot, and a union church has been erected, though not yet finished. At Isle La Motte, as previously intimated, they have a church. In 1855 a second church was built at Alburgh Centre; and since that, one at Alburgh Springs. They also have a parsonage lot and buildings. Most of the churches are provided with musical instruments, and the parsonages with heavy furniture. The preachers are much better supported than formerly, there being far more ability in the communities than in the early day. The people owe a great debt of gratitude to those pioneer ministers and churches. Not waiting for a call from the people, who were few, poor, and indifferent to religion, they went to those who otherwise must have remained destitute, and labored instant, in season and out of season, with very little earthly reward, sowing the seed of life, promoting virtue and morality in the communities, without which even temporal possessions are of comparatively little value.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Church took a deeper hold upon the public mind, especially in the north part of the county, than in any surrounding communities. The prejudices, which at first were strong, wore off as the people became acquainted with its doctrines, and the lives of its ministers and members, and many of those who at first persecuted, became afterwards its converts. Under its improving influence, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, profanity, and all the grosser vices abated, and have been to a great extent done away. The frontier was the locality toward which all this naturally gravitated. This being a lake-county, crowded away out between New York and Canada, thus encountering the influence of the smuggler, the counterfeiter, the gambler, and the line-bound miscreants of all the varied hues of crime—certainly, to exert a hallowing and savory influence in such a community, and at such a time in the history of events, has been no mean triumph of a despised Christianity, as was that of Methodism. But we would glorify only that grace which gave the desired success.

Among those who were raised up within the limits of the county as preachers and exhorters, who have labored in conjunction with the itinerant preachers and the laity, to build up this branch of the church, were Asahel and Seymour Landon, preachers in South Hero:—Helmer Kent, Daniel Rose, Calvin R. Pattee and W. C. Robinson, in Grand Isle; Thomas Cochran, in North Hero; William Wait and Jeremiah Hall, preachers, and Ira Hall, exhorter, in Isle La Motte; John Ladue, Thomas Marvin, Benjamin Marvin, Lewis Reynolds, John S. Mott, David Marvin, C. Wedgworth and M. P. Bell, preachers; and Micajah Townsend, Alanson Niles and Ichabod P. Niles, exhorters, in Alburgh. Some of these have graduated to useful and honorable positions in the itineracy and in other churches: as, Michajah Townsend, in the Church of England, in Canada: Seymour Landon, a member of the New York East Conference, having been a presiding elder for some years; Benjamin Marvin, (to whom the writer is indebted for data of early times incorporated in this papér,) formerly a presiding elder in the Troy Conference, and since a presbyter in the Champlain Presbytery, N. Y.; and some others, of whom favorable mention might be made. In fine, this branch of the church has long since become a stable and abiding power among the moral and religious forces for good, throughout the county. Her Sabbath-schools and bible-classes, with their teachers and libraries, are instructing the children and youth, and her social and public means of grace are benefiting those of riper years.

ALBURGH.

BY REV. DAVID MARVIN.

Alburgh is a point or tongue of land, extending from Canada, about 10 miles south, into Lake Champlain; being washed by the waters of Missisco bay, on the east, and by those of the main channel of the Lake, on the west, and is about 6 miles in width on the Province line. It is the northwest town in the state. The French, in the early day, called it "Point Algonquin." Afterward it was called "Missisco* leg"—then "Missisco tongue," from its peculiar shape; after this, "Caldwell's Upper Manor,"

* It has been said the name is derived from two Indian words, *missi*—much, and *kisko*—water-ford. The the name *Missikisko* is said to have been given by the natives to the bay and river, on account of the abundance of water-fowl in and about there, and *Missi-kisko* was at length shortened to *Missisco.* [Thompson's Lower Canada p. 18.]

but finally "Alburgh,"* after Maj. Gen. Ira Allen. It contains about 18.000 acres of land. It is comparatively level, though portions are rolling—the course of the ridges being north and south. The soil is of the clay formation—the ridges of argillacious slate, with small portions sandy. It produces most of the cereals in abundance, together with fruit and vegetables, and is, perhaps, on a medium for grazing. The scenery, especially in the pleasant season of the year, is delightful. Alburgh Springs, in the east part of the town. is becoming a pleasant village, and a place of considerable summer resort. The mineral waters are esteemed excellent for all cutaneous diseases.

The earliest civilized settlement, of which we have any authentic account, was made by the French about the year 1731, at Wind-Mill Point, in the west part of the town. This was under a charter from the French crown, issued to "Senior Francois Foucault, councillor to the Supreme Council of Quebec, and principal scrivener to the Marine," which is confirmed by another charter bearing date April 3, 1733, ratified by his Majesty the King of France, April 6, 1734. May, 1743, this charter was renewed and augmented, in which charter of confirmation it is recited, that Foucault had complied with the conditions of the original grant, by establishing three new settlers, in addition to eight who had settled the previous year—that he had built in that year, (1731,) a wind-mill of stone masonry, which cost near 4,000 livres, and had taken steps to build a church 20 by 40 feet, which was to be ready to receive a missionary the next spring, to whom a lot of land was conveyed, free of charge, of 2 acres in front by 40 acres in depth, to serve for the building of a church, a parochial house and burying-ground, and for the maintenance of the missionary, which donation was accepted by the Bishop of Quebec. This charter or concession granted to the said Foucault, was for "two leagues in length upon the River Chambly;" and in its renewal the lands of the original grant were included, and an "augmentation of one league in front, by the same in depth, to be taken at the end of the said two leagues, going up the said River Chambly." In view of the improvements set forth in the petition of the said Foucault, to which reference is made in the said grant, and also his efforts to induce settlers to enter upon these lands, the farther augmentation above named was made, in the year 1743, of a neck of land or peninsular of about 2 leagues in front, joining the concession previously made, and going up the said River Chambly to the point called "Point du Detour," the southern extremity of Alburgh, known as "Point of the tongue," which said extent of land had been granted to Mr. De L'Isle, who relinquished the same at the same time, on account of the bad quality of the land; part of which, the petitioner states, is fit for cultivation, and which the petitioner could give to some laborious young man—all the remainder being without any depth, and full of large stones and rocks. This grant or concession is signed jointly by "Charles Marquis De Beauharnois" and "Gilles Hocquart," who declare therein, that they have "full power and virtue thus to do by his Majesty," &c. [See *Cahiers d'Intendance Concession en Fiefs No.* 9, *Fol.* 30, *French Register*, *Office of enrollments*, *Quebec.*]

This settlement was of short duration, and another was commenced in 1741, only 10 years after, and soon abandoned. [See Vt. State papers.] This is corroborated by the fact, that the early settlers of the town found the mill in ruins, except the masonry, only about 50 years after its erection, and that an excavation near it, apparently a cellar, had large trees growing in it. I might here say, that stones were found in the cellar of the mill, which were pronounced by good judges to be genuine French burr, and were afterward sold by Joseph Mott to Judge Moore, of Champlain, and run in his mill. The cellar and upper wall, say about 4 feet above the ground, are still in a good state of preservation. The fact that these settlements were of so short duration will not seem so remarkable, when we bear in mind that the French and English, each aided by their Indian allies, were establishing and demolishing their respective settlements and outposts, especially along the Lakes, about this period. Sen. Foucault transferred his grant to Gen. Frederick Haldimand, who was Gov. of Canada from 1778, to 1784, and Haldimand subsequently conveyed the same to Henry Caldwell, Esq., of Belmont, near Quebec. Caldwell caused the outlines of the town to be surveyed and lotted on the Lake-shore. The title of Henry Caldwell descended to John Caldwell, his son. It was afterward purchased from John Caldwell by the late Heman Allen, of Highgate. About the year 1782, some emigrants from St. Johns made a settlement within the present limits of the town. It was then

* Allensburgh—abbreviated to Al-burgh. We have seen among the papers of Rev. D. T. Taylor, an interesting one in proof of this statement.—*Ed.*

known as "Caldwell's Upper Manor." One of these, John Gibson, who settled on what is since known as the Huxley farm, had a daughter born two days after the arrival of the family on the place, which birth occurred Dec. 15, 1784. This daughter, baptized "Agnes," by Dr. Spark of Quebec, and since, Mrs. Stimpson of Bangor, N. Y., was the first person born in town. The first male child born in town was William Sowles, in 1788, who is now living. These settlers supposed themselves in Canada, and were principally British refugees. Others settled in soon after, from different localities. These settlements were begun on the Lake-shore, around the town. Many of the settlers acknowledged Caldwell's title, and took leases under him; but afterward denied his title, and recovered in the State courts, on the ground that he had failed to have his title recorded within the limits of the Province in which the lands were located. According to the provisions of the definitive treaty of 1783, which established the boundary in this vicinity on lat. 45°, the line having been settled by Sir H. Moore, governor of the Province of N. Y., and Brig. Gen. Carlton, accompanied by other gentlemen from Quebec, from observations previously made by the French, on Wind-Mill Point, about 2½ miles north on lat. 45°, in the year 1766, [see Dac. his. N. Y. Vol. 8, p. 873,] these lands were found to be within the Province of New York, within the limits of which Caldwell had not recorded his title. Thus terminated the first series of land-suits, which were specially onerous and vexatious to these poor, but independent and high-spirited settlers. It ought, however, to have been stated, that during the pendency of this claim, the settlers petitioned the General Assembly of Vermont, to lay a tax of one cent per acre upon their land, for the purpose of building and repairing roads and bridges;—which act was passed, and under its provisions the inhabitants suffered all their lands, claimed and unclaimed, to be sold at public vendue by the collector, each bidding upon his own lands *only*, and that without any interfering bids from any and all others; thus each bidding in his own lands at the amount of tax and costs, which tax was worked out by the inhabitants. But they were foiled in their attempt thus to obtain a title to their lands. Previous to the time of redemption running out, Caldwell sent his son John up from Quebec, with an amount of specie, and paid the entire claim. Still they had reaped the benefit of obliging their quondam landlord to build their roads and bridges.

February 23, 1781, the Assembly of Vermont then setting at Windsor, gave to Ira Allen and 64 others, a charter of the town, by the name of Alburgh. Allen caused the survey commenced by Caldwell to be completed, by sending on Esq. Beeman to run out the side lines of lots, as also the base or concession lines; but was "to molest no man in his possessions." Allen and his associates attempted to enforce their rights, by several suits in the State-courts, but were defeated. These suits, though brought against individuals, were defended by the town. Not so in case of the original Caldwell suits. There seemed then little prospect of successfully struggling, in all their poverty and distance from the seat of the courts, with so formidable an opponent. The grandfather of the writer, Capt. Benjamin Marvin, was made defendant, by Caldwell, in one of the suits first brought, which harrassed and impoverished him for seven weary years. During its pendency, Bowen, Caldwell's attorney, endeavored to effect a settlement, by the offer to my grandfather of a large amount. Spurning the offer, he said to him: "Do you think I am a Benedict Arnold to be bought with British gold?" "I'll make you smart for that," said Bowen—and so he did. It was while defending this suit, in attendance at a session of the court in Burlington, that he witnessed the following incident. Levi Allen, who was at that time confined to the limits for debt, came into the boarding-house to dinner somewhat late, the court, bar, and other boarders being seated at table. Stepping up to the table, he remarked that he had conscientious scruples in regard to eating without asking the Divine blessing. Spreading forth his hands, they all arose—"O God!" said he, "forgive us our sins, and may the world forgive us our debts; and then what little we have left will be our own; and may God Almighty d—n the attorneys to h—l: Amen."

Previous to the year 1792 these settlers were destitute of all civil government, except such as was voluntary. We find from the deposition of Capt. Benjamin Marvin, [Vt. State Papers, vol. ii. pp. 79, 81,] that in 1787, Alburgh had no civil government, except such as is derived from rules and regulations adopted by the inhabitants, who banished thieves and other criminals, and enforced compliance with awards of arbitrators in civil disputes; and when persons were banished from the province of Canada, and brought to the lines, and suffered to come within our vicinity, we drove them from us. Some years had elapsed from the settle-

ment of the place, when Mr. Caldwell came amongst us, and gave militia commissions to captains Conroy and Savage, and to subalterns for two militia companies at Alburgh, promising that British civil government should be put in force amongst us, and that we should be protected as British subjects. Capt. Conroy exercised the office of justice of the peace, north of latitude 45°, but lived south of that line.—The inhabitants still kept up their old mode of government, as derived from their own resolves, without regard to Mr. Conroy, until we voluntarily organized and chose town-officers by order of the Governor, (Chittenden) and under the laws of the State of Vermont; and the militia officers aforesaid never acted under their commissions, except in one instance.

In the month of February, 1791, Capt. Conroy ordered his company to meet together south of the line, and in consequence of his orders issued for that purpose, they in part convened; when some matters took place which occasioned Capt. Conroy to step into a sleigh, and ride off north of the line, without dismissing his company, or giving them any orders—at which time some of our people advertised him as a runaway from his company, and offered as a reward for his return, one peck of potatoes.

Oct. 18, 1792.

(Signed) BENJAMIN MARVIN.

"REPORT OF COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO DISTURBANCE AT ALBURGH, SEPT. 20, 1792.

[*See Vt. State Papers, vol.* 30, *p.* 181.

"That Alburgh is a narrow tongue of land, connected with the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, and lies on the south side of the line of this and the United States. The British had, at the time of the late disturbance, and still have, a post at Point Au Fer,* some miles south of the line of the United States The nearest distance from this post to Alburgh is two and one half miles, and the greatest distance is from ten to twelve miles. The British have another post at Dutchman's Point, on North Hero, about one half mile south from Alburgh. The garrison at Point Au Fer have never prevented the civil officers of the State of New York from exercising their offices, or from serving writs, even to the northward of point Au Fer; but have uniformly declared that they had nothing to do with the inhabitants within 300 yards of the garrison. The garrison at Dutchman's Point has never interfered in any way with the inhabitants, or done any thing besides keeping their own sentries The people of Alburgh, from the first settlement of the place until June last, have been without the exercise of any government, civil or military, when they met in Town Meeting and organized themselves and chose town officers under the authority of the State of Vermont, when the inhabitants of the town generally took the Freeman's oath, and the officers took the oath of allegiance, and government h s since been regularly administered, except in the instance mentioned in the communications of His Excellency the Governor (Chittenden). On the eighth day of June last, and from that to the twelfth of the same June, the British of the garrison interrupted the officers of the State in the execution of their offices, by imprisoning them, taking from them property which they had taken by virtue of writs issued by the authority of this state, and taking from them their writs.. Your Committee find that the charges made in the letter of Thomas Jefferson, in relation to those disturbances, was founded on a misstatement of facts, and that the Governor has not wantonly attempted to disturb the peace of the Union, as has been alledged in certain quarters, or to interrupt any pending negotiations between the United States and Great Britain.

EBENEZER MARVIN, *for Committee.*

Enos Wood, a deputy sheriff, was taken prisoner in Alburgh, by British authority, while serving a writ Sept. 20, 1792, and carried to St. Johns, and confined in the guard-house. Benjamin Marvin was also taken prisoner by the British, Oct. 16, 1792; himself and Samuel Mott had previously been commissioned as magistrates by Gov. Chittenden. Patrick Conroy came with Capt. Dechambo and a file of men, and failing to find Mott, they arrested Marvin at his own house, for the alleged crime of executing the laws of the State of Vermont upon British territory. They carried him across the Lake to the British garrison at Point Au Fer, preparatory to taking him to Quebec. After detaining him until next day, the Capt. offered him a parole, which he would not accept. He then proposed a conditional parole, providing that he should be liberated; and if not called for within 12 days, his parole would expire by limitation. This he accepted, and was escorted home and was never called for.

Previous to the time of extending the jurisdiction of Vermont over the territory, as has been intimated, the inhabitants protected themselves on the voluntary principle. One incident of this period will interest the reader.—A Mr. Bull, and his son who had come from Charlotte, had settled upon the lot now owned by A. D. Story, Esq., and had built a cabin and commenced a clearing—expecting to return in the fall to Charlotte, and bring on the family the next season. Major Jacob Mott, the next settler south, missed his hog, a good shoat which

* When the French were retreating down Lake Champlain, before Gen Amherst's forces, in 1759, they buried a quantity of balls and some cannon, on this point, and called it "Point Au Fer," or "Iron Point."

was running at large. Failing to find it, suspicion finally fell upon Bull; himself and son were arrested and brought before the court of the settlement. Bull plead not guilty to the charge, as did also his son. But his cabin was searched, and in the ashes were found some bones and bristles. Still they sturdily persisted in a denial. They then separated them; and on farther examination, and telling the boy that his father had acknowledged the larceny, they succeeded in obtaining a full disclosure. The court then, after due deliberation, proceeded to deliver the decision, which was, that they would not have a thief in the settlement. Hence the respondent must leave, and be under way by 9 o'clock next morning; and, failing so to do, any man was at liberty to thrash him as thoroughly as he pleased. In good season next morning, Mr. Bull and boy, with their traps packed, hove in sight on the foot-path near which my grandfather and father (then a boy of 14,) were clearing. "Good morning, Mr. Bull," said my grandfather, "you are leaving us then." Pausing a moment he replied—"Capt. Marvin, do you think I'm the only thief in Alburgh?" "I dont know," said my grandfather, "I hope so:" "I swear," said he, "Capt. Marvin, it 's my opinion if all the thieves in Alburgh had to leave, the town would be devilishly thinly settled—Good bye."

It must not, however, be concluded, that the standard of morals, in all respects, was what it ought to have been. This could not be reasonably looked for in those early times, and in a new country, and on an exposed frontier. In the absence of statutory restraint, in many cases, "might gave right;" and at the public gatherings it was no uncommon thing for a hand-to-hand set-to, to occur. The moral sense had not as yet branded this as disreputable—rather to the reverse, and "there were giants in those days," and their record is still storied among the people. The Taylor brothers, Reuben, John and Ezekiel, who came from Schatikoke, N. Y., were noted as strong men: but as is usually the case with such, were not quarrelsome. Reuben was a scientific pugilist, with large frame, as were they all, muscles remarkably developed—a hand nearly or quite the size of two ordinary ones, and it was said his blow was like that of a beetle. Such men did not need to strike often. Their very presence was sufficient to inspire becoming respect to power. David Sowles, from Stephentown, N. Y., a short, thick-set, very muscular and fearless man, trained to boxing by Reuben Taylor, was noted. He used either hand indiscriminately, and his *hug* at back-hold was said to be *bear-like*, and yet altogether *unbearable*. He fought many hard battles, often with men much larger than himself, but never was whipped. The hardest, probably, that ever was fought in town, was between himself and Colson Hoxie, at Savages' Point, near the Isle La Motte ferry. Hoxie was a larger man than Sowles, equally fearless, a practiced fighter, and had never been whipped. Sowles took up a quarrel for a man inferior to Hoxie, and no sooner said than done,—the battle was joined. They fought about three-quarters of an hour, in which time Sowles was knocked down seven times, and Hoxie nine times. Hoxie said, as he rose the ninth time, "I wont fight *no* more;" and thus the contest closed. Each party took up their champion, and carried him to the lake and washed them off; and they both retired for the time being, upon their laurels. They met sometime afterwards at Pettis's tavern, the stone house now the residence of William T. Sowles. When Sowles was about to leave for home, Hoxie desired him to remain, as he would go along pretty soon. By and by just at night, Hoxie got ready to go, and they two walked away. When they reached the cross-road where Hoxie was to turn off, they sat down together, (it being evening) and talked the old matters all over, and there agreed that they would not fight any more. This agreement they kept ever after. Sowles lived to a good old age, became pious, and died universally esteemed. He said to the writer, after detailing some of these incidents, "that rum was always at the bottom."

Forbearing to name many others of note, Phillip Honsinger, of somewhat later day, was indeed a giant, standing 6 feet, 7 inches, and weighing 230 pounds. His bearing was in keeping with his dimensions—portly and dignified—and his speech staid and weighty. When Provost was encamped at Chazy, on his march to Plattsburgh, some of our townsmen being over, and hearing some of Provost's men (who were the flower of Wellington's army, who fought at Waterloo) expressing great desire to see some of the Yankees, of whom they had heard so much, and who had been represented to them as a diminutive race, and whom they so soon expected to encounter, our boys told them they had one with them; and, after the suitable preliminaries, they brought in Philip. Surprised and astonished, they looked up at him in the utmost amazement—he gazing down upon them in all his gravity and tranquility. Instinctively

receding, they were overheard to say: "If the Yankees are all like him, the Lord deliver us from fighting them."

As previously stated, the title of Henry Caldwell descended to his son John Caldwell, and was purchased by the late Heman Allen, of Highgate. About the year 1820, he commenced two suits in the circuit court of the United States, in the name of John Caldwell; one against the late Hon. Lewis Sowle, and one against Stephen Pettis. The plaintiff in these two suits was defeated, on the ground that John Caldwell, being an alien, could not take lands by descent, in Vermont. Subsequently the University of Vermont, claiming one right in the town, under the charter granted to Ira Allen and his associates, brought suit against Elisha Reynolds, of Alburgh, claiming one-seventieth part of two lots of land, as tenant in common with Reynolds. This suit was pending about 10 years in the courts of Vermont; but was finally decided against the plaintiff, on the ground of lapse of time.

This ended the controversy in relation to the legal titles claimed by original grantees, either under the State of Vermont., or under the French crown. The consequence is, that there is not a single lot of public land in town; and the only right or title that any occupant of land has in Alburgh, is acquired by prescription. The State of Vermont took the land from the State of New York by the squatter title, and the Alburghers, by the same title, took the land from the State of Vermont, and now claim under the State, no right except their name.*

The neeessary result of this protracted litigation was to keep the inhabitants poor. It not only drained them constantly of their hard earnings, but their land-titles being unsettled, immigration was not fostered, and real estate remained of comparatively little value. Entire lots of 100 acres, though seldom sold, went for a mere nominal value, and this in barter. A land-payment in money was not to be thought of. Even their attorney in their land-suits had to be paid in cattle—Gen. House, their attorney, coming with a sloop, over from St. Albans to the east side of the town after them. On that occasion, which, of course, was a very public one, the most of the inhabitants being collected at Mr. Brandigoe's, who kept public house, Sands Helms, who was agent for the town to prosecute and defend, and, withal, noted for his facetious turn, proceeded to give to Gen. House an introduction to some of "our Alburgh dignitaries," as he styled them: "and this," said he, "Gen., is Mr. Brandigo, our one-eyed landlord" (Brandigo having lost one eye), "This," said he, "is Esq'. Harvey, our busted justice"—(Mr. Harvey unfortunately being troubled with an uncommonly large rupture),—"and last, but not least, Gen. House," said he, "allow me to introduce to your acquaintance, Rev. Mr. ———, our drunken priest." House often related this anecdote with great gusto.

As we should readily suppose, for the above-named reasons, the resources of this choice little tongue of land were very slowly developed. But the energies of the inhabitants, and their ingenuity did not lie dormant.—Employment was a stern and abiding necessity. The land being heavily timbered was slowly cleared, and much of the timber was in all the earlier years, logged by hand, for want of teams. We can scarcely realize, now, that the progenitors of some of the wealthiest families in town came into an unbroken wilderness, moved into the rude log-cabin, without floor, door or windows—with roof of peeled bark or split basswoods—having often to go out for fear of the falling timber.

The son and hired man of one of the settlers, in the absence of the father, accidentally fell a tree on the only cow and killed her. She was giving a fine flow of milk at the time, which the large family, especially the little ones, much needed. She was browsing in the tree-tops at the time. Toward evening the almost heart-broken wife saw her husband returning, and hastened, all in tears, to meet him in the clearing. "What 's the matter?" inquired he, in the utmost earnestness; but she could not speak. "Has Rufus fell a tree on our boy and killed him? do tell me." and when, amid sobs and broken accents, she told him they had killed the cow—"I am glad on 't," said he—such was his sense of relief. But there were no cows to be bought, and nothing to buy with. But necessity pressed. Some grass-seed and flax had been brought along for the necessities of the family in the new location, which were taken to St. Johns, and a little old French cow bought, and batteaux-ed up the river 25 miles, to amend the loss.

* The writer acknowledges his obligations to Hon. B. H. Smalley, in regard to land-titles.

I have said that their ingenuity was also called into exercise. They had to improvise, to a great extent, their own implements.—They manufactured their own fabrics. Their distance from mills rendered it necessary that at least every two or three families should have their samp-mortar, which was usually made by burning a hollow, either in a stump or a hard-wood log, with a heated cannon-ball, and a large pestle attached to a spring-pole, completed the arrangement—commonly called the "pumping-mill." Nor were they idle institutions—nor unconducive to health, either in their workings or furnishings. The boys, then, needed no shoulder braces to improve and develope their prematurely rounded shoulders and contracted chests; nor the girls any rouge to color their cheeks; but both grew up full, fair and flourishing—literally "corn-fed" from the primeval samp-mortar.

And the world does not know, and perhaps never would, should the fact not be chronicled here, that at this early period, and in this far-off forest-wild, one of the inventions of world-wide utility was discovered. The planeing-machine, (improved and utilized since, and now so indispensable) was invented by Joseph S. Mott, of Alburgh. After much study and patient application, he brought out his model, and sent it to the Department to obtain a patent; but delay ensued, his model was stolen, and he never obtained a patent. Subsequently, aided by his brother Ephraim and James Storm, he commenced operating a planeing-mill in the city of Albany by horse-power; but owing to some imperfection in the machinery, the power was found insufficient, and the enterprise was abandoned.—The parties were nearly ruined by this failure—especially Storm and Ephraim Mott.

Not far from the year 1800 Ephraim Mott, aided by some others, built a wind-mill for flouring, on the west shore of the town, about 3 miles south of the Province-line. This was quite a relief to the inhabitants, as the nearest mills were at Swanton, Plattsburgh, Champlain and Lacole, in Canada, from 10 to 25 miles distant, and across the water. This mill was built of stone, in a circular form, with one run of stones, and floured coarse grains principally. It gradually became superanuated, and a few years since fell down altogether.

The necessities of the settlers found great relief in making salts and potash for the northern market. This was almost the only means of obtaining their goods and groceries, and a little money to meet necessities.—The embargo of 1808 involved this trade in difficulty and danger. Still it seemed a necessity to many, while some, no doubt, practiced contraband for profit. Wind-Mill Point being a port of entry, and the custom officers sustained by an armed posse, under Col. Samuel Page, it became a matter of importance with the smugglers to avoid this port. For this purpose they often crossed from the bottom of Wind-Mill Bay, to the river below, near the Province line—thus flanking the port of entry. A great amount of smuggling has, no doubt, been done, first and last, over this retired road. It is said that Daniel McGregor, then a resident of Alburgh, but since deceased—a large, active and determined man of Scotch descent—had just entered this road with his load of contraband, when, in the darkness, two armed men from the bushes, one on either side, leaped upon his sleigh.—Quick as sight, with a twirl of his loaded whip, he lopped off first one and then the other—his fleet, smuggling roadsters off in a jiffy, leaving, every instant, more distance between him and the muskets of his unknown left-behinds, who, though they fired after him, did him no injury.

In high water the small craft often found their way through the marsh, from the cove, east of the Point, across north to Kelly Bay, only about three-fourths of a mile, and every tree and stump were said to be known to the smugglers. About this time a large raft of square pine timber, owned by one Vandoozen, came down the lake, and lay moored in the bay, east of the north point of Isle-La-Mott, for about a week. In this time they engaged additional help, and Duncan McGregor, a brother to Daniel above named, and still (in 1869) living in town, at 88 years of age, to pilot them down. Unmooring just at evening, with a prospect of fair wind, morning found them, after a hard night's labor, off south of Wind Mill Point, becalmed. The custom officer, with his armed force, soon came on board and took possession, the owner and hands going about their business; and the raft was worked in shore, and moored at the centre of the bay, about three-fourths of a mile east of the Point, where it was guarded by an armed sentry. The first

move of the smugglers was, to place a man, concealed in the bushes back of the beach, for some 3 or 4 days, to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the habits of the sentries.—At the expiration of about 10 days, a party of about 50 of the most determined and experienced characters from both sides of the line, supplied with fire-arms and axes, secretly rendezvoused at Seth Phillips, the stone-house place on the shore, about 1 ½ miles N. of the line. Late in the afternoon they started, going through the woods towards Wind Mill Bay. At a convenient place each man supplied himself with a good setting-pole and handspike. When they had neared the bay, a halt was made, and four men were detailed to duty in the advance. Not a loud word was to be spoken. Proceeding cautiously to the bushes near the beach, the detailed men secreted themselves and watched. About sunset an armed man from the Point came marching along and relieved the sentry, who returned. It was now growing dusk, and just as it was getting too dark for their movements to be discovered from the Point, the sentry came ashore, set up his gun against the balm-gilead-tree to which the raft was tied, and retired into the edge of the bushes. Suddenly as the lion vaults upon his prey was he seized, gagged and carried upon the raft—every man sprung into position—handspikes and setting-poles operated as if by magic, and "she moved." They worked her noiselessly around toward the end of the Point, from which a reef projects to some distance into the lake. It happened to be one of those nights when the wind was going round into the east, preparatory to blowing from the south. The danger now was, that they would despite their efforts, be driven upon the reef. Every muscle was taxed to its utmost, and they succeeded in keeping her off. Just as they swung round into the stream, they were hailed—then the signal gun from the sentry, which was responded to from the York shore. In a moment more, the flash of fire-arms and the plugging of bullets into the timbers gave assurance that the melee had begun. Promptly the fire was returned—giving assurance that two could play at that game. They heard the boats start out from the York shore, but they dared not come within range. They soon passed out of range from the point, and luckily nobody was hurt. Morning found the raft well on its way toward St. Johns.. For this service the owners paid them $700, which was equally divided among them. In this, as in all their movements, the smugglers were pledged to each other, as *square men*—there was to be no *peaching* upon one another.

The conclusion of another incident will evince their views and practice on this point. Duncan McGregor, previously named, was returning from the north, loaded, and fell into the ice in the night, on Wind-mill bay. With great presence of mind, he succeded in looseing his team from the sleigh, which had not fallen in, and separated them; when, just at that juncture, one of the horses seeming to get foothold, shot himself nearly half way out. Springing with all his might upon the halter, and aided by the struggles of the animal, he brought him out. Slipping a noose around the neck of the other horse, and checking him up, he took a turn round the whippletree, bidding the rescued horse go; and he snaked him out upon the ice. But this had occupied some time, and the horse was unable to rise. And what was more, Mc. now found his clothes so frozen, that he could not mount the standing horse. In this dilemma, quick as thought, throwing himself prostrate and grasping the whippletree, he bade the animal go on, and put himself upon fortune. They had not gone far, when the one left, whinnied and soon came up behind them. On and on they went, after a while making shore at Joseph Motts, just as some of them who had been out late, came down to water their team. McGregor was laid before the fire and 'thawed out,' and man and beast cared for, and the load all secured before daylight. This load consisted of one hogshead of rum, 300 wt. of cutlery, and 550 lbs. of double + steel—total cost $800. This steel was deposited temporarily in the manger of Mc's horse-stable. Daniel Beagle, who was in the "ring," while threshing in Mc's barn made the discovery, and proved *leaky*. It was decided upon consultation, that he should be taught a lesson, and made an example. For this purpose, some good blue-beech whips were provided, and when needed were drawn through the fire to take out the frost and toughen them. Beagle was called out, and the "beech seal" applied so effectually, that this was the end of tale-telling.

Dry goods, such as silks, muslins, prints, &c., were deposited near the line often, and then packed on men's backs through the woods, by the custom-houses, and secreted until they could be transported by team or boat to the place of destination. The Troy and Albany

merchants often paid the smugglers large sums for this service. Tea, sugar and tobacco, at different times, paid large profits, as contraband articles. A new pork-barrel would, said one to me, "just hold two chests of tea." This could be bought in Plattsburgh for one dollar per pound. The port of entry, or rather of prohibition, passed, they could go boldly into St. Johns, calling their loading, "Government stores;" and after disposing of it for two dollars per pound, load back with sugar, doubling on that. The very next year, from the failure of the shipping to arrive in Montreal, tea paid just as high a profit to smuggle directly back. Frequent seizures, especially of potash, progressing northward, were made about this time, and some 60 to 70 barrels had been stored in the barn on Wind-Mill Point. A plan was concocted to relieve the customs officers of this, and restore it to its owners. A suitable person was detailed to go to the Point and reconnoitre. Returning, he reported that the officer was absent —gone to Burlington, and only one man, and the woman who kept house, were about.— Teams sufficient for the exigence were forthcoming, and, under cover of night, two suitable persons were sent forward to keep the man company within doors, while the outer force proceeded to business. The barn, though locked, did not refuse to deliver its contents through the readily unboarded side, the ponderous barrels, as if by magic, rolled up the skid-ways, on to the well appointed sleds—team after team, sped northward over the ice-bound bosom of the Richelieu; and long before morning all had been deposited across the line in a place of safety. My informant said, that he knew one team, that got round, so as to haul three loads and get in all right, before day-light. "Was there ever any stir made about it?" said I. "Not a word, Sir; not a word!" We see by this, something of the state of things at that period.

While sustained by the aforementioned force, Collector Samuel Buell boarded a smuggling boat off Wind-Mill Point, he leaping on board, when the smugglers at once pushed off the revenue Cutter, and would not suffer them to come along side. Buell soon lost patience, became stormy and ordered his men to fire. This order for some reason was not obeyed. He next ordered them to go ashore, which they did, and the smuggler kept on her course. When she had got across the line, they took soundings, and set the Collector out where the water was just chin-deep, leaving him coolly to cogitate upon the mutations to which manhood is incident, while they sailed stoically away. But the animal equilibrium was being restored, if we may judge from the nature of the ebullition on getting round to his armed supporters: "I would not," said he, "give a d—n for as many such men as you to fight, as could stand between Wind-Mill Point and h—l."

A sad occurrence* took place on the Lake off the west shore of Alburgh, in the year 1811. A man named Harrington Brooks, from St. Albans Point, was shot by the revenue officers while endeavoring to escape, and killed; himself and a man named Miner Hilliard, in a row-boat, with 7 bushels of salt and a small bill of dry goods for their family consumption, passed the port of entry at Wind-Mill Point, early on a pleasant Sunday morning in October. They were discovered and pursued by the revenue cutter, on board of which were Collector Buell and his boatmen, John Walker, who was brother-in-law to Buell, and George Graves. They overtook the boat three or four miles south, near two small rocky shoals, called "Gull Islands." Brooks and Hilliard having the smaller boat of the two, avoided all attempts at boarding them, and some time was spent in unavailing attempts to capture them. Finally Buell lost all patience, and ordered Walker to fire. He obeyed, and shot Brooks in the breast, the gun being loaded with buck shot. He tore open his bosom exclaiming—"See what they have done?"—fell over, and immediately expired. This affair produced a very great sensation in the community. A jury of inquest found the parties guilty of murder; but upon further proceedings they were acquitted. It is stated that Hilliard admitted that Brooks urged him to come to; but he would not consent, thinking that they would not dare to fire. Buell promptly fathered the act, and always said it was done by his order. It produced a sad effect upon Walker. His was a sensative mental organization, and the lapse of time failed to relieve his mental depression. He seemed desirous to avoid society, and after a time purchased the Point Au Fer farm— a location almost wholly destitute of social privileges, and resided there for a term of years. His friends became much interested for him; and about 1830, much against his inclinations, succeeded in electing him as representative from his county (Clinton), to the State Legislature.

[* See same account in St. Albans papers. We do not usually give the same account in full, when once given. We seldom receive two accounts more alike; but it may be interesting to compare the two versions.— *Ed.*]

He was reëlected for a second term, and died while in attendance upon his official duties in Albany, Jan. 16, 1852.

About the year 1786 one Cheeseman, from St. Johns, made a settlement on the lot next north of the one on which the wind-mill, built by Ephraim Mott, stood. After building a house, and clearing 3 acres of land, he returned to St. Johns the next year, leaving a cow in the hands of John Griggs, his brother-in-law, from the avails of which Griggs was to settle a debt due to some party on Grand Isle. Griggs had settled on, and owned what has long been known as the Samuel Mott place. Some trouble arising as to the settlement of this claim, a posse of armed men, said to have been sent on by Col. Ebenezer Allen of Grand Isle, came to Griggs. Arriving just at evening, they ascertained that Griggs was up shore fishing, accompanied by Joshua Manning, who boarded with Griggs, and was clearing on the lot on which he afterward settled. As they neared the shore on their return, it being in the evening, they saw armed men, and heard talk about firing "For God's sake, gentlemen, don't fire," said Manning, "We 're coming ashore fast as we can." "I 'll shoot the man in the bow," said one. "Fire!" said another; and so he did —the charge of buck-shot entering Manning's leg under the knee, and cutting off the cords, making him a cripple for life. They failed to arrest Griggs—probably were too drunk. It will be remembered, that this was during the period when they were without law, civil or military*. There happened to be in the settlement a Doctor Emerson, who had come from the east side of the State on the Connecticut river, who took charge of Manning's case. He was the first practitioner of medicine in town, remaining only a short time, and returning to his former home. In 1799 John Allen, a deputy sheriff from St. Albans, aided by others, came on to arrest Griggs. He, purposely or otherwise, was at his brother Abram's, on the shore just across the line. In the night-time his room was broken open, he was taken, tied, and put into a sleigh, and driven south on the ice. Going round the Point of the tongue, they fell in, and Griggs was drowned. The persons concerned were indicted before the court of Montreal, and the Governor of Canada made a demand of the Governor of Vermont, that they should be given up to be tried for the supposed murder. This serious difficulty was, after considerable correspondence and discussion, finally adjusted, to the mutual credit and satisfaction of both governments.*

The early inhabitants, though in the main of limited education, were, as a general rule, a strong-minded, vigorous and self-reliant class of people. That they prized education is sufficiently evinced by the efforts they put forth for the instruction of their children and youth.—They succeeded in securing the services, in 1789, of Reuben Garlic, a Church-of-England deacon and doctor of medicine, of liberal education, who established a school in the west part of the town, and was highly prized as a teacher, and also in his other official capacities. He composed single pieces and dialogues, all of strictly moral tendency, which were committed and pronounced by his scholars at his school exhibitions; and under his influence the minds of many of his pupils were moulded for usefulness in after life. His school continued some three years. Other schools succeeded to this—houses were built, and all, more or less, on the voluntary principle. The year after Dr. Garlick's school closed, Rev. Thomas Marvin, father of the writer, and one of the Doctor's pupils, taught on the line, north of Alburgh Springs. His scholars were from both sides of the line—the expenses on the voluntary basis. Indeed, the salutary enactments of 1787, providing simply for districting the towns and officering the districts, etc., left a wide margin for voluntary effort in this department. Really the "associated wisdom of the State" appears to have been profoundly unaware at that period, of the modern discovery, that the inhabitants of a school-district are not competent to manage their own internal affairs. The provision for an examination into the qualifications of teachers, which has been regarded by many thoughtful and intelligent friends of popular education, as comprising the gist of the modern common-school laws, and yet so difficult to carry thoroughly into effect, was instituted and made efficient here, loug years before we had any law on that

* We find that in the resolves of Congress consequent upon the publication in the Pennsylvania Packet of August 4, 1781, of Lord George Germain's letter to Sir Henry Clinton, in relation to the "return of the people of Vermont to their allegiance," &c., that in the boundary prescribed in the second resolution, "A neck of land between *Missiskoy* bay, and the waters of Lake Champlain," is *excepted* out of the limits of Vermont. Hence they remained so long without law.

[See Journal of Congress, Aug. 7 and 20, 1781, pp. 166, 170.—Also, Williams' History of Vermont, pp. 273, 276.]

*See Thompson's Civil Hist. of Vermont, pp. 89, 90.

point. A committee—usually of two of the best qualified persons in the district—called the examining committee, were elected at the annual meeting, with the understanding that the prudential committee were not to engage any person as teacher until such person should have obtained a certificate of suitable qualifications from the committee of examination. A district, of course, would not, from any repugnance to laws inveighing against their intelligence, proceed to elect some fair-and-easy sort of a committee, just to comply with the statute provision, and thus the examinations resolve themselves into a mere matter of form. They acted as men usually do, under the responsibility of personal and moral obligation, when not governed too much, and progress in the right direction was the result. The writer recollects hearing the Hon. H. H. Reynolds state, on a public occasion, that when he came to the town about the year 1822, he found this usage obtaining; and, on making application for employment as a teacher, he was informed that he would have to obtain a certificate from an examining committee; and to the adherence to this voluntary provision he attributed the then high standing of the school in question. Many of the details in connection with common-school education were then left to voluntary action. Now they are made coercive. Which will work best, may or must ultimately, remain to be seen.

The habits of the early settlers were eminently social, as in all new localities. Growing naturally out of this was the practice of doing work by "bees." If a fallow was to be logged, the invitation was sent round, and a general turn out of men, boys, dogs and oxen, was the result, and the inevitable bottle added inspiration to the occasion. In the medieval times it was no uncommon occurrence for from 5 to 8 acres of heavy timbered land to be logged off at a single bee. Then, as times improved, a supper was appended, and the five-pail kettle pot-pie became an institution. This was especially so at the mowing-bees. Twenty to 25 scythes was a common field force; and all these in full clip, all in stroke, laying their well-mown swaths right round the meadow, with the boys and spectators, whetters and bottle-tender—altogether made up such an exhibition, as, in these machinery-times, will never more be witnessed. At one of these mowing-bee suppers, at the widow John Sowle's, the table was set the whole length of the ample kitchen, the pot-pie was steaming on the servers, the weary but genial-hearted mowers seated themselves around the generous board, until every place was filled. Peter McMillen, who had bossed the field, coming in and running his eye along the lines, stepped directly in front of the fire-place, and taking Jim Mott, a great green, grown-up, sixteen-years-old field-spectator by the shoulders, just keeled him backward over the bench, unceremoniously, on to the unimpressible hearth, and very coolly seated himself instead—Mott meekly making his exit, amid the convulsed roar of laughter of the entire company.

Nor these alone—there were bees for plowing—planting-bees, hoeing-bees—and then the never-to-be-forgotten husking-bee, with its story-tellers and song-singers: the wood and manure-hauling-bees—all closing, whenever practicable, with the exciting ball-play or wrestling-match.

And the women had their bees for wool-picking, sewing and knitting, &c.: but this dispensation, except in necessitous cases, is now among the departed. Well that it is so, as it is always best for those who can, to do their own work, and then they are far less in the way of temptation.

Horse-racing was one of the sports with a a class, and at intervals became quite exciting. The Iby brothers had a strong-built, powerful horse, much noted for his speed; and it was said that he was taken to England, and maintained his reputation there as a turf-horse. An accident occurred about 1820, in a race near Samuel Mott's. On a fourth of July the company had been treated to some racing during the afternoon, when, near night, four horsemen, two from each end of the race-course, happened to start nearly at the same moment, and came rushing on, urging their animals to their utmost speed. Two of the horses passed each other unharmed; the other two struck square, head to head. The riders were both taken up for dead, but gradually came to, and recovered. Their salvation was owing to the fact, of the horses' heads shooting directly upwards, each rider being prevented from being thrown against his fellow, by his horse's neck. The writer remembers seeing the dead horses lying by the road-side that evening, their necks both broken. Like some of the previously named knock-downs, "rum was at the bottom."

In the autumn of 1821 a lad* of seven summers was sent near night after the cows. The summer had been very drouthy, and the fires

* We surmise the boy was our writer himself.—*Ed.*

had burned away the line fences, so that the cattle of the neighborhood ranged in common, having access to the woods, through which, from north to south, runs Mud Creek, a sluggish stream with marshy borders, producing a luxurious growth of wild grass, attracting, of course, the visits of the animals. A thunder-cloud, dark and boding, lay muttering in the west, when boy and dog reluctantly started for the back field, on the uncertain errand, impressed that no time was to be lost. Sooner than had been anticipated the rain began to fall in great, ominous drops, followed speedily by one of those flooding showers which sometimes settle down into a great rain. Night soon set in dismal enough, had all the family been gathered around the home-hearth—but one was not there—and where was he? The father and older brothers hasten away through the pouring rain and pitchy darkness, rendered only more dreadful by the glaring lightning and awful thundering of that fearful storm, in the direction from which the now lost-one is expected; calling, as they hasten on, while the grandfather and older sisters hurry through the neighborhood to obtain help. Soon a party departs for the woods—another, and then another—and booming guns and sounding horns are heard in all directions. The mother, almost frantic, sees her boy wandering through darkness and tempest, lost in the dismal wild woods, on that awful night, struggling through the brush-wood and tangled wild grass, to the precipitous border of the turbid stream, when, all unconscious, he takes the last fearful step, and sinks to rise no more. By and by the dog—yes, the faithful dog—returns alone, and then a thousand conjectures flash upon the frenzied mind.—Still another and another party arrive, and take their way to the forest, 'till the hour of midnight is nearly reached, when, last of all, a company from a husking, having heard the exciting news, arrive. Passing rapidly along the path-way, on a ridge in the stump-pasture, before entering the woods, with their lanterns, the storm having abated, they hear a "halloo!" obliquely on their left. They pause—"Who 's there?" they inquire, and some one rapidly nearing them gives them his name—that of the lost child.

In a moment the shout arises: "The dead 's alive! the lost is found!" This is repeated again and again: the signal guns are fired, the sounding horns are gradually hushed to stillness, the lost one is brought in in triumph—the men are rapidly running in, wet, weary and worn: —and now for the lost boy's story. "I went over" said he, "on to Mr. M's lot, and ran up on one of the coal-pits, (there being two covered already to fire,) and heard the bell, and saw the cows on the next lot north. Just then the rain struck me, and I looked round for a place to shelter me. I saw a large root of a turned-up tree, and thought I would get under that; but turning round to the west, there was a flat-roofed cabin for the coalers, and I ran directly into it. There was plenty of straw on which I sat down, and the dog came and lay down by me. By and by I leaned down on my elbow, the pattering of the rain upon the board roof making me sleepy. The last thought I can remember was, that if I should fall asleep, our folks would not know where to find me. The next I knew I waked—horns were blowing all over the woods, and I jumped up and started for home, and met the men going to the woods to look for me" The dog having been previously shot at and wounded, had been frightened home by the firing of the guns—two having been fired near the cabin; the boy sleeping too sound to be wakened by them. The weeping, and rejoicing, and gratulations consuming much of the remainder of the night, can easier be imagined than described. That lad, still living, though often occupying places of more prominence, and reclining on downier pillows, still positively avers that he never shared a a sweeter sleep than that of the storm-bound cow-boy, in the comfortable cabin of the coalers.

About the year 1830, a steam saw-mill was erected in the west part of the town, near the province line, by Wm. L. Sowles, and Wm. H. Lyman, aided somewhat by the voluntary subscription of others. Another was built in the same year at the centre of the town, by a company formed for that purpose. After about 4 years, the one built by Sowles and Lyman was accidentally burned down. The boilers and engine were afterwards sold and removed to the shore, near the line, and a mill built and run by a company, consisting of Manning Williams and Gear. It afterwards passed into the hands of Goodenow, Redington and Co., and was removed to Henryville, P. Q. The mill at the Centre, and the first-mentioned one also, proved unprofitable. That of the Centre run down, and suspended operations. An effort was afterwards made to repair and run it. This proved a failure; the parties became embarrassed, and in an abandoned condition, it burned

down, under insurance. Another effort to provide the town with saw-mill privileges has been made within a few years at the Springs. This seems to succeed indifferently. Lumber is becoming scarce since the introduction of rail-roading, which has proved very destructive to timber. For flouring and manufacturing purposes, the inhabitants have always, with slight exceptions, been under the necessity of going to surrounding towns, This has been a perpeptual draft upon the resources of the town, and but for the productiveness of the soil would have been far more embarrassing.

Our quiet as a community was seriously disturbed, by our proximity to the border, in the Canadian rebellion of 1837–8. Our people instinctively sympathizing with the oppressed of all nations, and perhaps not waiting to investigate sufficiently, some of them lent their aid to the mal-contents. It was confidently calculated by these, that if the "Tory belt" as it was termed, the narrow strip of Anglo-American inhabitants between the line and the French Catholic districts could be penetrated, the French would flock to their standard, and a permanent stand might be made.

For this purpose funds were raised, and arms were procured, and men were enlisted, secretly of course, and late in the Fall of 1838, a party crossed the lines, from Alburgh Springs to Beech Ridge in Canada. After remaining about 24 hours, they recrossed the line and passing across the town, crossed the Lake to Rouse's Point, and went to Odletown, Canada, where a skirmish ensued, and they were driven back across the line. Benjamin Mott, one of our citizens, was taken prisoner, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation during the Queen's pleasure, and remained in exile 7 years, and was then pardoned. A quantity of arms, on board a sailing vessel and progressing toward the line, were seized under the provisions of the neutrality act; the boat going ashore was wrecked. A suit was brought in the Grand Isle County court against the officers, for the recovery of the value of the boat and arms, and was standing in the courts for 17 years, the plaintiff finally suffering a nonsuit.

During the succeeding winter, a predatory warfare was waged along the frontier, consisting in plundering, and burning buildings, greatly endangering property, and creating perpetual anxiety and alarm. Fires were of very frequent occurrence, and many families lived, or rather stayed, with all that could be spared from daily use, packed up, and houses were sometimes cleared in the greatest haste, in anticipation of the marauding fire-brand. To the female portion of the community, this state of constant and intense anxiety became very distressing. During the winter a party of Patriots headed by James Grogan, a resident of Beech Ridge, who had been driven across when he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and had become a Colonel in the Patriot service, visited his own neighborhood on a tedious wintry night, and proceeded to apply the torch to the houses of several of his old neighbors, and they, being driven out in their night-dress, were more or less frozen. Next morning, when the Queen's volunteers arrived on the ground, the order was given, and Grogan's buildings were soon in flames, which was of course just the result which he anticipated. This occurred I think on Jan. 1, 1839. The excitement which succeeded was intense. Sometime during the winter a family by the name of Vosburgh, residing in the first house across the line on the main road running from West Alburgh to Caldwell's Manor, were raided by a company of these miscreants from the south side of the line. The family consisted of the aged father and mother, a son and his family, and one unmarried sister. The first intimation they had, about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, the doors and windows were burst in, and the house filled with armed men. They pinioned the father and son and demanded their money, and they gave what change they had upon their persons, amounting to five or six dollars. They then proceeded to rob the house of beds, bedding, clothing, and valuables. The father on passing from the dining room into the kitchen, was felled to the floor by a blow from a sabre, intended to take off his head; but it caught his jaw, laying it open from the corner of his mouth below the ear, to the bone. The son, who is a very muscular and determined man, seeing there was no quarter, rushed for the door, and though his arms were pinioned, he, despite their opposing bayonets, forced his way out and ran, they firing after him, but without effect. He afterwards showed the writer six or seven scars, from their bayonets. They then hastily

took the best team from the barn, firing it and closing the yard gate, leaving there valuable horses in the barns, and 9 cows in the close-sheded yard, to be roasted alive, and harnessing the team, took blankets and buffalo robes, and loading their plunder and men on board their teams, fired the house, and drove rapidly back with their booty. The neighbors on the south side of the line discovered the movement just in time to save the house, which Messrs. Sowles and Lyman effected at the risk of their lives, as they expected the armed patrol every moment, who would mistake them for enemies and deal summarily with them doubtless. It is stated that one of their number was killed by mistake, he passing out at the front door, their sentry running him through, supposing him to be one of the family; and that he was carried to Swanton and there buried. The writer visited the spot that morning—residing only 2 miles distant, and saw a pool of blood on the front piazza, for which no one could give any satisfactory account at the time.

The Queen's dragoons, and others, were heard to threaten summary and indiscriminate retaliation upon us on the south side of the line, and it was judged advisable to take some measures for self-protection. Accordingly a volunteer guard was improvised for that night, the writer being one of about a dozen who took post at the junction of the roads 1½ miles south of the line, at the stone school-house, and at about 11 o'clock put out a sentry. In about 15 minutes he came rushing in crying, "fire! fire!" Pressing out, the fire appeared, just looming up, on the street south, and we supposed the Canadians had come through the wind-mill-bay road below us, and had commenced firing as soon as they reached our street. On we rushed toward the fire, our purpose being to leave somebody, if possible, to tell tales, the fire meanwhile rapidly increasing and being reflected from the snow roofed buildings in line between us and it, the whole neighborhood seemed fast kindling in consuming flames. The families as we passed were clearing their houses as fast as possible of their effects, scattering them about the home-lot, much as possible, so that something might be saved. A mile and a quarter of double-quick brought us all perspiring in bold view of a house, the upper part all aflame, while the out-buildings and hay-stacks across the road, were not fired. This looked suspicious, but, were the family asleep, and all unconscious, about to be consumed? Redoubling our exhausted speed, the first who approached, leaped into the yard, and stove in the lower windows, and soon ascertained that the family were not within. Then followed the effort to save all we could of the household effects, which was but little comparatively, the fire having progressed too far, and then, the more critical one, of making ourselves known to the neighbors to the south of us as friends, and not, as they would conjecture, enemies, who had set the fire. For this purpose we vainly tried to come to a parley; but they fled on our approach. We then sent one of our number, with whose voice they would be most likely to be acquainted, who secreted himself until they came sufficiently near, and calling to them and giving them his name, we thus came to an understanding. Then the Riflemen from the Centre would soon be on, and we must draw off from the fire, or they would be throwing their long-range-messengers among us, so all repaired to the next house south, Mr. Sam'l Mott's, the writer taking post, in the highway, as sentry, soon three men turned the corner and were promptly hailed. The challenge was as promptly returned, when the sentry gave them his name and they came up—three of the best being 1st lieutenant C. H. Clark, 2d do. Geo. Mott, and Tabor Duel, with mittens off, and rifles cocked, ready for work. This fire occuring under these circumstances, was very exciting. The house belonged to George W. Ames. An effort was made to recover the Vosburgh property, which was carried off, but without avail. A search-warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of dep. sheriff Shattuck, of Franklin County, who supported by an armed posse of U. S. soldiers under command of lieutenant "Jo" Hooker, then stationed at Alburgh Springs, accompanied by dep. Col. Danford Mott, Hon. J. M. Sowles, and some others, of whom the writer was one, together with Miss Vosburgh, the unmarried daughter above referred to, spent one day in searching the town of Swanton, but to no effect. They never recovered any thing. Towards spring fires became of so frequent occurence, the effort manifestly being to make them appear retaliatory, that in the former part of the month of April the town was called together to take measures for self-defence. A

resolution was adopted to raise a volunteer force of some 40 men, to do guard-duty, and a messenger was dispatched to the Governor for men and munitions for protection. Quite a number were enlisted on the spot, among whom were most of the refugee-patriots. That night a guard was put upon the line, on all the principal roads, and kept up thenceforward. Gov. Jennison directed that the enlisted men be kept in service, to receive soldier's pay and rations,—that arms and ammunition would be forwarded. These were sent on soon after, but when they reached Samuel Mott's, 3 miles south of the line, they were seized by a U. S. guard, stationed there to enforce the provisions of the neutrality act, and detained, but upon suitable representation being made, were released. There was no burning after this volunteer guard was established. The renegades being enlisted and under command of proper officers, seemed to regulate the entire matter. This guard was kept out about a month, and then mustered out of service. The renegade patriots scattered and found employment, and some succeeded in returning home, others never ventured to return. Among these was Grogan, previously named, who had relatives on this side of the line, and spent part of his time here, and was a share of the time away. Towards autumn he made his appearance one Sunday at a grocery in the north-west corner of the town on the shore and near the line, having crossed over from northern New York, and it became well known on the Canada side that he was in the immediate vicinity. Toward evening he left, going to the house of his brother-in-law, Wm. Brown, toward the east side of the town. A British dragoon just at night rode rapidly through the street, and after a time returned, none knowing why. Not far from midnight Brown's house was forcibly entered by a party of armed men, who rushed into Grogan's room, seized and dragged him out, he resisting to the utmost, so that when they got him on board the wagon he had nothing of clothing left upon his person, save his wristbands and shirt-collar. Throwing him on the bottom of the wagon, they stuck a couple of bayonets crosswise of his neck, and as many as could seating themselves upon him; they drove rapidly as two of their best dragoon horses could carry them, seven miles to Clarenceville. Some one gave him sufficient clothing to cover him, and a friend gave him a dollar. From there he was taken to Philipsburgh, and thence to Montreal, where he arrived in irons on Tuesday, raving like a madman, demanding something to eat, expressing entire indifference as to his fate, only desiring food of which it was said he had had none since he was taken, cursing their monarchical government, and asserting that the tree of Liberty was planted, and whether he lived or died it was bound to live and would flourish, despite all their puerile efforts.

A very great sensation was awakened among our citizens so soon as the matter was known, the news spreading like wild-fire—meetings were called and throngs attended them, expressing but one opinion, which was that of the most determined purpose to stop short of nothing but immediate and ample reparation. The resolutions of the Burlington Meeting, pledging 50,000 Green Mountain Boys to march immediately, only embodied the universal feeling, which was, that our soil must, and *should be* sacred, and *all* should be protected from illegal arrest. But the Provincial Governor, by simply doing the right thing at the right time, as we afterward did in the Mason and Slidell affair, at once dissipated the gathering storm. In compliance with his direction, issued so soon as the facts came to his cognizance, Grogan in charge of a suitable escort, was brought back to the Province line, the place being left to his own selection, and there liberated. It was said that this return route was clandestine, the fear being entertained, that the populace might institute summary proceedings in his case, which they in all probability would have done. Thus this storm-cloud passed quietly away. Grogan emigrated West where he afterward died. It hardly seemed possible then that the embittered feeling which obtained along the border, could abate at least during the then present generation, but time with its soothing influence, and intercourse, with its reciprocal effects, accomplished more within a comparatively short period, than the most sanguine could have anticipated. We came to understand on both sides of the border, that those who made much of the trouble and strife, were not the staid wholesome inhabitants, but the excitable, the idle, and the designing. The grievances of which they complained, were evidently susceptible of redress and removal, without a resort to arms.

The year 1840 will ever associate with its recollection, all the excesses of the Harrison campaign log cabins, coon skins, hard cider, and song-singing. The Temperance reform had previous to this taken strong hold in the community, but the excessive political excitement of this election, like a sweeping tornado, for the time seemed to carry almost every thing before it. It became apparent soon afterward to the friends of temperance, that something must be done in the line of reform and repairs, and accordingly in the winter of 1841–2 they commenced and continued a series of meetings in the different school districts throughout the town, delivering spirited addresses, and also laying music, as in the political campaign, under contribution, in the shape of suitable selections and some original pieces, awakening much interest. Many united who had hitherto stood aloof; a committee was appointed to visit the liquor-sellers in the town and endeavor to dissuade them from the continuance of the practice, which was productive of much good, and the discipline of the society was thoroughly enforced. The practice of treating on military muster days was regarded as an evil, but how to abate it, was a question. An independent company of Riflemen had been enlisted from the three northern towns in the county, North Hero, Isle-La-Mott, and Alburgh, and the Floodwood of the towns consolidated into one company—and such a company! Really *our* "June trainings," and especially *our* company (for the writer was one), in the line of *ludicrousness*, would have been hard to beat. O! it was a *patent* holiday,—eagerly—almost impatiently anticipated, and then, after the inevitable "waking up" of officers, and the general sort of *abandon* of the occasion, a little something to *moisten up* seemed to many about indispensable. This was all looked over—*thought* over; and an effort to abate the nuisance was resolved upon. A resolution to *dispense* therewith was drawn up—well—by the writer, if you please; and some of the leading temperance men were consulted, all favoring the project, but all regarding its accomplishment as impracticable. The officers were next consulted, who objected that it would be set to the account of penuriousness on their part. This was overruled by the assurance that explanations should be made to the company, and a simple statement of facts regarding its origin, would fully exonerate them. This was satisfactory, and in the afternoon when we were drawn up in a hollow square for the examination of arms and equipments, the captain requested the attention of the company, when a few words of explanation were offered, the resolution dispensing with treats to liquor read, and all those who would favor it were requested to advance three paces in front, when almost the entire company advanced as one man. They all went home that night sober and that was the end of treating.

The year 1850, brought to our town the advantages of rail-roading, which the most visionary of a few years previous, could never have anticipated. Two bridges, of not far from one mile in length, each provided with draws to accomodate navigation, now connect us with the main land—one across Missisquoi bay to the east—the other from Wind Mill-Point in Alburgh, to Rouse's Point in the town of Champlain, N. Y. to the west. To the strategic eye of a practiced rail-road-man, there can be little doubt that this is, and must be, *the* point of connection so far as the crossing of the Champlain is concerned, between the great West, and the Eastern cities on the sea-board. This connection has brought to us its advantages, and of course its counterbalancing drawbacks. Our means of connection with the surrounding towns was and still is, through the navigatiug season, by ferries, and in the winter by ice for teams. The ferries have been very much improved since the early time. The early ferries for teams, were on floats made of cedar logs—a kind of corduroy-bridge, pinned to stringers surmounted by a railing, on the sides, provided with rowlocks, and then with long, rude oars and setting-poles, they managed to cross teams and cattle. Where the channels were not too wide, they frequently swam them over in the warm season, oxen in the yoke, sometimes, and horses frequently, have thus made the crossing from Alburgh to Isle-La-Motte, and horses were thus often passed, between the other Islands. The float, in time, gave place to the scow-boat propelled by oars, which was an improvement—a very great one—but, after a time somebody too lazy to row, and too poor to remain idle, studied up the improvement of sail and lee-board, and that proved to be the one thing needful to systematize and perfect scow-ferrying. For years past, in making the summer

tour either from the main land to this town, or from the town through the county, all one has to do is to drive his team into a well-rigged boat, and while the weary animals enjoy a few moments of much-needed rest, he is pleasantly passed over to the other "ever green shore." The sail-rigged scow-boat with us is institutionalized.

In 1796, Nov 3, an act was passed by the Vt. Legislature, "granting to Enoch Hall of Isle-La-Motte, the exclusive right of keeping a ferry from Isle-La-Motte to Alburgh." In 1796, Nov. 2, an act was passed, "granting to Reuben E. Taylor of Alburgh, the exclusive right of keeping a ferry from the north-west part of said town, across Lake Champlain to the western shore of the State of N. Y." David Harvey of Alburgh kept the ferry in the early time from Alburgh to North Hero. These were the first and oldest established ferries. A ferry has long been run from East Alburgh to Swanton. It was run by Nathan Niles sen. then by his son John, who built and run a horse-ferry-boat about 1829, which failing to pay, he fell back to the scow-boat-ferry. Since his decease, Azom Niles, his son, has been proprietor. At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed incorporating a company to run said ferry. They are just commencing operations.

Alburgh, then called "Missisco leg," was first represented by that name in the Legislature, by Thomas P. Loid, in 1786. This was while the State was maintaining her independence, before being admitted into the Union.

The first town clerk was Thomas Reynolds, in 1792; the first constable was William Sowles, in 1793; the first selectmen were Samuel Mott, Jacob Cook, Richard Mott and Joshua Manning, in 1793; the first justice of the peace was Thomas P. Loid, in 1786; Ichabod Niles and Joseph Sewell were each magistrates for 28 years; William L. Sowles was justice of the peace for 17 years; the first lawyer was S. Holton, in 1805; after him, Truman A. Barber, about 1812, of whom old Lewis Brunson said, epitaphically:

"Here lies T. A. Barber beneath this stone;
He shaved the people to the bone;
And when his body filled this grave,
His soul went down to h—l to shave.
All Beelzebub's infernal crew,—
He shaved them all but one or two;
Aghast, these few were heard to say
'For God's sake, Barber, keep away.'"

Dr. Emerson, previously referred to, was the first physician, in 1787. Joshua Manning, whose gun-shot wound Dr. Emerson treated, having been afterward appointed a justice of the peace, on coming home one evening, and entering the ample kitchen, finding Harry, his son, with Polly Babcock on his knee, commenced pronouncing the marriage ceremony. Getting along to where it began to spice of *unification*, he paused,—"Shall I put it on, Harry?" inquired he. "Yes, father, put it on." "Shall I, Polly?" "Yes" said Polly, and he went straight through. One of the children ran into the other room, exclaiming, "O mother, mother, Har. and Poll. are married!" "Hush your noise," said the mother. But the child repeated the assertion with such assurance, that the mother coming to the door, inquired, "What's this that this child says about Har. and Poll. being married?" "Well, mother," said the squire, "it's so." "Well," said the old lady tartly, "you might a let one known, so that they could a changed off their apron and seen the performance." That marriage was crowned with twenty-four living pledges.

After Dr. Emerson, were Drs., Wood, Jonathan and Jireh S. Berry, Searle, Goodenow, Ransom, Sampson, Burgess, Earle, H. H. Reynolds, Butler, L. Reynolds, S. S. Clark, and others.

Of lawyers since Samuel Holton and T. A. Barber, principal have been B. H. Smalley, Henry Adams, Chas. Perrigo, Fred. Hazen, G. Harrington, H. C. Adams, J. M. Sowles, Jed P. Ladd, and others.

The merchants of the earlier day were, Philyer Loop, on the Province line at West Alburgh, Scott Bro's, on the west shore, and R. & A. Ransom, at the Centre. A variety of persons have been engaged in merchandizing since, and there are, at present, 9 stores in town, beside two located upon the line.

Property of all kinds has increased wonderfully in value. Improvement has been upon her rapid march. Well cultivated fields with comfortable residences, with shade and fruit trees fringing the highways, with school and church privileges, and intelligent society —all, and more than these obtain, where within the recollection of some still living, nought but the solitudes of the unbroken wilderness held their silent, solemn sway. A high sense of the exalted privileges of American citizenship, pulsates in the extremities of

this—one of the remoter members of the body politic, and we instinctively identify ourselves in feeling and sympathy, with the wide-spread interior of our great and growing country.

A CHAPTER ON THE PATRIOT WAR.

BY HON. GILES HARRINGTON.

The political disturbances in the British Provinces which for many months had been gradually ripening into rebellion, broke out into open revolt in 1837. The vigilance of the Canadian authorities in arresting those against whom suspicion of disloyalty was directed, had the effect to induce accusations to be preferred against loyal, well disposed persons, as well as against those who were disloyal to the government. The waves of political convulsion had the natural effect to throw upon the surface of Canadian society men more noted for recklessness than for moral virtues, and, by such, unoffending men were often complained of and charged with disloyalty: such complaints were generally made by dishonest debtors for the purpose of forcing their creditors into prisons or to leave the province, and by that means to evade their debts, and at the same time extend the area of plunder; many business men who thus became the objects of persecution judged it better to leave the province, than to trust themselves in military prisons at the mercy of such witnesses. Thus the loyal efforts of the government was by bad men converted into an engine of terror to the innocent as well as the guilty, and resulted in a very extensive stampede from Canada.

Any attempt on the part of the historian of Vermont to decide the question of right and wrong between the loyalists and the Patriots of Canada would be quite out of place; it is sufficient to say that a vast number of them, by this combination of circumstances, were driven from their homes and sought refuge on the south side of lines. Alburgh like most other border towns had its share. Whatever of malevolence had previously existed on the part of refugees became increased; those who had escaped for disloyality, and those who had left through fear of false charges became alike sufferers and alike haters of British rule in Canada. Organization and resistance was the first impulse, and though feebly, yet as far as in their power carried into effect; one portion of the refugees was driven to madness and desperation by personal abuse, while the balance was filled with schemes of political revolution, all united in one common hate of the Canadian loyalists, so that personal as well political hatred formed, in this manner, to a great extent, a union of purpose, as well as of suffering, among most of these Canadian Patriots and refugees. The Patriots of the upper province, as early as July of that year, had at Toronto issued forth a declaration of independence, setting out their grievances as well as their hopes and intentions. While clouds of coming evil were thickening around us, in this corner of New England, startling events abroad were of daily occurrence. Dec. 5, 1837, His Excellency, the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlingham of Beecles in the county of Suffolk, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief, in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice-Admiral of the same, and one of her Majesty's most honorable Privy council, &c., &c., issued his proclamation, in which he says:

"Whereas there exists in the district of Montreal a traitorous conspiracy, by a number of persons falsely styling themselves Patriots, for the subversion of the authority of her Majesty and the destruction of the established constitution and Government of said Province; and whereas the said traitorous conspiracy hath broken out into acts of most daring and open rebellion; and whereas the said rebellion hath very considerably extended itself, insomuch that large bodies of armed traitors have openly arrayed themselves, and have made and do still make attacks upon her Majesty's forces, and have committed the most horrid excesses and cruelties; and whereas in the parts of said district in which the said conspiracy hath not as yet broke out into open rebellion, large numbers of such persons, so calling themselves Patriots, for the execution of such their wicked designs have planned measures for open violence, and formed public arrangements for raising and arming an organized and disciplined force, and in furtherance of their purpose have frequently assembled in great and unusual numbers; and whereas the exertions of civil power are ineffectual for the suppression of the aforsaid traitorous and wicked conspiracy and rebellion, and for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects; and whereas the courts of justice in the said district of Montreal have virtually ceased, from the impossibility of executing any legal process or warrants of arrest therein.—*Now, therefore*, I, Archibald Earl of Gosford, Governor-in-chief, and Captain-General in and over the said Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's executive council for the Provinces, have

issued orders to Lieutenant-General Sir John Colburn, commanding her Majesty's forces in said Province, and other officers of her Majesty's forces in the same to arrest and punish all persons acting, aiding or in any manner assisting in the said conspiracy and rebellion, which now exists within said district of Montreal, and which have broken out in most daring and violent attacks upon her Majesty's forces according to *Martial Law*, either by *death* or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in said district of which all her Majesty's subjects in this Province are hereby required to take notice. Given under my hand and seal, at arms, at the castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the 5th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

D. DALY."

Immediately following this establishment of martial law in Canada, the authorities were all astir, arrests were rapidly made, the prisons were soon filled and new ones were established. Patriots, who had not escaped to the States, arose in arms in several locations. A force had gathered at the Lake of the two Mountains, one at St. Charles, and St. Denis, St. Eustache, St. Benoit, Navy Island and various other places. Although the Patriots had many men competent to lead, yet they lacked organization as well as arms and munitions of war. The Patriots thus rushed together, in some instances fought with a spirit and determination worthy of a better fate. William Lyon McKenzie, the Patriot leader of the Upper Province, with eleven others, about this time issued their proclamation to the people of the Province, setting forth a statement of the grievances of which the Patriots complained, and the objects which they proposed to gain by rebellion.

It may be said of this insurrection, as of most attempts at revolution, that it met with a sympathy far beyond its real merits; nevertheless the wrongs which a vast many suffered at the hands of political scavengers who by putting themselves into the position of loyal volunteers, in many instances plundered and despoiled the goods and effects of well disposed persons who had been thus compelled to escape into the United States, the insulting propensity of petty military officers, suddenly put into power, had its irritating effect; all which acted with magic effect upon the minds of people in this portion of the State. The Patriots were pitied; arms and munitions of war, such as our frontier inhabitants had, were freely given, and the knowledge of these things tended, in a great degree, to exasperate the loyal party in Canada, until a state of revengeful hostiliy arose, to an alarming degree.

Dec. 6, 1837, a party of Patriots from L'Acadie arrived at Swanton Falls, where a large number of refugees were then stopping; and, on the evening of the same day, they mustered about 95 men who resolved on entering Canada, and forcing their way through the belt of loyalists who lined that portion of the border of the province west of Missisquoi Bay, and thus reaching their friends in the interior of Canada. This party left Swanton Falls in the afternoon of that day, armed and equiped as well as their circumstances allowed. This band of Patriots, with the view of invading a hostile meeting of the loyal forces, which they supposed were concentrated at Philipsburgh, at the head of Missisco bay, took the road leading east of that place. That portion of this company of invaders, who had come from L'Acadie, had traveled most of the night before, in order to reach Swanton, were nearly exhausted and of course in a very ill condition for the expedition; and, in addition to this, the party had encumbered themselves with two small cannons, and other heavy articles too cumbersome for speed, and not very useful in battle. The knowledge of the Patriots leaving Swanton, was immediately carried to Philipsburgh by mounted spies, and again when the party diverged to the east of Saxe's mills, instead of taking the direct road to the Bay village, that fact was communicated to the British forces, who upon receipt of the information dispatched all available force to intercept the invaders. A strong force of the loyalists' party was posted about two miles east of the Bay village, on a steep, rocky hill by the road side, near Mr. Hiram Moore's residence, and another party one mile further north, with the obvious intention of surrounding and capturing the entire Patriot force. While the loyal troops were snugly entrenching themselves behind walls, rocks, trees, and the like, the radical band was proceeding slowly on their way, calling occasionally at houses of their enemies, enforcing levies of horses to bear their burdens and provisions to satisfy their immediate wants. About eight p. m. they arrived at said Moore's and

a number had entered the house when the loyalists opened their fire upon them. The Patriots returned the fire in a desultory manner as well as they could under the circumstances. They could see no enemy and directed their fire at such places as were revealed by flashes of their opponents' guns. The Patriots stood the attack but a few minutes when they fled as best they could. The loyal troops were either too much elated with their victory, or too much frightened at the sound of battle to leave their secure positions to capture prisoners, or to pursue their enemy. The radicals left on the field two killed and two wounded, their cannon, with some small arms and ammunition. Two of the party who were slightly wounded managed to make their escape to the south side of the line; some of the horses belonging to the invaders were killed, which probably occasioned the loss of the small cannon. The British force posted at Moore's consisted of about 150 men. Thus this ill-advised expedition ended in a disastrous defeat.

A large meeting, of those who sympathized with the Patriots, was held at Swanton on the morning of the 11th of the same month, and on the evening of the same day another large meeting of our citizens was held at the court-house in St. Albans, in both of which spirited speeches were made as well as resolutions passed in favor of the Patriots, and against the violent and oppressive measures taken, or rather permitted by the Government of Canada.

Nearly the whole attention of our people was occupied in the affairs of this Canadian Rebellion. Many individuals, and even whole villages were threatened with death and destruction by Canadian volunteers. The aid and protection, given to the refugees by our frontier inhabitants, had raised the spirit of revenge and retaliation in the loyalists of Canada to an alarming degree. On the 13th of the same month, Gov. Jennison of this State issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of Vermont, stating that disturbances had broken out, blood had been shed and that martial law had been declared in the District of Montreal, and warning our citizens against being influenced through ardent feelings to the commission of acts of unauthorized interference, and thereby disturbing the friendly relations existing between our government and that of Great Britain, and in which he says: "It has been represented to me that in some few instances arms have been furnished, and hostile forces organized within the State." As an illustration of the public mind, it may be proper to refer to a very large public meeting of the citizens of Montpelier held Dec. 15, 1837. The meeting was called to order by the late Hon. William Upham. Col. Abel Carter was chosen president with seven vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Upham moved the reading of the proclamation of Gov. Jennison, and a communication from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and they were read. J. A. Vail moved the reading of the proceedings of the meetings at St. Albans and Swanton on the subject of Canadian affairs, and they were read: after which a lengthy series of resolutions was introduced setting forth the long standing, increasing and unredressed grievances of the Canadian people, in which is the following language:

"And whereas for the justifiable and commendable exercise of discussing their rights, setting forth their wrongs, and commenting on the oppressive conduct of their rulers, their public press has been assailed and destroyed by the act, or at the instigation of the Government, their peaceable associations suppressed and numbers of their citizens for these causes arrested and incarcerated as felons, the sanctity of their dwellings violated, and their blood wantonly shed; and whereas for the protection of persons, property and rights, the oppressed have been driven to an appeal to arms against oppressors; Be it therefore, in the exercise of the sympathies of a people, who have once made the same appeal against the same power, and for causes as we believe no more aggressive," &c., &c.

The meeting was addressed by several leading citizens, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Another meeting, of like character, was held at St. Albans on the 19th of Dec., 1837, at which it was estimated that 2000 freemen were present. The Hon. Austin Fuller, of Enosburgh, presided, with six vice-presidents and five secretaries; resolutions were passed loudly condemning the loyalists of Canada, and the cruelty to and oppression of the so-called Patriots, and in somewhat milder terms censuring Gov. Jennison for his late proclamation, as well as for his neglect to furnish arms for the defense of the frontier.

These meetings and resolutions, serve as an index of the feeling that prevailed in towns more or less remote from the province

line where no invasions were reasonably apprehended, but in Alburgh and other border towns, there was not only the strong feeling of sympathy for the Patriots and their cause, but they had also full proof of the danger they stood in, of hostile incursions from their highly exasperated neighbors on the north side of the line.

About the 1st of January, 1838, a meeting of the citizens of Alburgh was called, at which the late Hon. F. Hazen presided. Among the resolutions passed was the following:

"Resolved, That as citizens of this happy Republic, having constitutionally secured to us the inestimable right of speaking, writing, and publishing freely, our views and opinions upon all moral, political and religious subjects, we cannot, under present circumstances, withhold our expression of our sympathy for the Canadian Patriots, and our feelings of detestation and contempt for those who oppress them.

Resolved, That we ardently sympathize with the suffering Patriots of the two Canadas, and will boldly stand forth and openly defend their sacred cause of liberty in the defiance of crowned heads and pointed bayonets.

Resolved, That the authorities of Canada are culpable for placing on our borders certain individuals notoriously inimical to the people of this town, and whose want of principle, and whose vicious characters are but feeble guarantees against outrage, insult and personal violence."

At this meeting a resolution was passed to call a meeting of the citizens of the county of Grand-Isle and vicinity to meet at North Hero 13th of the same month and appoint a committee of five persons to collect and report to said meeting facts and circumstances in relation to insults and injuries committed by persons professing to act under Canadian authority upon the citizens of this State. The meeting thus called was largely attended. Bradford Scott, Esq., of Swanton, was called to preside. After the meeting was called to order, the report of the committee so appointed was called for; that committee reported, among other things, that, in relation to threats, insults and depredations committed by armed men claiming to act under Canadian authority upon our citizens about the 12th of December, five respectable citizens of Alburgh who crossed the line in the quiet and peaceable pursuit of their ordinary business, were immediately arrested by armed guards; that after being detained several hours they were suffered to depart; that, on the 20th of the same month, nine of the armed guards and a non-commissioned officer of Canada, completely equipped, crossed the line to A. Manning's store; that during their stay there some of them presented their weapons and challenged any man in Alburgh to come forward and declare himself a radical, and they would slay him; that they seized a Mr. Hover, a citizen of Alburgh, who happened to be present, threw him down upon the floor, drew him around the room, bruised and injured him severely, shouting the while "God save the Queen;" that the leader of this band of ruffians was one William W. Williams. That numerous threats had been made by those styled tories of Canada, upon the persons and property of citizens; that the life of Giles Harrington, Esq. had been threatened by Canadian tories under arms and on the south side of the line: that the Mansion House, at Alburgh Springs, the dwellings of Wm. H. Lyman, Philander A. Huxley, W. L. Sowles, Giles Harrington and others, they had threatened to burn; that Philo Weeks, Esq., who at the time of the Canadian outbreak resided in Canada, a man highly respected and of much business, had debts due him in Canada, and was guilty of no offence, unless it was that of trusting many of that class who preferred soldiering and plunder to the payment of their debts, soon found it for his safety and interest to come south of the Province line,—not to avoid any truthful charges of disloyalty, but, strange to say, to avoid his *debtors*;—in short, he found himself under proscription, and a bounty of $500 offered for his arrest. In the same month of December, Mr. Weeks was on a visit to the Rev. Joseph L. Bakers, in Alburgh, where he stayed over night. Canadian spies had watched his movements. About 9 o'clock in the evening, some 10 or 12 of the Canadian armed guards surrounded the house and there remained nearly the whole night; frequently peeping into the windows, but finding no opportunity to either kill or capture Mr. Weeks, as they lacked the courage to risk an entry into the house, although they several times resolved to forcibly enter, but as often failed to make the attempt.

During the summer months of 1837, no important events of the rebellion occurred; yet a military spirit was aroused and in accordance with that spirit a company of militia riflemen had been enlisted, fully uniformed

and equipped at their own expense. This company consisted of youngish men of the towns of Alburgh, North Hero and Isle-La-Motte, mainly from Alburgh, and, as a body of men, stood in the first ranks of society. Considering the services of that company during the remainder of the Canadian rebellion, the security not only given to, but felt by the inhabitants residing near the Canadian line while they were in actual service, and even while they were ready, at a moment's notice, to be under arms for their defense, we are obliged to confess that that body of men is entitled to a grateful remembrance in the history of Vermont. Each man owned his rifle, and understood its use, as the scarcity of all wild game abundantly proved. This company was organized in the summer of 1837, under the orders of Gen. John Nason, and consisted of the following persons:

Giles Harrington, *Captain*. Geo.W. Ames, 1*st Lieutenant*, George Mott, 2*d do*. Charles H. Clark, 1*st Sergeant*, Lewis Sowles, Jr., 2*d do*., Hugh Sloan, 3*d do*., Elisha Reynolds, 4*th do*. Geo. W. Goodrich, 1*st Corporal*, Thomas C. Davis, 2*d do*. Marcellus B. Phelps, Algernon S. Phelps, Amlis Hazen, *Musicians*. William C. Magowan, Sumner Mott, Tabor I. Sewell, William S. Wing, Ichabod Babcock, Hiram Babcock, Samuel Bordon, Thos. Babcock, John McGregor, Jr., Henry Brayton, Charles B. Beardsley, Wm. H. Darby, Daniel D. Griggs, Alonzo Manning, James Steembarge, 2d, Hamilton Babcock, Samuel Wing, John McLane, Job Babcock, Jr, Philander Brown, Dwight Darrow, Wm. Gregor, Ransom P. Sewell, Duncan H. McGregor, Timothy Mott, jr., Fessenden G. Kinsley, Benjamin Holdridge, Elisha Reynolds, Sylvanus Ladue, Thomas D. Fletcher, Edward I. Borden, John N. Parker, Isaac W. Geer, Philier L. Loop, Martin Dillinback, James O'Neal, Seneca H. Pike, Nelson S. Hill, Wm. Bremmer, William Iley, Ezra D. Hyde, Geo. L. Cook, Chester Niles, Alexander Manning, Wm. McGregor, Frederick Parker, Samuel Deavitt, Walson Manning, Hiram Bellor, Chalis Kinsley, *Privates*.

In the winter of 1837–8, the Patriot refugees, the Patriots in Canada and their associates were busy in gathering arms and material aid, preparatory to an invasion of Canada; while the Canadian authorities and volunteers on the north side were equally active in watching and preparing to crush any attempt at making a hostile stand. It became apparent that whatever demonstration was to be made would be from Alburgh. Depredations and threats by Canadian loyalists increased with the increasing preparations of their enemies; the peaceable inhabitants on both sides of the line became greatly alarmed, not so much from any apprehension of danger by regular soldiers, but from that class before noticed, thrown upon the surface of society by the derangement of governmental power in Canada. The last of February, 1838, a petition was addressed to Gen. John E. Wool (whose head-quarters were then at Champlain), by people of Alburgh, for a military force to protect their lives and property from the threatening danger. On the night of the 25th of February, the United States arsenal at Essex was broken into and 1000 stands of arms taken therefrom; on the 26th of the same month Captain Harrington's rifle company were called into the service of the United States, every member of said company responded to the call in less than 6 hours; their head-quarters were established at Alburgh city (so-called), and every night guards were placed near the province line, on all the roads leading into Canada. Such was the watchful vigilance of this company during the time it was in the United States service (at this time of service of about one month, and at a subsequent time when again called upon), that not a single act of violence was committed in Alburgh, nor opposite in Canada, while at the same time the lights of burning dwellings and out-buildings on the borders were to be seen, both east and west, nearly every night. As reckless as border ruffians had become, it is quite evident that the unerring aim and the sharp crack of the rifle had its terrors even for them.

On the 27th and 28th, when it was ascertained that large parties from various directions were converging toward Alburgh for the purpose of invading Canada, the militia were suddenly called out, on the border of New York as well as Vermont. The invaders collected on the west side of Swanton, and from thence crossed Missisquoi bay on the ice, and entered the Canada shore a short distance north of the line, and, a short distance north of Alburgh springs and of the line, established their head-quarters. In point of numbers this party was respectable, but for military purposes they

lacked the appearance of organization and efficiency; most of those in the radical camp, from the south side of the 45th degree, failed to appear in the rank and file, but *stood around*, as if they expected to be called upon to take command. This party had scarcely got located when the British troops began to concentrate at Clarenceville for their expulsion. March 1, 1838, Gen. Wool, at that time in command on our frontier, brought together all the militia under his command in Moors and Champlain, N. Y., the rifle company of Capt. Harrington and two infantry companies from the county of Franklin, at Alburgh Springs and at the line opposite the Patriot camp, so that by 2 P. M. on the first day of March, this Patriot force was confronted by a British force on the north and by Gen. Wool's troops on the south. In this position the question of a surrender became very appropriate. After hurried war-counsels, and conferring with Gen. Wool, just before night the Patriot army, with their arms and munitions of war, was surrendered to Gen. Wool, and thus this expedition ended without the shedding of blood.

The destruction of the steamer Caroline by a British force under McNab; the invasion of Canada by an organized band of armed Patriots near Windsor, with other movements *pro* and *con*, operated to increase the spirit of hate and retaliation during the year 1838, and that point had been reached, when the people in this corner of Vermont, near the line, were kept in constant apprehension. The lights of burning buildings by night and threats by day yielded their full crop of alarm.

About the 1st of Nov. 1838, there was a gathering of Patriots at L'Acadie and Naperville under Patriot Gens. Nelson and Coate. On the 5th of the same month they moved their forces to Lacole and near the Province line for the purpose of opening communication with the States. Near Rouse's Point, the next morning early, they were attacked by a strong body of British troops. The Patriots, after short resistance, fled, mostly across the line into the State of New York. The Patriots lost between 25 and 30 killed and wounded, and from 40 to 50 taken prisoners—the same time that Generals Nelson and Coate, were endeavoring to open communications with the States for disaffected portions of the Province, by way of Rouse's Point as above stated, a body of Patriots, and their sympathizers, entered Canada from Alburgh, north of the springs, under one Bryant, and a number of other chieftains established a military camp, and remained there several days undisturbed, previous to the battle of Lacole on the 6th. It seems that while they remained there, or seemed to, they gradually wasted away in numbers, so that on the evening of the 5th of Nov. very few were left, when those who remained endeavored to transfer the arms and munitions of war in their camp to the army under Nelson and Coate, and for that purpose, chartered the sloop General McComb, Capt. Stoughton, to freight the same, from Missisquoi Bay to Rouse's Point, and which vessel arrived at Rouse's Point, while the battle of Lacole was raging. The munitions on board said sloop were seized by officers of the United States under the neutrality act of Congress. The seizure of said property, and the loss of said sloop, General McComb, has been for many years the subject of legal investigation in the county and supreme courts and also in U. S. district court in the name of Stoughton vs. Mott, and Stoughton vs. Demick. Mr. Benjamin Mott, now of Alburgh (1863) was, on the morning of the battle of Lacole at Rouse's Point. Mott felt like others, the spirit of patriotism, but differed from hundreds of other patriots inasmuch as he had the courage to carry his patriotism into practice. As he learned that a battle was to be fought, he repaired to the Patriot camp. About that time the British troops made their assault. He assisted in working a small cannon during the battle, in the face of a murderous fire, and when the last of the Patriot force took to his heels, he left Mott endeavoring to give the enemy one more shot, by touching off the gun with a lighted straw. Mott was taken prisoner, tried by a court-martial at Montreal and condemned. He was sentenced to be executed, but, after much suffering, sentence was commuted for banishment for life and he was sent to Van Dieman's Land. After an absence of 7 years, in penal colonies and on prison ships, he returned to his family and friends in Alburgh, and, what is a little strange, with his constitution and general health much improved, and had been around the world, as he went out by the cape of Good Hope, and returned by the way of Cape Horn, and in doing so, during the time, lived one day more than we, the people of Vermont. He is a man of observation and good intellect; while gone,

he managed to see much of the country and discribes his trials, his travels and objects of interest in the countries of his voyage in a manner both amusing and instructive.

Many of the men under Generals Nelson and Coate were from L'Acadie, who suffered not only in killed and wounded, but their property was at once the subject of British destruction. Over half a million worth was burned in L'Acadie alone, and L'Acadie was not the only scene of like character. No right-minded person can justify this mode of punishment for political offences, and especially in a nation claiming a respect for Christian character. When the torch is applied, innocent women and children turned, without shelter or subsistence, into the street, in a bleak Canadian November, by legitimate government orders, it leaves a national stain.

About this time a general order was issued from Montreal, directing that no person should cross the frontier into the United States without a passport, and persons coming from the U. States should be subject to examination.

One James W. Grogan who resided near the line in Canada, north of Alburgh Springs, in 1837, took part with the Patriots and left the Province, leaving his family in his home; but under the proclamation of Lord Durham had returned in the summer of 1838, and was living quietly, neither disturbing nor being disturbed, until the last of December 1838, when a lieutenant, by the name of Johnson, with 17 soldiers, came to Grogan and ordered him to leave the Province, which order they enforced at the point of the bayonet. Grogan was a man of spirit and determination and possessed a good property. On the Saturday they went to Grogan's house and ordered his wife to leave the Province or their house would be burned that night. Mrs. Grogan left at once and joined her husband in Alburgh; true to their promise, that night, before midnight, Grogan's dwelling-house with all their furniture, two barns filled wtih hay and grain, stables in which were cattle, sheep and other stock, were all in flames; also the house, barns, and out-build ings belonging to Mr. Harry Huxley were burned; Huxley was a citizen of the United States, and had taken no part in Canadian politics; no reason could be assigned for burning his buildings except that he was related to Grogan.

On the same night, moreover, the property of the near neighbors to Grogan in Canada (of the loyal party), was burned,—for a Mr. Clark, two barns and their contents; for lieutenant Johnson, a house, barn, and the contents, and for a Mr Manie, a barn and the contents. The burning of the property of Clark, Johnson and Manie, was probably the work of Grogan; it is evident that Grogan learned from his wife the threats of Lieut. Johnson aud his party and watched until those threats were executed and then applied the torch to his enemy's property.* I do not pretend in this sketch of the events connected with the Patriot war in this vicinity to mention all the buildings burned. In sight of those burnings in Alburgh, and near the line, the out-buildings of Philander A. Huxley were burned. Grogan became the object of hate and fear of one party, while he was justified by the other. Some time after this, a party of volunteers from Canada crossed the line, with knowledge of Grogan's whereabouts, and broke into the dwelling-house of Wm. Brown, a brother-in-law of Grogan, forcibly took him and thrust him into a wagon. Four or five got upon him and held him, and in that manner took him into Canada. Brown lived some 4 miles south of the province line. Grogan was somewhat hurt and the people somewhat excited.

The abduction of Grogan was made the subject of an immediate application to Gov. Jennison, who caused the evidence of the facts to be taken, and an application to be made to the Gov. of Canada for the return of Grogan to the United States. The application proved effectual and he was soon after delivered up.

The Vosburgh family resided about half a mile north of the province line opposite to what is called West Alburgh. The following is the account of an outrage upon the family

*This conflagration has had another version, and it may be doubtful which is entitled to the most credit, either involving those concerned in about the same turpitude. The other account varies in this only, that Grogan on the expulsion of his wife, that night set fire to the buildings of Clark Johnson and Manie, and some others which were saved, and as soon as the burning was discovered by Col. Williams he ordered the torch applied to the buildings of Grogan and Huxley. Huxley's house was occupied by one Gibson and family. Mr. Gibson and wife left in a denuded state and were badly frozen.

as given by the family soon after the occurrence. Vosburgh states himself to be of Dutch descent, and at that time 62 years of age, and that he had lived with his family 43 years on the farm where he nearly met his death. He appeared an intelligent, industrious man, and such was the character that he had always borne among his neighbors. He had himself taken no part during the troubles in the country, but his son, a married man, who with his wife and three children, lived with his father and mother, had served as a loyal volunteer. The family consisted of the father and mother, the son, his wife and three children, a grown up unmarried daughter, a widowed friend and her child, making, in all, two men, four women and four children. It appeared that the neighborhood had for some time back been in a great state of alarm and fear of night-attacks, in consequence of information received from the Alburgh side, and from Champlain, Swanton, and other villages on the south side of the line, and seldom ventured to retire to bed, but spent the night in watching.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, this family were thus watching, with their clothes on, when, without warning of any sort, the windows of the house were violently stove in, and the house violently entered by a party of 12 or 14 men, well armed with muskets and bayonets. The Vosburghs made no attempt at defence, but merely begged that they would save their lives. The marauders demanded money, and $10, being all the money in the house, was given to them. They then bound the two men with cords, and having placed the women and children in the kitchen, they took the men with them into the other rooms of the house, helping themselves to everything portable, and destroying that which they could not remove—a party of them seized some fire-brands from the hearth and ran towards the barn. They took out one pair of valuable horses, and having tackled them to a sleigh, set fire to the building; 3 horses, 9 cows, and 8 calves perished in the flames; also a large quantity of hay and other property was consumed. They brought the double-sleigh to the house, and having loaded it, and two sleighs they had brought with them, with plunder, they then commenced firing the house, by throwing fire about in all directions; the women and children were, as stated, in the kitchen, while the two men were detained in another part of the house which was now burning in various parts. A party of the ruffians pushed the Vosburghs, father and son, still bound with cords, into the room with the women and children and apparently began to butcher them. The only man the family recognized was a Canadian lad, some 17 or 18 years of age, who had formerly been a servant in the family, and who, doubtless, acted as guide in the attack. His face was blacked, but both Vosburgh and his wife could swear to his identity. This man commenced the attack by thrusting his bayonet into the younger Vosburgh's side, who, though his hands were tied, continued to seize the bayonet, and struggle with his assailant, and, although thrice wounded, he succeeded in wresting the bayonet from the musket, and rushed through the door. The ruffians fired two shots after him, but without effect; he escaped. Another of the party then thrust his bayonet into the father, who also succeeded in wresting the bayonet from the top of the musket. The leader or officer of the party then drew his sword and cut the old man down, inflicting a dreadful wound on his head and face. He stated that the last circumstance he remembered, before becoming insensible, was seeing the first ruffian seize his musket by the barrel and endeavor to knock his brains out with the breech, while he lay on the floor. From the first blow on the head he became insensible. The women were all spectators of this scene and fully corroborated the statements made by old Mr. Vosburgh.

The party, supposing they had killed the old gentleman, drove away with their sleighs and plunder. On crossing the line they gave shouts of triumph, which gave the alarm to several families living on the south side of the line, who, seeing the light of the burning barn, hurried to the assistance of the Vosburgh family, and ultimately succeeded in putting out the flames and saving the house. In the meantime, however, the old gentleman had recovered from his swoon, and, with his family, taken refuge in the house of a neighbor. The object of this attack must have been partly for plunder, as Vosburgh was reputed to have considerable money, and partly in retaliation for the numerous executions of patriots at that time by the Canadian government, as the leader of this party

when he made his attack upon Vosburgh, swore that he would hang or kill as many tories as the government had hanged of his friends. The account of this outrage is here given very nearly as by the Vosburghs, and the correctness of it is not doubted by those acquainted with them; still, what they say of the scuffle between young Mr. Vosburgh and the young man who had been a servant in the family, may not have been fully related, as the young man has never been seen since. For nearly a year prior to that time he had resided in Alburgh, and, from his great zeal in the Patriot cause, he passed by the cognomen of *Papineau*, after the leader of the Patriot party in Canada. From what is above related, and from a vague rumor that he received a fatal wound in the affray, of which he died soon after they left Vosburgh's, and that his body was sunk in the lake by his own party, on their flight towards Swanton, it is believed, by many, that this deluded young man, in this manner suffered the just punishment of his atrocious guilt. Two of the teams were known to have been driven with great speed through Alburgh and the lake, on the road leading to the village of Swanton, the other team was supposed to have turned to the right and crossed the lake into the State of New York, but what is a little strange, neither the Vosburghs or their friends were ever able to find any portion of the property taken, though of considerable amount and including a valuable span of horses.

This, and other acts and threats of Vandalism, induced General Scott, who at that time was in command upon this frontier, to make a requisition upon this State, to call into the United States service Captain Harrington's rifle company, to keep the peace and prevent infractions of our neutrality laws. This company remained on duty from the 6th to the 18th of February, 1839; each night, guards were placed upon every road and pass leading into Canada; though the guards were once or twice fired upon by marauders, no plundering, burning, or depredations took place in this vicinity, during the time this company was in service; during this short time our frontier inhabitants enjoyed repose; the company performed an arduous night duty; each night not less than 6 guards were sent out to points near the province line, where any possible danger could be apprehended, to keep up guard, through the long nights, deep snows, and at a distance averaging about 5 miles from the company's quarters.

The company, at that time, consisted of 60 men, and the only circumstance to mar the recollection of that short service, was the wounding of Edward La Flower, a member of the company, on returning from guard one morning, by the accidental discharge of his own rifle, the ball passing into his head near the ear, and upwards, carrying away and shattering a portion of his skull. La Flower, with the aid of good surgical attention and a naturally strong constitution, partially recovered, contrary to the expectations of his friends. What was peculiar in this case is, that La Flower, prior to that wounding, was never known to sing, nor possess any talent for music; but, after his partial recovery, he was found to possess one of the most melodious voices, and became a great singer; this is a suitable subject for phrenologists to explain.

As soon as the rifle company were discharged, frontier disturbances were renewed, and on the night of the 30th of March, 1839, the barn and effects therein of Mr. George Covey, was burned. I give the substance of the statement of Mr. Covey, made under oath. He says that, previous to the 30th of March, it was told to me by a person friendly to me, that the British volunteers, stationed in Caldwell's manor, had made threats that they would burn my buildings; in consequence of which I watched nights, as much as possible. On the night of the 30th of March, I watched until 11 o'clock in the evening, when myself and family retired to bed. About 20 minutes after, I discovered the light of my barn shining into the room where I slept. I instantly put on part of my clothes, and went out; the barn was situated some 50 rods east of my dwelling-house. When I got about 10 rods from the house, towards the barn, I looked north towards the province line (the barn then being in a light flame), and discovered 6 or 7 men, armed with muskets, and to all appearance a part of the British volunteers; the light of the burning building was so great, at the time, that I could see the men as plainly as I could have done in open daylight; when I stopped and looked at them, they started off north at a fast walk. I hurried to the barn, and got there just before the roof

fell in. I found my 3 horses, in the stable, dead; a yearling and 1 English buck were also in the barn, and dead; there were in the barn about 12 tons of hay, some grain and other articles. I have not the slightest doubt the barn was set on fire by troops belonging to the British service. I have learned from various ways, that the British guards had stated, before the barn was burned, that it should be burned on the very night it was done. I also say that, the night after my barn was burned, a body of British troops 10 or 12 in number, with martial music and fully armed, came over the lines, and paraded the streets about an hour.

During the Canadian troubles, small bodies of United States troops had, at different times, been stationed in Alburgh, but, owing to the fact that they were wholly unacquainted with the country, or the character and locality of points and persons in danger, they proved to be of very slight protection to the persons and property of the inhabitants of Alburgh.

Threats were frequently made by evil-disposed persons in Canada, who were improperly put into power in the hurry of revolt, of violence and destruction of persons and property on this side of the lines. When dangers appeared imminent, and no military force was in town, the people would voluntarily come together with their arms and guard those most exposed to danger. This mode of suffering and danger had arrived to that degree, that it was thought advisable to call a meeting of the inhabitants. A meeting was duly warned and held on the 8th day of April 1839, to devise plans for the safety of the people. After gathering all the facts from the different parts of the town, it was unanimously voted to raise a company of volunteers to guard said town, until some relief could be obtained; also voted, Giles Harrington should take the entire command of said company, and that the town should be responsible for the pay and support of said volunteer company. The town also appointed a committee to collect what arms they could, without delay. The company was raised the same day, numbering 75 men, organized, and with what arms could be obtained, put out guards the same night. The town also engaged Dr. Henry H. Reynolds to proceed to Shoreham, and represent our situation to Governor Jennison, with as little delay as possible; to ask the governor for an order to call out a militia force sufficient to insure safety, or to furnish arms for the volunteer company under Capt. Harrington.

At the time this town meeting was held. the state of the ice, in the lake, was such that there was no crossing; but Dr. R. by dint of perseverance, soon after succeeded in getting to Shoreham, obtained 80 stands of arms of the governor, with directions to Capt. Harrington to keep his company on duty until he came to Alburgh. The governor did not get to Alburgh as soon as was expected; on the 23d, Capt. Harrington discharged all but fourteen of his volunteers; and on the same day Gov. Jennison arrived, he approved what had been done, directed Capt. H. to retain the 14 men on duty, so long as the town authority considered their services necessary. All appearing quiet on the 30th, Capt. H. disbanded the remainder of his company.

CAPT. G. HARRINGTON'S COMPANY

of Vermont Militia roll, from the 8th day of April, 1839, to the 30th April, 1839, when mustered out of service by order of Gov. Jennison:

	Time of service.	*Am't of pay.*
Giles Harrington. *Capt.*,	23 days.	$67.07
Charles H. Clark, 1*st Lieut.*	13 "	30.01
Elisha Reynolds, 2*d* "	13 "	27.43
Lewis Sowles, jr., 1*st Sergt.*,	13 "	12.60
Philander A. Huxley, 2*d* "	13 "	6.90
Thomas C. Davis, 1*st Corp.*,	13 "	6.90
Bethuel Clark, 2*d* "	13 "	5.20
William A. Clark, 3*d* "	13 "	5.20
Frederick Hazen, 4*th* "	13 "	5.20
Joseph Andrews, *Private*,	13 "	3.90
James Bremmer, "	13 "	3.90
Thomas Bushaw, "	13 "	3.90
Moses Bushaw, "	13 "	3.90
Julius Bushaw, "	13 "	3.90
John Badger, "	23 "	6.90
Augustus Beardsley, "	13 "	3.90
Hamilton Babcock, "	13 "	3.90
James Badger, "	23 "	6.90
Samuel M. Cook, "	13 "	3.90
George Cook, "	13 "	3.90
Anthony Demo, "	13 "	3.90
John W. Deuel, "	13 "	3.90
Philip W. Deuel, "	13 "	3.90
William H. Darby, "	23 "	6.90
Ransom W. Darby, "	23 "	6.90
Sanford Deuel, "	23 "	6.90
Slocom Deuel, "	23 "	6.90
Isaac Darby, "	23 "	6.90
John W. Ellethorp, "	13 "	3.90
Jed. W. Ellethorp, "	13 "	3.90
Henry W. Grogan, "	13 "	3.90
Daniel D. Griggs, "	23 "	6.90
Harvey Huxley, "	13 "	3.90
Benjamin Haldridge, "	13 "	3.90
Charles Heady, "	13 "	3.90

John T. Iby,	"	13	"	3.90
William Iby,	"	13	"	3.90
William James,	"	13	"	3.90
Alexander Laware,	"	13	"	3.90
William H. Lyman,	"	13	"	3.90
John Laware,	"	13	"	3.90
James McDonough,	"	13	"	3.90
Thomas C. Marvin,	"	13	"	3.90
David Marvin,	"	23	"	6.90
John McLane,	"	13	"	3.90
Stephen Mott,	"	13	"	3.90
Ashley Mott,	"	23	"	6.90
William McLead,	"	13	"	3.90
William McGregor,	"	13	"	3.90
Wm. C. Magowan,	"	13	"	3.90
Sumner F. Mott,	"	23	"	6 90
Joseph Manning,	"	13	"	3.90
Allen R. Manning,	"	23	"	6.90
Chester Niles,	"	13	"	3.90
George Niles,	"	13	"	3.90
Palmer Niles,	"	13	"	3.90
Cleveland Niles,	"	13	"	3.90
Ralph Lessor,	"	13	"	3.90
George Reed,	"	13	"	3.90
Lewis Reynolds,	"	13	"	3.90
Lewis S. Sowles,	"	13	"	3.90
F. W. Stoughton,	"	13	"	3.90
William T. Sowles,	"	13	"	3.90
Timothy Sowles,	"	13	"	3.90
Solomon Sweet,	"	13	"	3.90
Lewis W. Sowles,	"	13	"	3.90
Stephen B. Sowles,	"	13	"	3 90
James Steembarge,	"	13	"	3.90
Tabor J. Sewell,	"	13	"	3.90
Jasper Scutt,	"	23	"	6.90
James M. Town,	"	13	"	3.90
Nicholas Tart,	"	13	"	3.90
Peter Tart, jr.	"	13	"	3.90
Edward Williams,	"	13	"	3.90
Alexander Young,	"	13	"	3.90
William L. Sowles,	"	13	"	3.90
Micajah T. Mott,	"	13	"	3.90

"Alburgh, Vt., July 27, 1869.

MR. D. MARVIN:

The inclosed list is all that I can show by any record in this office. There were some men enlisted by W. W. Rockwell, when he re-enlisted for the 11th regiment, but he is not at home, and if he was I do not know as he could produce it.

Yours, WM. BRAYTON, *Town Clerk.*"

SOLDIERS FOR THE WAR OF 1861.

BY WM. BRAYTON, TOWN CLERK.

Joseph Alexander,	Wm. A. Clark,
Wm. H. Babcock,	John Campbell,
N. O. Bell,	N. E. Carle,
Frank Burnett, jr.	Michal Case,
Thos. Babcock, *Serg't*,	John Canan,
B. B. Bronson, (Sub.)	Wm. A Decker,
Wm. H. Bell,	Joseph Deo,
Henry Butler,	Jackson Eddy,
Geo. Baker,	James Gosselin,
Thos. Baxter,	Guy Haynes,
David Hemingway,	Geo. Labida,
Thos. Hughs,	Giles Campbell,
Geo. Hame,	1 British Deserter,
Henry H. Hatch,	Joseph Pelialt,
Merrit Ingals,	Henry Campbell,
Hardy H. Ladue,	4 Indians,
E. K. Ladue, (*Serg't*)	Geo. Buck,
Andrew Lyndon,	Jacent Vosburgh,
Eldoph Labida,	Charles Partlo,
Geo. Lamudge,	N. Bombard,
Nathan Martin,	Jesse Bohanna,
Jedd Martin,	H. Lapoint,
Peter Labida,	Gilbert Gonya,
Nelson Labida,	Ich. Niles,
Elmo Labida,	Joseph Martin,
Jo. Labida,	Geo. Carter,
Merritt Manzer,	Fred Gonya,
Rob't Miller, jr.	John Bronson,
Geo. M. Mott,	Rich. Stergon,
Wm. A. Norris,	James Ashline,
Elijah Norris,	Abram Campbell,
James Norris,	Marshal Canon,
Edward Norris,	Herbert Phelps,
Thad. Norris,	H. H. Hinman,
Daniel O'Harra,	Nathan Donalson,
Albert Olena,	Sylvester Richards,
Thos. Owens,	Wm. McElroy,
Henry C. Pike,	Nat. Niles,
Marcus Parker,	Steph. Center,
H. J. Spoor,	H. McGregor,
Edward Searls,	James Muller,
Homer Searls,	Joseph Bonor,
Geo. C. Sherman,	O. McGregor,
A. O. Spoor,	L. Thompson,
G. D. Sowles, *Capt.*	J. McIntire,
Orvis Sweet,	Wm. Hays,
James Sutton,	James McNeal,
Lucius Stergon,	Wm. Duning,
John Sturgeon,	James Bonnie,
G. H. Sowles,	Thad. Clark.

I send the list of soldiers' names just as I obtained it from the town clerk.

BAPTISTS.

There was Baptist preaching in town by Elder Smith and some others, say about 1810, and afterward. Whether a church was organized, I have not been able to ascertain.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

A Congregational Church was organized in town not far from 1825, by Rev. Simeon Parmelee and Rev.—— Dorman. It consisted of few members, had no house of worship, and was ministered to temporarily by the above named, and Rev. C. Taylor, and others. For some time

past Rev. C. P. Cady has had pastoral charge. They have a house of worship at the Springs. The M. E. Church was organized, as you will see by the sketch I send you, by Lorenzo Dow, to which refer for date, &c.

As to biographies, they are past my reach. I could not obtain five in town. Besides this the town was settled by British refugees in the main, and it would be unpleasant to their good and loyal posterity, to have to perpetuate the fact in history.

HON. FREDERICK HAZEN.

OBITUARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT AND BAR OF GRAND-ISLE COUNTY, ON THE DEATH OF THE HON. FREDERICK HAZEN, OF ALBURGH.

At the February session of the Grand-Isle County Court, held at North Hero, on the last Tuesday of February, 1859, at a meeting of the Bar regularly called, Hon. Giles Harrington, of Alburgh, presented the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Hon. FREDERICK HAZEN, formerly states attorney for 10 years, of Grand-Isle county, and one of the judges of this county court, has departed this life within the past week, and before he could take his seat upon the bench to which he had been promoted by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens; and the members of this Bar, and the officers of this court, entertaining unfeigned respect for his ability, experience and fidelity as a professional man, and cherishing, for his many public and private virtues a lively recollection—be it therefore,

Resolved, That the deceased, in all his relative situations through life, his example in his profession, and in his social connections, is entitled to our sincere respect.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their severe bereavement, and assure them of our sincere condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the files and records of this honorable court, and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as a token of our remembrance and regard.

MR. HARRINGTON'S REMARKS—CONDENSED.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Harrington addressed the court:—

A member of this court, and an old and prominent member of this Bar, has suddenly been cut down, in the prime of his manhood. My neighbor—my professional brother and friend, died at his residence in Alburgh, on the evening of the 17th day of February, 1859, after a short illness of about 5 days, aged 58 years.

In recalling this sad bereavement, I am reminded in a solemn manner, that, 30 years ago, Mr. Hazen and myself started together on our professional voyage. At that time this Bar was composed, with the slight exceptions of brothers Beardsley and Smalley, of other attorneys than those I now see about me. At that time other judges sat upon the bench—other grand and petit jurors occupied these seats, now filled by their descendants.

And while these changes have been going on, our deceased brother has been a constant and welcome attendant upon this honorable court; and to so great an extent, that his personal appearance, his voice, his expression of countenance seem to linger with us still. To realize that our brother is dead—that we shall see him and hear him here no more, seems to be almost impossible: and yet it is a sad reality.

During the 30 years that Mr. Hazen and myself have traveled together on our voyage of life, we have had our usual allotment of sunshine and shadow. But his social qualities, his domestic habits, his ripe legal attainments, his winning manners, his friendly conversation, his integrity, ability and courtesy, are familiar to all, and will never be forgotten. I take pleasure and pride in bearing my testimony to these and many other sterling qualities of head and heart, for which our deceased brother was noted.

May it please your Honors: After further remarks from the brethren of the bar, I am directed to request, that as a mark of respect and regard for the memory of the deceased, this court do suspend business for this day, and adjourn.

The Hon. H. R. Beardsley, of St. Albans, then addressed the court as follows:

I have been long acquainted with our deceased brother, in his domestic, social, professional and public relations—and although this is not the time, nor a fitting occasion to pronounce a eulogy upon the dead, yet it is meet briefly to refer to some of the prominent features of his character.

In his domestic relations he was always the affectionate husband, and kind and tender father, of whom it may truly be said he was the ornament of his domestic circle.

In his social relations he was affable, full of noble, generous impulses—seeking the happiness of all around him, rather than his own—liberal almost to a fault—by his suavity of manner, pleasant temper, and agreeable conversational powers, always an acceptable guest in those social circles in which he moved, and which he frequently honored with his presence.

In his professional relations he was always courteous and *the gentleman*—never allowing himself to be betrayed into any asperity of language which might wound the feelings of even the most sensitive of his brethren or others, with whom his professional duties brought him in contact.

In his public relations, in the discharge of his official duties, with which he had been entrusted by the community in which he lived, on several occasions, he always conducted himself with ability and fidelity; the public good, being his only object—and more, and above all these, he was an *honest man*. Such, then, being the character of our deceased friend, in justice to him, we can not do any thing more grateful to ourselves, nor can we do leas than to render this tribute of respect to his memory, by passing these resolutions.

W. W. White and H. G. Edson, Esquires, followed in some highly appropriate remarks.

GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, ESQ., of St. Albans, then made substantially the following remarks:

It is a grateful duty to speak the praises of the deceased, here in the place of his nativity, and to-day is the most opportune time, when many of us thought to see our friend upon the bench, rather than to learn he had been summoned to his "long home."

Our deceased professional brother was a grandson of the remarkably hardy, strong-minded and vivacious ancestors, JOSEPH HAZEN, and wife, who came with their six sons from Norwich, Conn., in 1786, and located in Grand-Isle county.

My acquaintance with Mr. Hazen began while I was an unfledged school-teacher, twenty years ago, among the kind hearted and generous people of North Hero, in the "Jerusalem District," so called, where he was born, in 1801. My intimate acquaintance with the deceased began at a later date, when a similarity of political sentiment brought us together, and during the past 5 years I have had the pleasure of enjoying more or less of his society. I found him an intelligent man, of as large a heart as his person, and to his credit I remark that he was decidedly a peace-maker and seldom, if ever, a stirrer up of contention, or a promoter of litigation. He was a man of decided ability, and of rare bonhommie, always preferring the amicable adjustment of a controversy to the triumph of a hard contested law-suit. He will be missed especially in this the county of his nativity, and where his kindred now live or sleep in their graves. He will be remembered as a State's attorney of this county for 10 years, ranging from 1829, with excepted years, to 1846—as a senator from this county in 1849, as a representative from the town of Alburgh in 1838 and two following years, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1857. But he will not be remembered as a judge of this county court, for it was not permitted him to enjoy the honors to which he had been promoted by his fellow-citizens during the last autumn of his life.

Notwithstanding the several offices of honor which Mr. Hazen held, it is to be feared that his ability and intellectual powers were generally underrated. But I have been assured by a friend in Grand-Isle, who, perhaps, is better acquainted with the civil and natural history of this county than any other gentleman (Mr. HOUGHTON was understood to refer to Dr. Melvin Barnes), that our deceased friend inherited to a great degree the strong mind, the powerful physical frame, the vivacious temperament, and the retentive memory for which his grand-parents were remarkable. No more powerful or eloquent addresses in this court-house have been made than, at times, were made by our deceased friend, when his powerful brain and large heart were thoroughly aroused; and, in the Vermont senate chamber, there was never heard a more feeling or effective speech than Mr. Hazen made in 1849, when the question whether insanity should be a ground for divorce was under discussion in that honorable body. Of course, Mr. Hazen resisted the passage of such a law, and opposed it successfully.

As a benevolent and obliging neighbor, an affable, humorsome, hospitable and public spirited citizen, as a courteous, upright and able lawyer, and a tender hearted husband and father, a faithful and constant friend, his memory will ever be cherished by all who knew him.

Benjamin Peake and James S. Burt, Esqr's, testified, also, to the great loss the profession had sustained by the death of the Hon. Frederick Hazen.

RESPONSE OF THE COURT.

His honor the Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, responded in the following remarks.

Gentlemen of the Bar—I should do injustice to my own feelings, and the feelings of my associates on the Bench, if I were simply to receive in silence this tribute of your respect to the deceased. He is alike entitled, as a brother member of this Bar, and as an associate Judge of this Court, to our respected and honored remembrance.

I became acquainted with the deceased in early life, when he was pursuing his accademical studies in the Village of St. Albans. He was then recognized by all who knew him as a young man of much promise—of fine mind and quick to acquire knowledge both from books and observation. His good sense, generous impulses, genial nature and lively wit attracted many friends.

He studied the law and settled in this, his native county.

As his studies and the practice of his profession developed his abilities, he became an able lawyer—clear, strong, sensible. He abounded in practical common sense, and was discriminating and judicious in the application of legal principles to the transactions of life. He had a cast of mind and qualities of character which fitted him for high eminence in his profession. But he never seemed to feel ambitious of a large practice, or a wide sphere of activity in his professional career. He preferred to remain in his native vicinity, among his old friends and neighbors—content to pursue the even tenor of his way, and to attain only to his fair share of the professional business of his county. He practiced law "with fidelity as well to the court as to his client,"—never promoting or prolonging lawsuits for any selfish or unworthy ends, nor forgetting, in the heat of controversy, the high and sacred obligations of truth and justice. He avoided the asperities and moderated the ardor of professional contention by self-control, habitual good nature, courtesy and kindness. In the sharpest controversies of the Bar he rarely, if ever, engendered any hostile or unfriendly feeling between himself and his professional brethren. He has left not an enemy behind him—not one who does not, with unfeigned sorrow, deplore his loss as the loss of a friend.

His abilities and integrity secured the respect and confidence of the community, as was shown by the many offices of public and private trust, the duties of which he was called to perform. He was a kind neighbor, a useful citizen, a true friend, and an honest man.

He died suddenly,—stricken down by the hand of death in the full vigor of his manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness. We had expected to meet him here as our associate on the Bench—but on the eve of the assembling of this Court he was summoned to another world, and his place here is vacant.

Most sincerely do we concur in the tribute of respect and affection which your resolutions pay to the character and memory of the deceased; we sympathize most fully with the sorrow with which his family, his neighbors, and the community bewail his loss.

The Clerk will be directed to enter your resolutions, and these proceedings upon the records of the Court, and in compliance with the suggestion of the Bar, the Court will now adjourn.

GRAND-ISLE.

BY D. WEBSTER DIXON.

Grand-Isle is situated in lat. 44° 43′ and long. 3° 42′ E. from Washington, and is surrounded by Lake Champlain on all sides except on the south, where it is bounded by South Hero. It is about 6⅓ miles in length and varies from a quarter of a mile to 4 miles in width. It contains 10,234 acres,—including Savage Island of 200 acres and the Two Sisters of 10 acres,—of which 7,034 acres is improved land. It lies about 75 miles from Montpelier, 18 from Burlington, 8 from St. Albans, and 5 miles from Plattsburgh, N. Y.

The surface of the land is generally level, though there are some considerable hills,—but none of them are worthy of particular description. The island—on the northern part of which this town is located,—has become much noted for its excellent scenery; and the views which may be obtained at various points and particularly from its elevated portions, are rarely surpassed in magnificence. The towering summits of the Green Mountains and of the Adirondacs, which are visible for a great distance on either side; the lake with its many islands of varied extent and design, and our own fair island with its interblended forest and fertile field—together present a scene alike picturesque and beautiful. Within a period of 10 years, the island has become somewhat popular as a summer resort for people seeking retirement and relaxation from the excitements and toils of city life; and as its advantages for a rural retreat become more widely known and appreciated, it will doubtless attract its full share of summer visitors. This object, however, will be materially advanced, if the inhabitants will wisely endeavor to improve the natural advantages which the island eminently possesses, in the improvement and ornamentation of their homesteads, farms, and thoroughfares; and otherwise contributing whatever else may best promote the general attractiveness of the place.

The soil of the town is principally composed of clay, loam, and marl. There is no very peculiar geological formation, though there are occasional deposits of marine shells and detached fossil remains in certain portions of the town. There are but few springs of water worthy of note, and no mineral spring has yet been discovered; but there are two wells, one of which is located on the farm of D. G. Sampson, and the other on the adjoining premises of James McGowan,—the waters of which contain mineral properties. There are, in some parts of the town, small deposits of marble, limestone, rock crystal, sulphuret of iron, and brick clay. The original forests of the town contained oak, maple, pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar, hemlock, beech, birch, ash, basswood, walnut, and butternut timber. Oak and pine were very abundant at the period when the settlement of the island was commenced, but these species have now become nearly extinct. The greater part of the best oak and pine was cut into logs and rafted to Quebec by the early settlers, to be used in the building of ships. The only varieties of timber, now existing in any considerable quantity, are the maple, beech, birch, ash and basswood.

The soil of the town is very productive, and, in good seasons, yields large crops of wheat and corn, buckwheat, oats, peas, barley and potatoes. Rye and beans are raised, but not to any great amount. The character of the soil in connection with its peculiar geographical situation and climatic features, renders the island specially adapted to the cultivation of nearly all varieties of fruit usually produced in a temperate climate. The early inhabitants devoted considerable attention to the planting of fruit trees, and many of their orchards still survive, though now fast going to decay. Great progress has been made within the past 20 years in the planting of the apple and pear; and considerable attention is now bestowed upon the culture of the grape, strawberry, and other small fruits. In 1867, the yield of the best sorts of the apple in this town was computed at 1,200 barrels, which were mostly gathered from orchards not yet arrived at maturity.

According to the census of 1860, the farm productions of Grand-Isle were estimated as follows, viz.: wheat, 7,523 bushels; corn, 5,375 bushels; oats, 21,500 bushels; buckwheat, 3,210 bushels; peas and beans, 1,553 bushels; potatoes, 11,885 bushels; rye, 490 bushels; barley, 531 bushels; hay, 1,150 tons. There was also produced 27,100 lbs. of butter; 3,850 lbs. of cheese; 5,785 lbs. of maple sugar; and 12,818 lbs. of wool. Horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, are raised to a considerable extent; but the dairy business is limited to a few families. As the island is not so well adapted for grazing purposes as the well watered hills and valleys on the main, the raising of sheep has not been a source of real profit, as the soil has thereby become deteriorated, and some portions of it have been rendered barren and unproductive. In 1860, there were in this town 17 pairs of oxen; 626 neat cattle; 2,777 sheep; 279 horses, and 225 swine.

THE CHARTER,

Grand-Isle was chartered, together with North and South Hero, to Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick, Joseph Bowker, Ira Allen, Jonas Fay and 359 others,* Oct. 27, 1779, by Thomas

*The following are the names of the original proprietors of Grand-Isle, which number 153, viz.: Amos Huntington, James Roberts, Jude Moore, Bezelial Taft, Enoch Woodbridge, Andrew Sperhawk, John Coffin, John Fisk, John Noyes, Jesse Fields, John Smith, Timothy Stanley, Geo. Harris, Stephen Jenner, Silas Safford, John Stark, Gershom Beach. Matthew Long, Seth Hodges, Stephen Smith, Sol. Strong, Daniel Pines, Thos. Rowley, Ebenezer Wood, Benj. Everest, N. Lovell, Robert Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Israel Smith, John Benjamin, Jas. Moredock, Simeon Avery, William Blanchard, Sam'l Safford, Thomas Cooper, Matthew Lyon, Isaac Tichenor, Samuel Mix, Abraham Jackson jr. Calvin Bill, Peter Farnum, Asahel Blanchard, Geo. Smith, Peter Roberts, Jesse Belknap, John Russell, John Tilden, Amos Brownson, Amos Powers, James Brookins, Levi Hathaway, Jonas Lark, John Woodward, Curtis Kelsey, James Lewis, Jonah Fay, Jacob Safford, John Sawyer, R. Hopkins, jr., Silas Hambleton, jr., James Brackett, Jno. Cady, Abner More, Martin Powell, Jeremiah Williams, Isaac Wheeler, John Folsom, Asher Smith, Jos. Safford, John E. Chandler, Jonathan Saxton, Isaac Knapp, Col. Roswell Hopkins, Uriah Seymour, Jos. Powers, Elisha Allen, Ithamer Hubbard, Jos. Bradley, John Whitney, Noadiah Russell, Levi Goodnough, Thos. Comstock, Obed Allen, Sylvester Brown, Uzziel Clark, Isaac Clark, Isaac Stowell, William Pitkin, Eldad Bronson, Jesse Safford, Nathan Howland, Benj. Emmons, Elias Chamberlain, Wm. Powers, John Eaton, Samuel Billings, David Stone, Peter Walker, Jonah Boyden, Elkanah Sprague, Samuel King, Luther Fillmore, Isaac Miller, Samuel Benton, Ignatius Sprague, John Strong, 2d, Amos Fassett, Oliver Train, James Sanders, David Bradley, James Everest, Daniel Coit, Stephen Lawrence, Joel Matthews, Phineas Rust, Stephen Powers, Benj. Safford, Benj. Cory, Jabez Sargent, Josiah Perry, Reuben Jones, Noadiah Angel, Zebulon Mead, Ezekiel Brewster, John Boardman, David Thurber, Elipha'et Dyer, John Lee, Samuel Allen, Daniel Herrick, Benj. Whipple, Leonard Spaulding, Benj. Mattison,

Chittenden, Governor of Vermont, — under the name of the "Two Heros," with 25,002 acres. Isle-La-Motte, or "Vineyard"—as it was then called—was designed to have been included in this charter, but by reason of some misunderstanding in the matter, it was granted separately. The appellation of the "Two Heros" was bestowed in honor of Gen. Ethan and Col. Ira Allen. The original name of this island was Grand-Isle, meaning in the French "*Great Island*," which was thus given to distinguish it from the smaller and less important islands which lie adjacent to it. The charter was granted exclusively to persons who had served in the Revolution. The provisions of the charter contain no very extraordinary stipulations, but merely embrace a few simple conditions. One right was reserved to the first settled minister; one to the support of the ministry; and one for the support of schools. The remainder of the grant was divided into lots of 64 acres each, and each grantee drew one lot. This town was divided into 153 lots, leaving, however, a considerable surplusage, which the town afterwards sold and deeded to various parties.

The proprietor's meetings were held at stated times from 1783 to 1786, but the records of their proceedings are rather meagre in details and not especially interesting. The proprietors made no surveys until in August, 1783; but there is good reason for believing that the settlement of the island was commenced some time prior to that date. John Knickerbocker was the first clerk of the proprietors, and was succeeded by Col. Ebenezer Allen in 1784. The first deed on their records, is one from Wm. Williams to Capt. Jedediah Hyde, of Norwich, Ct., of a lot of land for £12, which bears date Jan. 18, 1783. The proprietors established many regulations for the government of the settlement, but none of them are of more than common interest. They adopted early measures to secure the services of a minister, in which they were not successful until some years after the settlement was made.

John Fay, Silas Hambleton, Nathaniel Brush, Adonijah Strong, J. Brown, Lorenzo Allen, Peter Harwood, Caleb Owen, Robert Brayton, John Troop, Timothy Parker, S. Hathaway, Stephen Pearl, Abner Sealey, Samuel Herriek, John Wood, Thos. Tolman, Jabez Boydeth, Wm Upham, Uriah Seymour, jr.

SETTLEMENT OF GRAND-ISLE.

There is considerable ground for controversy regarding the time when the first settlement was commenced in this town; and unless we are fully prepared to accept one of the general statements relating thereto which are herein presented, the question will remain in doubt, until some positive testimony may be discovered which will effectually set the matter at rest. Mr. Thompson, in his Gazetteer says, that "the settlement of Grand-Isle was commenced by Lamberton Allen, Alexander Gordon, and William Hazen, about the year 1783." He also states that the settlement of South Hero was commenced by Col. Ebenezer Allen, about the year 1784. Hon. Peter S. Palmer, in his history of Lake Champlain, asserts that the settlement of this town was begun August 25, 1783. In my efforts to obtain some satisfactory solution of this matter, I have gathered the following facts and statements which seem to contradict the accounts given by the above named authorities

1. Mr. George F. Allen of this town, who is a son of Lamberton Allen, relates that when his father arrived on the Island, he landed, with his family, at Col. Ebenezer Allen's house, in South Hero, in the month of November, and lived through the succeeding winter in a house which Col. Allen had built for another person, situated near his own dwelling. The next year, in the month of May, Lamberton Allen removed to Grand-Isle, and located at the place on the west side of the town, now occupied by Hiram Center, Esq., where he built him a house of basswood logs.

2. Prof. George Allen, in his biographical sketch of Hon. Heman Allen in the Vt. Historical Gazetteer, states in the margin of page 603, vol. i. that "it is well remembered in the Allen family, that Lamberton Allen arrived in Grand-Isle just before the famous *dark day*,* which Mr. Thompson says, occurred May 19, 1780."

3. We have a statement from one of our life-long residents, Mrs. Lois Griswold—now in the 82d year of her age,—that she well remembers hearing the family of Alexander Gordon relate, that they resided in this town at the time the dark day occurred.

* See Thompson's Gazetteer, part i. page 16.

4. Jedediah Hyde, who accompanied his father, Capt. Jedediah Hyde, on a surveying tour to this island in 1783, kept a journal*—a part of which is still preserved, and in which I find the following entry: "Monday, Sept. 29, (1783).—Mr. Richards, who came where we were at work, in search of Col. Allen's horses, informed us that Col. Allen had that day begun to build a new framed-house, &c.," which fact seems to convey its own inference. From the preceding pages of Mr. Hyde's journal, we learn that Col. Allen already occupied a very comfortable log-house, in which he dispensed hospitality to his friends and others as liberally as his straightened circumstances would permit.

5. The surveys of the "Two Heros" were made in 1783, and we have the statements of persons long since passed away that there were a few families on the Island at the time the surveying party came on their mission. We have some indirect testimony that John Minckler and John Sawyer came to Grand-Isle with their families in 1781.

6. The late Dr. Melvin Barnes in his biography of Col. Ebenezer Allen, states that the Colonel, with Alexander Gordon and Enos Wood, came to Grand-Isle in March, 1783, but he does not give the source from whence he procured his information.

What may have misled Mr. Thompson and his cotemporaries, is the existence of the following facts, viz. That no surveys of the Two Heros, were made until 1783; that the proprietors held no meetings until 1783, as appears from their records; and that the oldest deed on the proprietors' records bears date in January, 1783. However, if Mr. Thompson obtained his account from a reliable source—as, for instance, from one of the first settlers who may have been living at the time he was prepariug his Gazetteer, it is quite probable that his statement is correct and those made in contradiction of it are all wrong.

In regard to the correctness of the foregoing statements, it seems a little unsafe to pronounce a positive opinion. It will be seen from the extracts we have given from Mr. Hyde's journal, that Col. Ebenezer Allen was a resident of South Hero as early as 1783. It is further apparent, that if Lamberton Allen spent his first winter on the island in South Hero, he could not have arrived in this town at the time stated by Mr. Palmer. Nearly all of our oldest citizens agree that

* The following extracts from Mr. Hyde's journal may be of interest, as illustrating the condition of the settlement at that period, and as tending to confirm the statement of the settlement's having been begun in 1783:

"Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1783. Calm, hazy morning. Got the cattle on board, and rowed over onto the Island, where I found father, Mr. Bestow, Major Goodrich, Col. Pearl, Capt. Wheeler, Dr. Lee, and a large number of others at Col. Allen's. They all set off for the block-house, and went the east side of the Island, except Col. Allen, Col. Pearl, Dr. Davis, father, Major Goodrich and myself, who came the west side. Col. Allen welcomed us to our Bay, which they christened Hyde's Harbor.

"Saturday, Sept. 6. Father set off for home in Mr Blanchard's boat, and promised to send on William the first opportunity with provisions, &c. Col. Allen, with myself and a number of others, set off in Mr. Pease's boat to carry provisions round to the surveyors. We went down as far as the Gutt, and stopped at Mr. Gordon's all night.

"Sunday, Sept. 7. Row'd about three miles, and found the surveyors almost starved. Esq. Savage not having returned from St. Johns with provisions, we took a boat and row'd down as far as the carrying place, hauled our boat over, and came back on the east side of the Island as far as Mr. Gordons. On Monday we came to our quarters, and found Mr. Bestow was a keeping Sunday very strict, as he was mistaken in the day.

"Sunday, Sept. 21. Storm continues. Got our scanty breakfast, and set off for Col. Allen's, in order to find Dr. Davis who had promised me some pork; and we being entirely out of meat, kind necessity enforced us to take this tour in the storm. We went to Col. Allen's and found that he and Dr. Davis had not returned with their stores; and that Mrs. Allen had but one salmon in the house, so we ground our axes, and went round to our canoes and shoved off, but it being pretty rough we upset before we got two rods from shore, and got ourselves very wet, which obliged us to return to the Colonel's, where we continued all night in company with Esquire Gilliland and Dr. Davis's brother, with the former of whom I had a long discussion about the Grand-Isle and other land upon the Lake. Mrs. Allen made us a dish of tea, and broiled the half of her salmon; then each had his bowl of punch and went to sleep.

"Saturday, Sept. 27. At about 10 o'clock, Col. Allen with Mr. Bennett returned, the former being very unwell, and the whole very much beat out with their march across the woods. By Mr. Bennett, I received a letter from Capt. Hyde, in which I can find no confirmation of Mr. Smith's report concerning his coming on soon with provisions, but believe that he expects we can subsist on the wind. * * * Mr. Bennett informs me that he took aboard a small quantity of garden sauce for me, but having such an unlucky passage, had occasion to use all but about one mess (for which he has the thanks of his humble servant, the same as though they had all come safe to hand, and he is as welcome as a Prince to those he made use of).

"Monday, Sept. 29. Mr. Richards, who came where we were at work, in search of Col. Allen's horses, informed us that Col. Allen had that day begun to build a new framed house, and that he saw a bear in the woods."

Col. Allen, Lamberton Allen and Alexander Gordon were the first white settlers of the island, and that, during the first winter of their residence here, they, with their families, constituted the sole inhabitants of the island. It would however appear that Col. Allen and Gordon both came to the island, a few weeks in advance of Lamberton Allen. We are further informed that Enos Wood, the first settler of North Hero, came with Col. Allen and Gordon; and it is related that Wood and Gordon, on their arrival, decided, by "drawing cuts," who should have the first choice of location. The first choice fell to Wood, who chose on North Hero, where John Knight, Esq. now resides, and Gordon located at the point directly opposite on this island, now known as Ladd's Ferry. As regards the William Hazen, referred to by Mr. Thompson, as one of our first settlers, I can find no confirmation of the statement. He probably came here in the spring of 1784, and resided in this town until about 1800, when he removed to some other place. In view of the conflicting statements herein set forth, it seems a little presumptuous to attempt a satisfactory decision of the questions involved; yet, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion, that all previous published accounts of the first settlement of Grand-Isle, are incorrect in many essential particulars. The statements above given evidently sustain the assumption that the settlement was actually commenced prior to 1783, though it may not have been much enlarged until after the surveys of the "Two Heros" were fully completed in 1784.

From the commencement of the settlement to 1785, the following named persons came, the most of whom had families who accompanied them, viz: Cyril Reed, William Hyde, Jonathan Griffith, Uzziel Clark, Wm. Campbell, Jacob Vantyne, Abraham Vantyne, John Minckler, William Hazen, Barnabas Minckler, John Sawyer, Reuben Clapp, John Gibson, and Ephraim Sawyer, jr. These persons all settled within the limits of this town. However, the settlement made very little progress for some years, or not until about 1787. The forests, which were dense, and mainly composed of the hard varieties of timber, yielded slow submission to the attacks of the settlers, and were to some extent infested by wild animals; while bilious and intermittent fevers prevailed in a dangerous degree, and proved fatal to many of the early inhabitants. The first settlements were all made upon the borders of the lake; and very little progress was made, for some years, in settling the interior portions of the town. The principal means of communication which the inhabitants had with each other, was furnished by canoes, or "dug outs," and by ice in winter; though a road was cut, within a year or two after the settlement was commenced, from Lamberton Allen's house, in this town, to Col. Ebenezer Allen's house, in South Hero, which was wide enough to admit of the passage of a pair of oxen.

For the first 3 or 4 years, the settlers suffered much from lack of provisions, and obtained their principal subsistence by hunting and fishing. Those who were fortunate enough to have wheat, were obliged to transport it to Whitehall or to Granville, N. Y., at which places were located the only grist-mills, at that period, accessible to the people in this section. Some years since, one of our old residents related to me the circumstance, of her having made several journeys to the grist-mill at Whitehall, on horseback, taking with her, on each trip, 2 or 3 bushels of wheat to be ground into flour. In the winter of 1784, '85, provisions were so scarce, that the settlers were in imminent danger of starvation. The family of Lamberton Allen were for a time reduced to two meals per day; at one meal of which they were allowed a small ration of bread, and at the second meal a meagre allowance of bread and milk. Another family subsisted for several weeks, in succession, upon one small wheaten cake per day to each person. Other families were reduced to like extremity; and general destitution prevailed throughout the whole settlement.

At this period, the inhabitants, having little money, or its equivalent, wherewith to purchase the necessaries of life, and having no materials or facilities for the manufacture of home-made cloths, also suffered much from want of proper clothing. In the autumn of 1785, the settlers, who had passed through a hard summer's labor in "logging" and clearing the land, found themselves destitute of shoes, and some necessary articles of clothing. In view of this situation, the settlers gathered what funds they were able, and dispatched one of their number on horseback to Bennington, to purchase a supply of shoes and other much-needed articles of clothing, to

protect them from the rigors of the approaching winter; but the agent did not, for some cause, return from his mission until about the middle of December, by which time many of the inhabitants had had their feet severely frozen.

The foregoing facts afford a fair picture of the condition of the settlement at that period. But this state of things was not destined to endure. The settlers possessed the virtues of industry, patience, and mutual confidence, which are indispensably requisite in an infant settlement, and which enabled them, finally, to triumph over all the discouragements of their situation. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the settlement at that time, we find that it was reinforced by the addition of several families, who came at intervals from 1784 to 1787, and among whom were the following, viz. Wm. Lawrence, Robert Barnes, Abishai Allen, Willard Gordon, Samuel Davenport, Benjamin Bell, Abel Bristol, Samuel Starks, and John Folsom.

From 1787 to 1789, came the following persons, viz. Warren Corbin, Wesson Macomber, Daniel Hoag, John Thomas, Andrew Hazen, Daniel Davis, Isaac Atkins, Daniel Samson, Wm. Samson, Reuben Clapp and Joseph Samson.

In 1790–91 came Jedediah Hyde, Jr., Jonathan Hyde, Jeremiah Armstrong, James Tobias, Jesse Fairchild, Elijah Hyde, Eleazer Slosson, David Slosson, Conrad Rossman, Francis Delong, and William Rossman.

In 1792–3, came Joseph Adams, Ebenezer Hatch, Andrew Ladd, Stephen Pearl, Simeon Clark, James Gilbert, John D. Fisk, Peter Minckler, Daniel Wilcox, and Timothy Nightingale.

From 1794 to '96, came Abel Peters, Enoch Allen, Samuel Allen, Sr., Samuel Allen, Jr., Asa Callender, James Brown, Levi Vaughan, Wm. Hodgkins, and David Merrihew.

From 1796 to 1800, very few families were added to the town, and these were mostly of the floating type of people, whose stay here was but temporary.

I have found great difficulty in my efforts to procure correct information concerning the history and personal characteristics of many of the early settlers; and there are a few of whom I have been unable to obtain any particulars, whatever. None of them are now known to be living; while many of the direct descendants of several of them have long since left the place and gone to parts unknown. Few families have kept any record of the births, marriages and deaths of their members; and still fewer persons have taken the trouble to preserve any reminiscences of their ancestors. Of Alexander Gordon, the first settler in this town, I am only able to learn that he was a native of New Hampshire; and that he was one of the leading men in our settlement. He committed suicide by shooting himself in 1802. Some brief and imperfect sketches of our early inhabitants will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

But few of the original proprietors, or grantees, came here to possess and occupy their rights; but the greater part of them sold their land to other parties. The rights of many of the proprietors were sequestered by the town, for non-payment of taxes, which had accrued upon them; and were generally sold for very small sums. Many of the rights were bid off to parties for prices ranging from 50 cents to $2 per acre. It is affirmed by one of our old residents that a lot of 64 acres, located in this town, which is now worth $3,000, was once sold for 3 sheep. A tradition is preserved of one Timothy Lovell, who had purchased 10 lots of land in this town, of the original proprietors; and who employed an agent to bring the deeds and have them recorded; and, also, instructed him to dispose of the land at whatever advantage he could above the original cost. It is stated that the agent obeyed his instructions only so far as in getting the deeds upon record, as he sold 2 lots of the land, now worth $7,000, to a traveling showman, for a live leopard, which, however, died the following year; and the remaining 8 lots he disposed of for $400. Some of the early settlers came here without the capital wherewith to purchase land; and for a year or two after their arrival, labored in the employ of others more fortunately circumstanced, receiving wages of $5 to $7 per month, and taking land in payment of their services.

The first white person supposed to have been born in this town, was Esther, daughter of Lamberton Allen, Dec. 13, 1782. The first child of Quaker parentage born in this town, was Ruth, daughter of Daniel Hoag, in 1787. The first white person known to have died here, was Jesse Tripp, about 1786. The place where he was buried is located at the junction of two roads; and the exact spot is indi-

cated by two large maple trees, which are popularly represented as marking the head and foot of his grave. The first marriage appearing upon our earliest records, is that of Willard Gordon to Clarisa Armstrong, who were united Oct. 8, 1794, by Alexander Gordon, justice of the peace. We have an account of the marriage of Jonathan Hyde and Hannah Bronson, dating previous to the one above given, but it was not officially recorded. The first marriage recorded as occurring in this town after its separation from South Hero, is that of Timothy Nightingale to Sally Love, Jan. 3, 1799, Rev. Asa Lyon officiating. Several marriages doubtless occurred in this town anterior to any which we have given, but we have no record of any of an earlier date. From the first settlement down to about 1840, the marriage ceremony was almost universally performed by justices of the peace; and clergymen very rarely received an invitation to enter this field of service.

We have no very certain evidence that this town was ever occupied by the Indians as a permanent habitation. Some traces of them have been discovered in several places on the borders of the Lake, in the exhumation of a few arrow-heads and stone pestles. It is quite probable that they often halted at various points on the Island, while on their migratory tours to and from New York State, or Canada. Indians were frequently seen by the early settlers; and we have an account, that quite a numerous body of them wintered on Stave Island, near South Hero, in 1783.

Of wild animals, there were probably no very great variety. The principal kinds were the bear, wolf, lynx, and catamount. There is a beaver-meadow in this town, containing 100 acres or more. In early times there were many streams of water in this town of considerable size, in which there were large quantities of fish—principally suckers. Many of these streams are now dried up the greater part of the year, and when filled with water, contain no other fish than minnows.

ORGANIZATION OF TWO HEROES.

The first town-meeting of the then three consolidated towns, was holden at the dwelling-house of Alexander Gordon, at "Ladd's Ferry," March 28, 1786. Nathan Hutchins was chosen town clerk; Ebenezer Allen, Jacob Smith and Alexander Gordon, selectmen; and Nathan Hutchins, constable.

Aside from the election of the usual town officers, little business of importance was transacted at this meeting. It was, however, voted to raise a certain sum of money, for the purpose of procuring a minister of the gospel,—said sum to be partly paid in wheat and corn. This vote was rescinded at the next town-meeting, in 1787, and a new resolve of precisely the same character was passed, which shared the fate of its predecessor at the next annual meeting; and thus, as appears from the records, the people continued to amuse themselves for several years in voting to employ a minister, but they seem not to have succeeded in securing stated preaching until after the lapse of about 10 years.

In September, 1788, it was voted to divide the "Two Heroes," and the legislature, on Oct. 27 of that year, passed an act assenting to the measure. In September, 1792, it was voted to divide South Hero into two towns; and a petition was drawn for presentation to the legislature, praying for a confirmation of this vote. A committee were sent to the legislature, to urge the proper consideration of the matter, but for some reason the subject was indefinitely postponed. From 1792 to 1799, the proceedings of the town and freemen's meetings are without special interest, and will doubtless be more fully given in the South-Hero chapter of this work.

ORGANIZATION OF GRAND-ISLE.

After a long series of efforts had been made to divide the island into two towns, the object was finally accomplished in 1798. The legislature on Nov. 7, of that year, passed an act for the division of South Hero into two towns, to be called South Hero and Middle Hero. The name of the latter was changed to that of Grand-Isle, Nov. 5, 1810. The first town-meeting was warned by Reuben Clapp, justice of the peace, and was held at the dwelling-house of Isaac Atkins, March 1, 1799. Reuben Clapp was chosen moderator; James Brown, town clerk and treasurer; John Thomas, first constable; Abel Bristol, Thomas Cooper, Sr., and Reuben Clapp, selectmen; and Thomas Cooper, Sr., James Tobias, and Wm. Hazen, listers. James Tobias, Reuben Clapp, and Jedediah Hyde, Jr., were appointed commissioners to settle the claims of South Hero; and various sums were subsequently voted in liquidation of its demands. It was also voted at this meeting, to raise a tax of

one per cent on the grand list of the town; said tax payable in wheat at 5s. 6d. per bushel and corn at 3s. per bushel, for support of the poor, and other incidental town expenses. It was also voted to build a pound; and the contract for its construction was awarded to Timothy Nightingale and Joseph Merrihew for $27,50.

The earliest records of the town contain but little of general interest. While there are few matters which seem to require an extended notice, I have gathered a few of the more important proceedings, which may serve to illustrate, in some degree, the policy pursued by our old citizens in the conduct of their civil affairs.

In 1804, four families were warned by the selectmen to depart the town, on account of their immoral reputation. Other warnings were given to a large number of families, from year to year, until 1817, but these were issued in pursuance of a law now obsolete,—the execution of which was left mainly to the discretion of the town authorities; and its essential purpose was to prevent such families or their descendants from thereafter becoming chargeable to the town for support, should any of them be reduced to the unfortunate condition of pauperism. These warnings were served by the sheriff, constable, or other authorized person, in the same manner as writs and other processes; but wherever the officer neglected to serve the same by leaving a true and attested copy thereof at the residence of such families, or failed to make his return on the original process to that effect, the proceedings were invalid. Many towns have been made to suffer from the effects of the omission thus inadvertently made by their officers in the execution of the aforementioned law.

From 1804 to 1815, we find justices' returns of fines levied against various persons for breaches of the peace, profane swearing, &c.

These fines range in amount from 25 cents to $1,00 for each offence; and in the aggregate must have contributed not a little towards paying the town expenses. Were these laws as strictly enforced at the present time, the town treasury would constantly hold a surplus of funds.

At the March meeting, 1806, it was voted to pay a bounty on *crows*—three cents for each old one killed, and one cent for each young one,—the selectmen and justices to keep an account of the number killed, and submit their report of the same to the next annual town meeting. In 1803, the town voted to have innoculation for the small pox performed, excepting in the months from May to October.

In 1801, the town purchased a lot of 2 acres from Isaac Atkins for a burial-ground. In 1812, the town obtained by purchased of Peter Minckler, one-half acre of ground located at "Kent's Corners," for burial purposes. The Society of Friends opened a burial-ground at an early day; and in 1808 the town voted to fence the same at the public expense.

Grand-Isle and South Hero formed a part of Chittenden County until 1802, while the remaining three towns of Alburgh, Isle-La-Motte, and North Hero, formed a part of the County of Franklin. In 1801, the subject of forming a new county, to be called the "County of Grand-Isle," was agitated; and our annual town-meeting held in that year, appointed Jedediah Hyde, Jr., Dr. Simeon Clark, and Rev. Asa Lyon, a committee to memorialize the legislature in favor of the project, and also, to confer with the committees from other towns in relation to the same. This object was finally accomplished, Nov. 9, 1802, when the new county was incorporated, but it was not until October, 1805, that the county was "organized for the transaction of all legal public business as a county." (See Acts of 1802.)

Prior to 1810, Grand-Isle was not entitled to representation in the legislature. In 1809, James Tobias, Jedediah Hyde, Jr. and Ephraim Beardsley were appointed a committee by the town to transmit a petition to the general assembly, praying for an equal representation of the town in the legislature. This committee proceeded to Montpelier, and aided by the efforts of Hon. C. P. Van Ness, and other prominent members, succeeded in effecting their object. The following is the substance of the act granting the privilege of eqnal representation to Grand-Isle, passed Oct. 26, 1809.

"Whereas, by an act dividing South Hero into two separate towns, passed Oct. 31, 1798, it is enacted, 'That the town of Middle Hero and the inhabitants thereof, shall be entitled to all the town privileges which other towns in this State have and enjoy, except the privilege of electing and sending a representative to the legislature and State conventions;' and whereas, since the organization of the county of Grand-Isle, it appears that the representation of said county in the general assembly

is very unequal, both in point of population and property, by which it has become expedient that the said town should have the right of representation: Therefore, &c."

In 1810, the first freemen's meeting was held, and Rev. Asa Lyon was chosen representative. The number of votes cast at this election was 31.

There are many other matters of interest connected with the civil affairs and history of the town, which will be found presented at length in the subsequent pages of this chapter.

CIVIL RECORD.

MILLS, SHOPS AND MECHANICS. The first and only saw-mill erected in Grand-Isle, was built by Enoch Allen, in 1822. Mr. Allen also had a grist-mill in connection, which was built the year before; but the latter ceased operations in 1831. The only stream of water in town, large enough to give a supply for running a mill during a portion of the year, is called the Mill-Brook, which runs through the east part of the town, in a north-easterly direction. The saw-mill has been twice re-built, and has been successively occupied by Enoch Allen, R. B. Griffith and Alvarado Ladd. The present owner and occupant is William Hoag.

A small forge was constructed near the above mill, about the year 1827, by Isaac Goodwin, from which were cast ploughs and domestic utensils. It was discontinued in 1838.

The first tanner and currier was Lamberton Allen, who was one of the first settlers. Tanneries were afterwards conducted by John Thomas and Simeon S. Wright. In 1810, this branch of manufactures returned to the census marshal 352 hides, and 250 skins. There is now no establishment of the kind in town.

The first blacksmith was Samuel Davenport. This business has since been carried on by the following persons, viz. Samuel Belding, Reuben Clark, Isaac Goodwin, Luther Tabor, R. B. Mitchell, Noah Tabor, Helmer B. Kent, Jacob Kent (for over forty years), Rama Duba, Benjamin Duba, Dustin Z. Kent, and by several others.

The first carpenter and joiner was Fox Fowler, who flourished about the year 1796. The following persons have since pursued that vocation, viz. Amos Hollister, David Corbin, Daniel Minckler, Alverado Ladd, Jabez Ladd, James Griswold, R. B. Gaiffith, Carpenter Griswold, Elisha Hollister, A. L. Hollister, Wesson Macomber, 2d, R. S. Kenney, Wm. Hoag and Wm. S. Griffith.

The first shoemaker was Lamberton Allen, who came here in 1780; but he did not pursue this trade until several years after his arrival. The following named persons have since carried on the custom boot and shoe business, viz. Jo hiah Beardsley (1786), Daniel Gibson, John Currier, Samuel Turner, Zerah Haynes, Wm. W Orton, S. S. Wright. Harvey Rose, R. P. Conray Nathan Witherell, Zerah Thomas, Nathaniel Witherell, and many others.

MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of textile fabrics in this town has been exclusively domestic or home-made. In 1810, as appears from the census report of that year, there were 28 looms; 69 wheels for spinning linen, and 134 wheels for cotton and woolen. The number of yards of cloth made was as follows, viz: Woolen, 3,439 yards; Linen, 1,733 yards; Cotton and mixed goods, 1,534 yards. Total, 6,706 yards, valued at $6,926. At the present time, we have no manufactures of any description worthy of notice.

MERCHANTS.

The first person who established a store in this town was John Ferguson, at Gordon's (now Ladd's) ferry, in 1792. He sold dry goods, groceries, liquors and lumber. He afterwards took a partner of the name of Leslie; but in 1810 he sold his store and removed to Montreal. A Scotchman of the name of Dodds, also kept a store, at an early day, in the south-eastern part of the town; but after doing business in that locality for a few years, he returned to Scotland. There have since been two others established, both of which are still occupied for that purpose. One of them has been occupied successively by the following firms, viz. G. V. Edwards, A. & W. Brown, Griswold & Brown, Abel Brown, J. W. Brown, Brown & Clark, M. G. Brown & Co., and at present by Abel Brown. The other by D. E. Griswold, Griswold & Adams, Griswold & Macomber, Brown & Griswold, and at present by D. E. Griswold.

Aside from the above list, the following natives of this town have been, or still are, engaged in mercantile pursuits elsewhere, viz. Willard Gordon, Alexander McCollum, Albert Hyde, Benjamin Gordan, Asa L. Hatch, Henry R. Hatch, Stephen R. Pearl, A. S. Pearl, Solon Reynolds, Socrates Reynolds and Thomas Gordon.

CLERGYMEN.

I am able to learn of but three natives of this town, who have studied for the ministry, and who are now pursuing their calling, viz. Rob-

ert Goodwin, of the "Christian" sect, now in Kansas; Daniel Rose, of the Troy Methodist Conference; and William C. Robinson, of the Vermont Methodist Conference.

PHYSICIANS.

The following named physicians have practiced their profession in this town, viz. Jacob Roebeck, Simeon Clark, George Hows, Melvin Barnes, A. H. W. Jackson and Benton Haynes. The two last-named are our present practitioners. Other physicians, who are natives, or who came here with their parents, are Henry H. Reynolds, Ezekiel Minckler, William Adams, Wm. R. Hutchinson, Albert G. Butler, Jesse Reynolds, E. B. Griswold, Melvin J. Hyde, A. B. Hanna and Albert Reynolds.

ATTORNEYS.

This town has never been a "land of promise" for resident lawyers; and has harbored but two of that profession for any considerable period of time, viz. Wm. W. White and Henry C. Adams. The people, however, have indulged in an unusual amount of litigation—more perhaps in former years than at the present time—and have paid their full share toward the support of the legal profession. There have occurred a few notable law-suits, of which the case known as the "School-House suit" is worthy of particular mention. It was commenced in 1850, by Samuel Adams, with school-district No. 4, and involved the title of a piece of land upon which the school-house stood; though the alleged cause of action was trespass. This contest was protracted for several years, costing each party several thousands of dollars; and was finally settled by Mr. Adams leaving the disputed territory to the district for a small consideration. The following list of natives, or sometime residents of the town, have studied law, and pursued their profession, viz. Ezra Dean, Henry Adams, H. R. Beardsley, Henry C. Adams (admitted to the bar in 1854, and now in practice at St. Albans), Josiah H. Adams (admitted to the bar in 1861, and now located at St. Albans), and James A. Brown (admitted to the bar in 1866, and now in practice at Milton.)

EDUCATIONAL.

University Graduates. As far as ascertained, but five natives or residents of this town have graduated from the literary department of colleges, viz. Dartmouth College, Henry Adams. University of Vermont, H. R. Beardsley, Asa L. Hatch and James A. Brown, 1863. Norwich University, Myron R. Hurlbut, 1867.

Common Schools. Prior to the division of the two Heros, this town was formed into two school-districts; but after the separation in 1799, the town was organized into 5 districts, which is the present number; though their original boundaries have from time to time been materially changed. The first school, of which we have any authentic account, was taught by Jonathan Hyde, in 1793, in a barn located on the farm of Elijah Hyde, situated on the N. E. shore of the town. A school was taught in the same neighborhood, in the winter of 1794–5, by Andrew Story, of Fairfax. From that period schools were kept up with great regularity, in all of the districts, until within a few years past, the scarcity of children has necessitated the discontinuance of the winter's school in one or two of the districts. The first return of children appears on record in 1812, from which we find that there were then 269 children between the ages of 4 and 18. In 1867, there were returned 147 children between those ages—excluding those belonging to temporary foreign residents.

The first school-house was constructed about the year 1797. Nearly all of the original school buildings have either been rebuilt or demolished. From the school returns for 1867, we learn that schools have been taught, on an average, 29 weeks in each district. Whole number of scholars, 107; total amount paid for teacher's wages, board and fuel, $667 75. The first select or high-school was taught in the town-house, in 1842, by Thomas B. Nichols. He was succeeded by Myron Buck, Henry S. Burt, P. H. Cooney, and some others.

A Town Library was established in February, 1810, under an act of the Legislature, by Asa Lyon, Jesse Clapp, Jedediah Hyde, Jr., James Brown, Daniel Sampson, and 25 others, who furnished contributions of money and books. The library contained 252 volumes. About 1840, the library was dispersed by mutual consent, and the books fell into various hands. No attempt has since been made to establish a town-library.

The first "singing" school was taught here by Daniel Wellman, in the winter of 1806. Since that period, the following named teachers of vocal music have, at various times, had classes here in singing, viz. Messrs. Washburn, Rice, Perry, Chittenden, Leach, Joseph Perry, Spencer, James McGowan, William McGowan, Milo Landon, R. Knight, N. C. Currier and H. I. Rice. Of this list, James McGowan, now a resident of the town, has been a teacher of vocal music for 29 years, of which 24 were in succession.

TEMPERANCE.

The subject of temperance was first agitated

in this town, in 1841. A small society was formed, and frequent meetings held; which were, however, discontinued the following year. Intemperance prevailed to an extent paralleled by that of but few other towns in the State, causing the ruin of many men morally, physically and financially. The question of "License," or "No License," was first tested at the annual town-meeting, 1847; and resulted in 17 votes for the former, to 47 votes for the latter —which result furnishes gratifying evidence, that "moral suasion" had been employed to good effect. At the March meeting, 1848, the question was again presented, and resulted, for license, 25—no license, 46. At the March meeting, 1849, the vote stood: license, 25—no license, 63. This question was last voted upon at the March meeting, 1850, and resulted: license, 20 —no license, 52.

In 1853, when the prohibitory liquor law was submitted to the popular vote, our town meeting voted as follows: for the law, 46—against, 42. A temperance society, of 82 members, was organized in January, 1858, with George W. Hyde, as president; Wyman C. Hoag, vice-president, and D. Webster Dixon, secretary. Several meetings were held, but very little was actually accomplished; and the society was dissolved the next winter, on account of the lack of public interest in its proceedings —there being but seven persons present at its last meeting.

ROADS.

The first highway was surveyed in 1790, through the island from north to south, which is now known as the main road. Very little progress was made in constructing this road until about 1798. During the succeeding 15 years other highways were constructed, and the inhabitants began to indulge in the luxury of riding in "ox carts" and "double"-wagons. The latter were, however, rather uncommon; and the first one in use in this town is said to have been introduced by Grindal Reynolds, in 1805.—Since the organization of the town, about 40 miles of road has been opened to the public. Within the past 20 years, three new roads have been opened, and two closed to public travel. It would appear, however, that the people have not always kept their roads in good condition; as I find, on referring to the records, that the county court at their September term, 1811, imposed a fine upon this town of $150, for neglecting to keep the highways in good and safe repair.

NAVIGATION.

John Folsom, one of the early settlers, built, in 1790, the first sailing vessel which many of the people residing in this place had seen navigating the waters of Champlain. It was a small schooner, commanded by its builder, who received the title of "Admiral" from the inhabitants, as a reward for his enterprise. Captain Daniel Wilcox, who had had considerable experience as a boat-builder at New London, Conn., and in other places, came here about 1794 and built one or two vessels. Previous to this date, he constructed several sailing vessels for Benjamin Boardman, a prominent commercial gentleman of Burlington. Captain James Tobias, of this town, re-built 4 sloops and 1 schooner, which were for many years the pride of the inhabitants. The following named residents of the town have commanded lake-craft, viz. Hiram L. Hurlbut, John B. Tobias and Joseph M. Tobias.

In 1828 Mr. Solon Tobias built a wharf at the place now called Griswold's Landing, when the steamboat Macdonough,* which that year commenced running on the route from St. Albans Bay to Plattsburgh, made semi-daily landings. A small wharf had previously been constructed at the "Bell Place," now Gordon's landing, where the steamboat also touched regularly. This place has since been accommodated by the following named steamboats, viz. Winooski, Saranac, Boston, Nonpareil, John Gilpin, Boquet and Montreal. During the period from 1862 to 1868, no steamboats have touched at our landings, excepting on special occasions. In July, 1868, the steamboat "River Queen"† was placed on the route by the "St. Albans, Grand Isle and Plattsburgh Ferry Company." A wharf was constructed at Ladd's Ferry a few years ago; and also one at Seth Hoag's place, lying midway between Griswold's and Gordon's landings—but neither of them is much used.

FERRIES. Prior to 1800 the means of communication with the main land, excepting in the winter season, was principally by canoes, or dugouts, and by crossing the sand-bar from South Hero to Milton; which place was fordable the greater part of the summer and fall seasons. In 1800 Benjamin Bell established a

* The following named citizens of this town owned stock in the steamboat Macdonough, viz. Seth Griffith (two shares) Peter Minckler, Wyman Chamberlain, Derastus Center, Solon Tobias, James Tobias and Ebenezer Hatch, each one share.

† The "River Queen" was wrecked on Hathaway's Point, St. Albans, Oct. 30, 1868.

ferry from Grand-Isle to Cumberland Head, N. Y.—one of the boats being a schooner of moderate capacity, and the other a smaller boat.—Tho town-authorities fixed the rates of ferriage at this place as follows: man and horse, 83 cents; single man, 38 cents; horse, 46 cents; neat cattle, from one year old and upwards, 38 cents; hogs and calves, 8 cents each. This ferry was afterwards kept by other persons; but was probably discontinued when the steamboats began to make landings at the island, in 1828.

The ferry schooner above referred to—and which was christened the "Lion"—met with a singular disaster in 1813. While making one of its regular trips to Cumberland Head, three British row-gallies, which had for some time been lying under the cover of Point-au-Roche, came down against the wind, and, after firing several shots at the schooner, which, however, did little damage, succeeded in effecting her capture. Messrs. Solon Tobias and Hotchkiss, with the ferryman, were on board at the time; but were suffered by the enemy to make their escape. The British run the schooner as far down the lake as Chazy Landing, where they set the vessel on fire, and abandoned it. The schooner was afterwards re-built, and again placed upon the ferry.

In 1864 a ferry was established from Gordon's Landing to Plattsburgh, by R. Tiffany.—The same year a canal boat was placed on the ferry as an opposition boat, but was withdrawn in 1866; at which time a large scow-boat was built at a cost of over $1,000, and was run on this ferry by Warren Corbin, John B. Tobias, and others, until July, 1868.

The ferry from Grand-Isle to North Hero was established by Alexander Gordon, many years prior to 1800. The town authorities fixed the rates of ferriage at this crossing as follows: single man, 6 cents; horses and cattle, 9 cents each; swine and sheep, 3 cents each. John Knight and Alexander Gordon, residing respecively on each side of the crossing, kept the ferry with scows and small boats. After the death of Gordon, in 1802, the ferry was conducted by Knight and Berry; and subsequently by Knight and Ladd. At the present time it is kept by E. D. Hyde.

TAVERNS.

The first house of public entertainment kept in town was opened by Alexander Gordon, at the Ferry, in 1790. Another tavern was opened a year or two afterwards, by Timothy Nightingale, in another part of the town. Public houses were subsequently kept by Ebenezer Hatch and Jedediah Hyde; but when established, or how long continued, I have not been able to learn. Daniel Sampson opened a public house in 1800, which became somewhat celebrated for the amount of patronage it received, as well as for the large number of balls* and other entertainments held within its walls. He continued to keep this tavern until his death in 1824; when his son, Reuben Sampson, succeeded to the business, and continued to keep the house until 1847, when it was finally closed to the traveling public. A hotel was kept for some years at Gordon's Landing, by George H. Porter, which was closed to the public in 1851; since which time there has been no regular public house in town.

POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in this place was established in 1810. Previous to this date the mail-matter, which was small in quantity, was brought to the inhabitants by "Postman" Gordon, who made weekly trips on horseback, and distributed the mail to the houses where it respectively belonged. During the war of 1812, –14, the mail was carried by Joseph Dixon.—Ephraim Beardsley was the first postmaster, and held the office until 1813, when he was succeeded by A. H. W. Hyde, who held the office to 1834. Daniel Jackson held the office from 1834 to 1841—John Williamson from 1841 to 1845; and again from 1849 to '50, one year; and A. H. W. Jackson, from 1845 to '49, and from 1850 to the present time.

The receipts of the office for the year 1813 were $14.71, of which only about $2.50 was from newspapers. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1868, the receipts were $216.6 . In 1830 there were 41 weekly and 7 monthly publications delivered to the people of this town. In 1868 the whole number of newspapers and periodicals delivered from our post-office is 219, divided as follows, viz. 97 political (of which 84 are Republican and 13 Democratic), 30 religious, 27 agricultural, and 65 miscellaneous.

TOWN-HOUSE.

Town and freemen's meetings were usually

* The following is a copy of an invitation to one of these balls, issued in 1813, which I give merely as a curiosity:

"SOLICITATION.

"A Ball is contemplated at Capt. D. Sampson's Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which the company of Mr. A. H. W. Hyde is solicited.

John Chamberlain,
James Tobias,
Samuel Adams,
} Managers."

held in dwelling-houses until 1817. In 1813 efforts were made to raise funds by private subscription, for the purpose of erecting a town-house; but in the course of a few months the project was abandoned. In 1826 another effort was made in the same direction, and failed from the same cause as the other, which appears to have been from lack of the necessary funds. From 1817 to '35 town-meetings were held in the school-house of district No. 4. In the mean time the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place had obtained the lease of a small quantity of land from Dr. Melvin Barnes, for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house thereon. This lease, which was dated April 19, 1832, contained in substance the following provisions, viz:

1. That the building to be erected on said lot should be 45 by 35 feet on the ground, with 13 feet posts, and to be finished within two years.

2. That the Methodist society should have the unrestricted use of the said building—provided they did not obstruct the free use thereof to other Christian denominations, when the same was not occupied by itself; and that said society should save the said Barnes from all cost, trouble or vexation in the premises, or forfeit their claims to said house and lot.

3. The said building should be at the option of the town of Grand-Isle, (even to the exclusion of the Methodist society itself,) for the purpose of holding their town and freemen's meetings therein; providing said town would accept of the right thus offered them, within two years after the completion of the building.

The town, at their annual meeting in March, 1835, voted to accept of the privilege extended them in the lease of Dr. Barnes; and from that time to 1855, continued to hold all their public meetings in the town-house, so called, without trouble or restriction. In the latter year the Methodist society raised a subscription, and began to make material alterations in the interior of the house, and also by partially rebuilding it with brick and stone walls, and adding a basement-story thereto Soon after these repairs were commenced, a petition was drawn up and signed by seven freeholders, setting forth that the Methodist society had assumed a power not delegated to it, in raising and repairing said house without the consent of Dr. Barnes and the town; and praying that the town cause a suit to be brought against the stewards of the Methodist church "for obstructing the free use of the said house by the town —by closing doors, removing seats, and placing other obstructions in said house"—which petition was duly considered in the annual town-meeting, 1856, and the prayer thereof refused. A special town-meeting was called on the petition of several freeholders, and held June 30, 1856, for the purpose of seeing whether the town would vote to hold future town and freemen's meetings in the basement-room fitted up for that and other general purposes, by the Methodist society. The town refused to accede to the proposition, by a vote of 43 yeas to 46 nays.

On the 9th of February, 1857, Dr. Melvin Barnes, lessee of the land, submitted a proposition to the stewards of the society, the substance of which was, that the interests of the town and church should, as far as possible, be dissevered, by securing the town in the entire control of the lower room or basement, and securing the church in the entire control of the upper room; which proposition the stewards resolved to accept—providing the town would become a party to the adjustment, or compromise and concur in its provisions. This proposition was acted upon in a special town-meeting, holden Oct. 18, 1857, and it was voted to accept it providing the same rights to the upper room in said building should be reserved to other denominations, as were given them by the lease on record. This proviso was not accepted by the Methodist society; and thus this matter, which had created serious divisions in the church, and disturbed the tranquility of the town, still remains in a chaotic state. The question was again agitated at the annual March-meeting, 1858: but the meeting adjourned before reaching a vote.

In February, 1860, the selectmen warned the annual town-meeting at the basement-room of the town-house. The meeting, after assembling and organizing in the basement-room, passed resolutions censuring and denouncing the action of the selectmen, as an unwarrantable assumption of power; and, after some warm discussion, voted to adjourn to the usual place of holding town-meetings, (the upper room) by a vote of 49 yeas to 45 nays. Thenceforth the controversy was suffered to drop; and though the Methodist society made no further effort to persuade or coerce the town into an acceptance of the basement-room, the town, nevertheless, hold their meetings in that identical room now. How this wonderful transformation in the sentiment of the town was effected cannot be clearly explained; but the only grounds upon which it can be accounted for is, the gradual abolition of party spirit in our midst, and the disinclination of the people to continue a con-

flict which was productive of no beneficial results, whatever, to the community.

MINISTER LOT.

The Minister-lot located in this town, and which was reserved in our charter to the first settled minister of the gospel, was, soon after the division of the Island, leased by the two towns for a term of 5 years; and thereafter was occasionally leased for terms of from 1 to 5 years, until 1847. In Nov., 1847, the east half of this lot, which was possessed and controlled by South Hero, was decreed by the court of chancery to Rev. O. G. Wheeler, of South Hero, pastor of the Congregational socieiy in that town and Grand-Isle. As we have had no settled or resident clergyman in this place, excepting the Rev. Asa Lyon, who refused to accept any pecuniary or other reward for his ministerial services,* the west half of the minister-lot still remains in possession of the town. This was, however, also claimed by Mr. Wheeler, in 1845, on the ground that he was the regular pastor of the Congregational society in this town, though a non-resident. A special town-meeting was held Dec. 17, 1845, and a committee were appointed to investigate Mr. Wheeler's right to the half-lot—said committee consisting of Dr. Melvin Barnes, Jabez Ladd and William Brown, who reported adversely to Mr. Wheeler's claim, in March, 1846, and their report was accepted by the town.

GRAND LIST.

In 1799, the polls numbered 103, and the grand list was $868.17—calculating the amount at one per cent. of the actual valuation of real and personal estate, as is now done under the present law relating to that subject. The grand lists of the town from 1800 to 1865,—giving the same at intervals of 5 years—were, as follows, viz. 1800, $915.84; 1805, $1054.67; 1810, $1304.88; 1815, $1321.70; 1820, $1221.90; 1825, $1036.22; 1830, $1365.25; 1835, $1472.55; 1840, $1486.75; 1845, $2038.46; 1850, $2243.96; 1855, $2217.62; 1860, $2565.69; 1865, $2505.25. In 1868, there were returned 122 polls and 31 dogs; and the Grand List was $2518.68. The number of families residing in Grand-Isle in 1799, were 77; in 1868, the number of families was 128. Present number of dwellings, 107.

ELECTIONS.

Our elections have generally passed off quietly, though enlivened by an occasional warm contest. The most notable contests in the election of representatives to the Legislature have occurred in 1839, 1845, 1849, '50 and 1854. Since 1810, Grand-Isle has sent twenty five different persons to the General Assembly, who, in respect to their occupations, were divided, as follows, viz; Farmers, 18; Merchants, 2; Physician, 1; Clergyman, 1; Attorney, 1; Surveyor, 1; and Mechanic, 1. Our town-meetings have frequently furnished some very exciting, and often, amusing proceedings; particularly in the years 1845 '46, and during the period from 1855 to 1860. Political opinion has been less unsteady and fluctuating in this place than in many other localities; but the town has nevertheless, been afflicted with its full share of the turmoils of party and personal strife.

The following is the vote of Grand-Isle on presidents, governors, and members of Congress, as far as the same can be gathered from the records of the town and other available sources:

PRESIDENTS. 1828—John Q. Adams, 62; Andrew Jackson, 19. 1832—Henry Clay, 53; Andrew Jackson, 17; William Wirt, 6. 1836—Wm. Henry Harrison, 69; Martin Van Buren, 15. 1840—Harrison, 86; Van Buren, 20. 1844—Clay, 72; Polk, 30. 1848—Taylor, 64; Cass, 25; Van Buren, 19. 1852—Scott, 52; Pierce, 34; Hale, 9. 1856—Fremont, 73; Buchanan, 32; Fillmore, 9. 1860—Lincoln, 67; Douglass, 22; Bell, 5; Breckenridge, 1.

GOVERNORS. 1816—Samuel Strong, 40; Jonas Galusha, 22. 1817—Isaac Tichenor, 25; Jonas Galusha, 16. 1819—Jonas Galusha, 18; William C. Bradley, 12. 1821—Richard Skinner, 30; 1825—C. P. Van Ness, 27; Richard Skinner, 4. 1830—S. C. Crafts, 32; Ezra Meech, 9. 1831—Heman Allen, 59; Ezra Meech, 21. 1832—S. C. Crafts, 61; W. A. Palmer, 16; Ezra Meech, 11. 1833—Palmer, 42; Meech, 28; Horatio Seymour, 18. 1834—Palmer, 29; Seymour, 27; Bradley, 17. 1835—Charles Paine, 19; Palmer, 10; Bradley, 13. 1836—S. H. Jennison, 34; Bradley 18. 1837—Jennison, 52; Bradley, 23. 1838—Jennison, 63; Bradley, 21. 1839—Jennison, 67; Nathan Smilie, 15. 1840—Jennison, 83; Dillingham, 22. 1841—Paine, 57; Smilie, 23. 1842—Paine, 66; Smilie, 19. 1843—Mattocks, 63; Daniel Kellogg, 27. 1844—Wm. Slade, 72;

* See biography, in the town of North Hero, of Asa Lyon, by Rev. S. Parmelee.—*Ed.*

Kellogg, 217. 845—Slade, 81; Kellogg, 31. 1846—Horace Eaton, 81; John Smith, 39. 1847—Eaton, 72; Dillingham, 38. 1848—Coolidge, 69; Dillingham, 44; O. L. Shafter, 8. 1849—Coolidge, 78; Jonas Clark, 32; Horatio Needham, 11. 1850—C. K. Williams, 65; John Roberts, 45. 1851—Williams, 82; John S. Robinson, 48. 1852—Erastus Fairbanks, 79; Robinson, 40. 1853—Fairbanks, 66; Robinson, 37. 1854—Stephen Royce, 78; Merritt Clark, 22. 1855—Royce, 78; Clark 46. 1856—Ryland Fletcher, 78; Henry Keyes, 39. 1857—Fletcher, 50; Keyes, 43. 1858—Hiland Hall, 68; Keyes, 47. 1859—Hall, 64; John G. Saxe, 42. 1860—Fairbanks, 79; Saxe, 30. 1861—Fred'k Holbrook, 68; B. H. Smalley, 1. 1862—Holbrook, 68; Smalley, 12. 1863—J. G. Smith, 64; T. P. Redfield, 32. 1864—Smith, 66; Redfield, 42. 1865—Dillingham, 71; C. N. Davenport, 26. 1866—Dillingham, 82; Davenport, 50. 1867—John B. Page, 70; J. L. Edwards, 21. 1868—Page, 85; Edwards, 30.

CONGRESS. 1820—S. C. Crafts, 21; Heman Allen, 17. 1824—Ezra Meech, 56; Benj. Swift, 40. 1826—Heman Allen, 38; Swift, 32. 1827—Allen, 53; Swift, 62. 1828—Swift, 50; Meech, 20. 1830—Allen, 34; Swift, 17; B. F. Bailey, 13. 1831—(1st election) Swift, 58; Bailey, 32. (2d election) Allen, 83; Bailey, 22. (3d election) Allen, 77; Bailey, 23. (4th election) Allen, 77; Bailey, 26. (5th election) Allen, 71; Bailey, 22. 1832—(1st election) Allen, 68; Bailey, 25. (2d election) Allen, 67; Bailey, 22; Asa Aldis, 5. 1834—Allen, 52; Luther B. Hunt, 18. 1836—Allen, 48; Van Ness, 16. 1838—Allen, 63; John Smith, 23. 1840—Augustus Young, 83; Smith, 20. 1843—G. P. Marsh, 56; Smith, 23. 1846—Marsh, 74; H. E. Hubbell, 33. 1848—Marsh, 70; S. Keyes, 43. (2d election) Marsh, 64; Peck, 37; Keyes, 7. 1850—Jas. Meacham, 67; Giles Harrington, 40. 1852—Alvah Sabin, 65; Henry Adams, 40. 1854—Sabin, 82; Wm. Hayward, 12. 1856—H. E. Royce, 78; W. H. H. Bingham, 30. 1858—Royce, 64; Bingham, 33. 1860—Portus Baxter, 70; A. B. Chaffee, 21. 1862—Baxter, 59; Harrington, 22; Geo. J. Stannard, 6. 1864—Baxter, 67; Harrington, 31. 1866—(1st election) Baxter, 44; R. H. Hoyt, 44; W. Brigham, 24; J. H. Woodward, 2. (2d election) W. C. Smith, 20; Asa O. Aldis, 65; Brigham, 25. 1868—W. C. Smith, 71; W. Brigham, 28.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The first census of the Island was taken in 1790, when it appears that Grand-Isle and South Hero together contained 537 inhabitants, of which number 337 were residents of this town. In 1800, our population numbered 638. According to the census of 1810, this town contained 90 families; 308 white male persons, of whom 253 were under 16 years of age; 296 white female persons, of whom 164 were under 16 years of age; and 9 colored persons. Total population, 613. In 1820, it numbered 698; in 1830, 648; 1840, 724; 1850, 666; and in 1860, 708. About one-fourth of our present population are French-Canadians.

There has been since 1830, a steady current of emigration from this town setting westward. According to the shrewdest estimates, the rate of emigration has averaged 15 persons per annum; but it is now much less than formerly. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, 24 persons* departed this town for California, of whom a little more than one-half have since returned.

The town has usually enjoyed considerable immunity from epidemical diseases. According to the registration returns, there occurred from 1857 to 1867, inclusive. 164 births, 28 marriages, and 82 deaths. Of the latter number 8 persons were of the age of 60 and upwards; 9 of 70 years and upwards and 7 of 80 years and upwards. This place has never been very much noted for remarkable instances of longevity, as the following list—though incomplete—will show. Francis Trompe, died at the age of 105; Samuel Allen, 88; Alvira Allen, 89; Timothy Pearl, 88; Sarah Pearl, 88; Phebe Hoag, 87; Dimmis Hatch, 86; Clarissa Gordon, 84; Huldah Meeker, 84; Mary Ann Dean, 84; William Hodgkins, 84; Hannah Hyde, 84; Ruth Hodgkins, 83; Simeon Witherell, 82; Hannah Witherell 82; Willard Gordon, 80; William W. Orton, 80.

The oldest persons at this time living in town, are Alexander F. Hyde, 84; John

*Their names are as follows, viz. William Hodgkins, Melvin B. Hodgkins, Henry Smith, Asa Smith, Abner Smith, H. L. Hurlbut, Dewaine J. Hurlbut, John McGowan, Wm. McGowan, George McGowan, James McGowan, Seth Griffith, Henry Griffith, Ephraim Griffith, Melvin B. Gordon, Henry H. Gordon, William Gordon, William McLaughlin, James McLaughlin, Dexter B. Pratt, Amaziah Allen, A. O. Hyde, William A. Hyde, Socrates Flemming.

Chamberlin, 84; Samuel Hodgkins, 84;* Ira Chamberlin, 86.

There has been a great change manifested in regard to the size of families of late years as compared with early times. Most of the early settlers had families numbering 8 children and upwards. John Sawyer's family numbered 21 children; Seth Griffith's, 15; Hawks Allen's 16; Daniel Hoag's (who died at the age of 46), 14; Jonathan Griffith's 14; Elijah Hyde's 16; Wesson Macomber, Sr., 12; and there were many other families which numbered from 10 to 12 children.

The following suicides have occurred in Grand-Isle, viz. Alexander Gordon, who shot himself in 1802; Jonathan Hyde, who hung himself, June 26, 1828; and Daniel Hoag, jr., who shot himself June 13, 1861. The mind of the latter had become deranged by excessive indulgence in smoking tobacco.

Accidents from drowning, and other causes, have been rather infrequent, notwithstanding our water- bound location, which necessitates a great deal of travel on ice and water. In 1834, Patrick Martin and wife were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat, on the west side of the Island. In 1859, Rama Duba, a blacksmith, was drowned while on his return home from Plattsburgh, N. Y., by the upsetting of a small boat. In August, 1859, Wesson Mosher fell from a load of hay, and thereby received injuries which resulted fatally. In December, 1861, two French boys fell through the ice while skating, and were drowned.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Town Clerks. James Brown, 1799—1834; G. V. Edwards, 1834—'37; Hiram Tobias, 1837—'43; William Chamberlain, 1843—'47; John A. Chamberlin, 1847—'49; Abel Brown, 1850; A. H. W. Jackson, 1850—'65; M. G. Brown, 1865—'67; Abel Brown, 1867—'68.

Selectmen. Thos. Cooper, Sr., 1799, 1800; Abel Bristol, 1799; Reuben Clapp, 1799; Jedediah Hyde, Jr., 1800, '01; 1804—'11, and 1819—'24; James Brown, 1801, '09, '11, '12, '15, '19—'21, '25, '26, '29; Simeon Clark, 1801—'04, '06—'08, '10, '11, '13, '14; Grindal Reynolds, 1802, '03; Enoch Allen, 1802, '03, '05, 06, '09, '20, '28; Wesson Macomber, 1804, '05; Jonathan Hyde, 1807, '27, '33; Andrew Hazen, 1808; James Tobias, 1810, '16, '17, '25; Seth Griffith, 1812, '13, '14, '18; Willard Gordan, 1812—'15, '26; Ephraim Beardsley, 1815—'18, '27; Joel Allen, 1816—'19, '21, '22; Warren Corbin, 1821, '22; Wyman Chamberlain, 1823, '24, '28; Derastus Center, 1823, '32, '33; Stephen Pearl, 1824, '25, '30, '31; Frederick Delano, 1825—'27; Lewis Ladd, 1828, '29, '34, '45, '46, '56; Alexander F. Hyde, 1829; Samuel Adams, 1830—'41, '53; Solon Tobias, 1830, '31, '37—'41, '53; Hiram Fuller, 1832, '33; Henry C. Boardman, 1034; Hiram Tobias, 1835, '36; Seth Hoag, 1835, '36, '40, '41, '45—47; William Chamberlain, 1837—'39, '60, '66, '67, Jabez Ladd, 1842, '43, '44, '54, '55, '58, '59, '61; Samuel B. Gordon, 1842—'44, '48, '49, '51, '52; Norman Gordon, 1842, '43, '63, '64; Abel Brown, 1844, '65, '66; John Reynolds, 1845—'47; John A. Chamberlin, 1847, '54, '55, '62, '63, '67, '68; Wm. Brown, 1848—'50, '57, '58, '60; John Hyde, 1848—'50; C. T. Hodgkins, 1850; Guy Reynolds, 1851, '52; Benj. Macomber, 1851, '52, '59; Hiram Center, 1852, '54, '64; Geo. W. Hyde, 1855; Seth Gordon, 1856; H. L. Hurlbut, 1856—'58; W. W. Pearl, 1857; Lysander Kinney, 1860; F. R. Griswold, 1859, '61; Wyman C. Hoag, 1861, '62; Stephen P. Gordon, 1862—'65; H. H. Pearl, 1865, '66; Daniel G. Sampson, 1867, '68; Seth Griffith, 1868.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

John Thomas, 1799, 1800 and 1811; Abishai Allen, 1801—'03; Z. Loveland, 1804; Willard Gordon, 1805—'09 and 1819—'22; Ephraim Beardsley, 1810; Joseph Adams, 1812—'18; John Chamberlin, 1823—'25 and 1837; Samuel B. Gordon, 1826, '27; David Campbell, 1828, '29; Jabez Ladd, 1830—'36; Abel Brown, 1838, '39; Benj. Griffith, 1840—'42; Thomas H. Gordon, 1843—'45 and 1851—'53; John A. Chamberlin, 1846; Robert B. Griffith, 1847—'49; A. H. W. Jackson, 1850; John B. Tobias, 1854—'63; Wyman M. Gordon, 1864—'66; Sereno G. Macomber, 1867, '68.

TOWN TREASURERS.

James Brown, 1799 and 1804—'11; Thomas Cooper, sr., 1800—'03; Jonathan Hyde, 1812—'17; Seth Griffith, 1818—'21 and 1826—'34; Joel Allen, 1823; Ephraim Beardsley, 1824, '25; Joseph Macomber, 1835; G. V. Edwards, 1836; Stephen Pearl, 1837—'43; Guy Reynolds, 1844—'47; Daniel Jackson, 1838; Abel Brown, 1849, '50 and 1855; M. B. Cory, 1861;

*As a matter of curiosity it may be stated that Mr. Hodgkins has voted the democratic ticket for 62 years.

S. G. Macomber, 1862; D. E. Griswold, 1851—'54, 1856—'60 and 1864—'68.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

George W. Hyde, 1846, '47, 1855—'57, 1859—'61 and 1867; Abel Brown, 1848, '49; William Chamberlain, 1850—'54; N. H. Knowles, 1858; John A. Chamberlin, 1862—'67; M. G. Brown, 1868.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Asa Lyon, 1810—'13; ———, 1814; Enoch Allen, 1815, '16; Seth Griffith, 1817; James Brown, 1818—'22; Joel Allen, 1823; Jedediah Hyde, jr., 1824; Melvin Barnes, 1825, '26; Samuel Adams, 1827—'31, 1834—'38 and 1843; Henry C. Boardman, 1832, '33; Lewis Ladd, 1839, '40; Jabez Ladd, 1841, '42; Benj. Griffith, 1843; Guy Reynolds, 1844 and 1846; Abel Brown, 1847, '48; Samuel B. Gordon, 1849 and 1851; William Brown, 1850, and 1854, '55; Wesson Macomber, 1852, '53; William Chamberlain, 1856; Robert B. Griffith, 1857, '58; Edwin Adams, 1859, '60; Henry C. Adams, 1861; John A. Chamberlin, 1862, '63; James McGowan, 1864, '65; William C. Irish, 1866, '67; S. P. Gordon, 1868.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Out of a large list, too numerous to recapitulate, Samuel B. Gordon has held the office for 21 years; Lewis Ladd, 19 years; George W. Hyde, 12 years; and Jabez Ladd, 11 years. First justice (while Two Heros), Alexander Gordon, in 1786. First justice (after the separation), Reuben Clapp, in 1799.

MEMBER OF GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL. Asa Lyon, 1808.

STATE SENATORS. Melvin Barnes, 1836; Samuel Adams, 1839, '40; Lewis Ladd, 1845.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Simeon Clark, 1814; James Brown, 1822; Melvin Barnes, 1828, '43; Jabez Ladd, 1836; Norman Gordon, 1850.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Ezra Dean (Ohio), 1840, '44; Asa Lyon (Vt.), 1815, '17.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR. Sam'l Adams, 1852.

U. S. ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE. Simeon Clark, 1810; Jedediah Hyde, jr., 1814—'21; Henry C. Adams, 1861—'68.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CHIEF JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT. Asa Lyon, 1805, '06, 1808, and 1813.

ASSISTANT JUDGES. Melvin Barnes, 1828, '29; Samuel Adams, 1823, 1830—'37, and 1843; Jabez Ladd, 1853 and 1866; Wyman C. Hoag, 1867, '68.

STATE'S ATTORNEY. Henry C. Adams, 1856—'61.

SHERIFFS. Abel Brown, 1844; Edwin Adams, 1860, '61; Sereno G. Macomber, 1862, '63.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. H. H. Pearl, 1859, '61; James McGowan, 1866—'68.

COUNTY CLERK. Jedediah Hyde, 1807, and 1809—'23.

MILITARY RECORD.

The early military record of Grand-Isle, both before and after its separation from South Hero, is incomplete; and the greater part of the documents relating to the militia companies in this town, cannot be discovered, if they still exist. It still appears from the best authority we can obtain, that an infantry company was organized in 1794, of which Adon Ames, Grindal Reynolds, and Daniel Samson, were successively captains. In 1800, after the division of the Island into two towns, there were organized two companies of infantry (of which the greater part of one company was composed of residents of South Hero), and one company of cavalry. We have now in part the records of one company of the former, and but one or two documents relating to the latter. The infantry company was designated the 3d company of the 4th regiment of State Militia; and from the time of its organization down to about 1843, when it ceased to exist, the following persons were successively its principal officers, viz. Captains, Benjamin Darling, Daniel Wilcox, James Griswold, Samuel Adams, Solon Tobias, Luther Tabor, D. E. Griswold, and Nathan Witherell. Lieutenants, John Chamberlain, Solon Tobias, Jacob Kent, R. P. Conrey, G. W. Hyde, and Hiram Tobias. Of the cavalry company, we have only the record of the following officers, viz.—In 1825, J. W. Huddleston was lieut. commanding; and in 1826, Helmer Kent was captain, and Spelman Hazen, lieutenant.

In 1814, the people residing in Grand-Isle were thrown into great alarm by the threatened British invasion; and measures were at once taken to organize such means for defense as were attainable. No apprehensions were entertained, that a very large body of the enemy would appear at this point; but the inhabitants feared the incursion of predatory bands for the purpose of plundering and devastating the western portion of the Island, which had, at that time, reached a promising state of cultivation.

Previous to the Battle of Plattsburgh, which occurred on the 11th day of September of that year a company of volunteers was formed here by the united efforts of the two towns, which was commanded by Capt. Abner Keeler, of South Hero. A day or two previous to the battle, this company proceeded across the lake to Cumberland Head in small boats, and, after a few miles march by land, joined the American forces at Plattsburgh. The following list embraces the names of all of this company who were natives or residents of this town, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, viz:—Joel Allen, Abishai Allen, Brush Allen, Nathan Adams, Jonathan Hyde, Wllard Hyde, William Hodgkins, James Hodgkins, John Atkins, Jesse Reynolds and Theophilus Bangs. Most of the foregoing persons were actively engaged in the battle, but none of them were killed or wounded.

Captain James Griswold, at this time had charge of the arms and accoutrements in this place, but no emergency arose which required their use. During the day of the engagement, nearly all of the inhabitants on the Island anxiously gathered on the west shore, near Gordon's Landing, witnessing, as far as practicable, the movements of the hostile fleets; while all who could find boats to cross the lake, went to Cumberland Head to obtain a nearer view of the impending conflict. The defeat of the British relieved the apprehensions of the islanders as to the safety of their persons and property, and they were not again disturbed during the continuance of the war.

During the late Rebellion, Grand-Isle voted $11,300 in bounties to volunteer soldiers, besides $593,50 raised by subscription—which latter amount was paid to four of the volunteers of 1861; making the total amount devoted to this purpose, $11,893.50. The whole number of men in service, credited to this town, was 51; of which number 22 were non-residents. In 1864, the enrolled militia of the town numbered 46, excluding the persons in service. Fifteen persons were drafted from this town, of whom five entered service; one paid commutation; four were exempted by the Medical Board; and six furnished substitutes. The whole number of volunteers in service was 36. The names of volunteers and drafted men entering service, who were citizens of the town are, as follows:

Three Year's Men. Josiah H. Adams, corporal; Wyman A. Robinson, both of Co. A, and Willard Jackson, of Co. F, 1st cavalry; Elliot B. Robinson and Henry C. Vantyne, of Co. I, 6th reg't; Mitchell Savage, of Co. A, 6th reg't (died in service); Nelson Pouquett and Linus Woodruff, of Co. C, 5th reg't; Geo. Crown, Co. H. 2d reg't; Byron A. Hoag, Co. D, 3d reg't (killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864); Edgar Minckler, Co. A, and Charles Watkins, James B. Tobias, Wendell W. Jackson, Edward Buck, Frederick Bresette, all of Co. B, 9th reg't; sergeant William C. Irish, corporal Charles Tobias, Henry B. Tobias, (died in rebel prison at Millen, Ga. No7 3, 1864), Joseph Gardner, David Martin, Orlando Macomber (artificer, killed at Cold Harbor, June 12, 1864), Joseph Lapoint, and William Lachance, all of Co. K, 11th reg't; Matthew Patten, Co. A, 11th reg't.

One Year's Men. Homer H. Hurlbut and Joseph Stone, Co. K, 17th reg't; D. W. Phelps, Co. H, and Wm. W. Smith, Co. I, 3d reg't.

For Nine Months. Melvin B. Cory, Co. K, 13th reg't.

Miscellaneous. Allen H. Mosher,—Vt. reg't; Harmon Hoag, Wisconsin vols. (died at Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862); John Billings, 12th N. Y. cavalry.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Congregational society in this town was organized, in conjunction with that of South Hero, in 1795; and was then called "The Congregational Church of South Hero." The original membership of the society consisted of 7 persons, which number was not materially increased until about 1840. Rev. Asa Lyon was its first minister, but he was never installed, having simply been elected its pastor by the suffrages of the members.

Rev. Orville G. Wheeler became pastor of the church in April, 1840, and was ordained November 5th following. At the time of his arrival to enter upon his pastoral duties, the church numbered 15 members in both towns; the present number is 75. The present name of the church is "The Congregational Church of South Hero and Grand-Isle."

The Society in this town commenced the erection of a brick church-edifice in 1853, and it was completed the following year, at a cost of over $3,000. The church was dedicated in Sept. 1854. A fuller sketch of the history

and progress of this society will be found in the South Hero chapter of this work, from the pen of Rev. O. G. Wheeler, the present pastor of the Congregational church in the two towns.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The Grand-Isle circuit originally included all of Grand-Isle County and one or two towns in Canada, near Alburgh. The circuit at present embraces this town and South Hero, —the same minister officiating in each town on alternate Sabbaths. The first society formed by the Methodists in this place was in July, 1802; but the names of the original members cannot now be fully ascertained. William Anson was the first circuit preacher; and held his first quarterly meeting at the house of David Peters, "Middle Hero," July 5, 1802, on which occasion a large number of adults and children were baptized. Mr. Anson came to this place from Niagara county, N. Y., but we know very little concerning his history, or of his character and capabilities as a clergyman. He held services here but once a month; and one of our old citizens, who attended upon his ministrations, remembers him as a man of fine personal appearance and an earnest preacher. For the first year of his ministerial labors, he received $63,87 from the two towns on this island. He remained on the circuit 2 years and was succeeded by Daniel Bromley in 1804.

From this period to 1833, the meetings of the society, in this town, were held in dwelling-houses, barns, groves, and school-houses, according as convenience would permit. In April, 1832, the society procured a lease of a small piece of land from Dr. Melvin Barnes, and immediately commenced to erect thereon a frame meeting-house, which they completed in 1834. The Congregational society also occupied the building on alternate Sabbaths; and it was used by the town for their town and freemen's meetings, according to the stipulation contained in the lease of Dr. Barnes, aforementioned. The house was however dedicated as a Methodist chapel in the same year that it was finished—Rev. Arunah Lyon preaching the dedication discourse. In 1857, the edifice was re-built with brick walls. It was also enlarged by the addition of a basement story; and the interior was repaired and furnished in accord with the prevailing style of modern church edifices. The repairs were finally completed in the summer of 1859, and the house was re-dedicated July 9th the same year. Rev. A. Witherspoon preached the sermon for the occasion, to a very large audience. A parsonage-house was commenced in 1833; but it was not completed until the next year. Rev. Arunah Lyon and family were its first occupants. Prior to this time the preachers had generally lived with some one of the well-to-do members of the Society.

Thomas Cochran was the first steward of the Church in this town. The following list embraces the names of members, residing in Grand-Isle, who have successively held the office of stewards, from 1806 to the present time, viz: Robert Barnes, Willard G. Hyde, James Griswold, Daniel Jackson, Guy Reynolds, Henry Smith, H. L. Hurlbut, Elnathan Allen, William C. Irish, and Carpenter Griswold.

The following list of preachers, stationed on this circuit from 1802 to 1868, is compiled from the church records. Each of them sojourned here 2 years, except where otherwise indicated by the dates: William Anson, 1802; Daniel Bromley, 1804; Samuel Cochran, 1806; John Robertson, 1808; David Lewis, 1810; Justus Byington, 1812; J. B. Stratton, 1813; Joseph Beaman, 1815; Eli Barnet, 1817; James Covell, 1819; Phineas Doane, 1820; Samuel Weaver, 1822; Orris Pier, 1824; Jacob Leonard, 1826; John Frazier, 1827; Lewis Potter, 1829; J. W. B. Wood, 1831: Arunah Lyon, 1833; Alanson Richards, 1835; J. D. White, 1837; J. D. Burnham, 1839; Orrin Gregg, 1840; Lewis Potter, 1842; J. F. Chamberlin, 1843; A. G. Shears, 1845; J. F. Craig, 1847; Ward Bullard, 1849; N. B. Wood, 1851; Simeon Gardiner, 1853; Joseph Eames, 1855; J. S. Mott, 1857; S. Bullis, 1859; Daniel Lewis, 1861; J. M. Puffer, 1863; N. O. Freeman, 1865; Simeon Gardiner, 1867, '68.

The number of persons connected with the Methodist Society of this town by membership, during the period since its establishment, cannot be correctly ascertained, owing to the general incompleteness of the church records. A large number of the names of persons are recorded as having been baptized at various times, but as many of these were children, no idea of the real strength of the church at any period, can be gathered therefrom. The present membership of the society in this town is about 27. This

church lost several members by dismissal or withdrawal in 1856, in consequence of disagreements growing out of the building of a new house of worship. The church has been visited with extensive revivals in the winters of 1841, 1853, and at other times. Camp-meetings have been held on this circuit in 1847 and 1861.

UNIVERSALISTS.

There have been many believers in the doctrine of universal salvation in Grand-Isle, for the past 30 years. They have had no stated preaching, but have been visited at various times by clergymen of that denomination from other places. The first Universalist who preached in this place, was a clergyman of the name of Hollister, about the year 1833. Since that time, there have been services held on various occasions, by Rev. Messrs. Baker, Wood, D. Mott, Goss and Garfield. The last clergyman of this denomination who held meetings here, was Rev. Joseph Sargent, of Williston, during the autumn of 1859, and the summer of 1860. An attempt was made to organize a permanent society in 1846, which, from some cause, was unsuccessful.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The first member of the society of Friends, who came to Grand-Isle to reside, is supposed to have been Jonathan Griffith. The exact period of his arrival is not known, but it was probably about the year 1784. In 1786, two others belonging to this society, came here from Dutchess county, N. Y. These persons were Daniel Hoag and Wesson Macomber, who each purchased a lot of land, of which they cleared several acres and, in the autumn of that year, sowed the same with winter wheat; and after constructing thereon rude dwellings of logs, returned to Dutchess county, where they continued through the winter. Early in the spring of 1787, they returned with their families; and were probably soon after joined by others of like religious sentiments, manners, and habits. There is no record of any meeting having been established by them in this place, prior to the year 1801. We, however, find that the quarterly meeting held in Peru, N. Y., in the latter part of 1800, recommended the establishment of regular meetings for worship, by the Friends in this place; and, that in pursuance of this recommendation, the first preparative meeting was held, January 20, 1801. At this meeting, Daniel Hoag, Sr., and Ephraim Macomber, were appointed delegates to the next monthly meeting. From this record, it appears that the Friends in this place were associated with the Peru society, previous to the year 1801.

Their place of worship was at a log meeting-house, built for the purpose, located near the dwelling of the late Mosher Hoag, on the bank of the lake. The society continued to occupy this building for their meetings, and also for school purposes, until 1827, at which time they finished a substantial meeting-house of brick, at an expense of about $650, where they held all of their services, so long as they kept up the semblance of an organized society. This meeting-house is no longer safe for occupancy, on account of the unstable character of its foundations, and the rapid crumbling of its walls.

The names of those Friends which appear most prominently on the pages of their records, in connection with the general concerns of the society, are those of Daniel Hoag, Sr., Wesson Macomber, Sr., Jona. Griffith, Seth Griffith, Sr., Wyman Chamberlain, Ephraim Macomber, Seth Hoag, James Hoag, Zebulon Ferris, James Tobias, Warren Corbin, Sr., Daniel Tenny, Joseph Macomber, Ephraim Hoag, Benj. Macomber, and William Chamberlain. The Friends, who, as a class, became much noted for their industry, scrupulous integrity, and practical virtues, continued to flourish unitedly, for a score of years; and enjoyed a fair share of that tranquillity, and freedom from public strife, which it is one of the cardinal purposes of the society to promote. In 1808, six members of the society in this place returned an estimate of their property, amounting, in the whole, to $10,747, which may be considered a fair exhibit for those times, when improved land was valued only from $10 to $15 per acre. Meetings were held by them in regular succession, in which the primitive forms of their worship were strictly observed; and their established discipline was enforced to an extent requisite to preserve their religious character and unity unimpaired. Such was the auspicious condition of the society, when, about the year 1824, there were observed premonitory signs in the religious world, which boded trouble and disaster to the Friends everywhere. Before referring to the causes which finally created an irreconcilable division in this society, it

may not be wholly inappropriate to embody in this sketch, a brief notice of their rise and progress as a religious sect.

The origin of the Friends, or Quakers, dates in the 17th century, when great political, religious, and moral changes were in progress, which ultimately decided the future destiny, of not only England, but of all Europe and America. George Fox was the founder of the new sect, and the original propagator of its novel religious doctrines and practices. He evinced so much talent and zeal in the promotion of his cause, that he succeeded in gaining a large body of adherents, the most prominent among whom, were William Penn, Robert Barclay, and George Whitehead. During the reigns of Charles I. and his legitimate successor, Charles II, Fox and his followers suffered much from continued persecution; though they enjoyed a brief respite during the Cromwellian period. The influence of Penn, at the court of James II, secured them many immunities; but it was not until the accession of William and Mary, that they obtained, in common with other dissenters, full legal protection in their civil and religious rights. The Friends seem to have prospered in consequence of the persecution to which they had been subjected, and rapidly increased in numbers, and organized several large meetings. The first Friends, who came to Boston, were women, who were imprisoned, and cruelly treated. These severities were, after a time, abolished; but it appears evident that the progress of the society, both in numbers and importance, was much more rapid during the period of their greatest trial and persecution, than after they were admitted to the full enjoyment of their religious opinions and customs. After securing the advantages of religious toleration, they were involved in considerable trouble, by refusing to join in the military services which were required of them; and many of them became much reduced in worldly circumstances, in consequence of the fines imposed for their refusing to serve, personally, or by substitute, in the Revolutionary war. After the Revolution, their condition was quite as flourishing as that of other Christian sects; and they enjoyed an unwonted degree of prosperity, as was evidenced by the amount of wealth they possessed, and the large number of societies, meetings, and schools, established by them. Although their progress might not have thus continued steady, and uninterrupted, down to the present time; yet, it cannot well be doubted, that they would have preserved much of their original strength and influence, as a religious society, but for the calamitous events which followed.

The growing dissensions, which now threatened the peace and welfare of the Friends, seem to have originated in a marked difference in views, arising among some of their leading members, in regard to the interpretation of some essential portions of the Scriptures; and also respecting the true character of the religious opinions held by Fox and his cotemporaries in the Society. The Friends originally had no written creed; but as soon as they began to form themselves into societies, necessity obliged them to prescribe articles of faith, forms of worship, and rules of discipline. Their articles of faith were simple, and embraced professions of belief in one God; in Jesus Christ—in his miraculous conception, life, miracles, death, resurrection, and ascension. Their peculiar and distinguishing belief was, in the doctrine of the inward manifestation of the spirit; while they rejected the ceremonial forms of water-baptism and the Lord's Supper. They recognized baptism by the spirit, and ministration by the spirit; and disapproved of the custom, prevalent in other religious sects, of preaching for hire; believing, that both men and women who were endued with a right qualification for the ministry, should exercise their gifts for the general edification of the church. Their discipline and form of worship, which was characterized by great and uniform simplicity, was not materially changed in any respect, by either portion of the Friends after their separation; though both have been somewhat relaxed within the past few years, by a branch of the Society, who style themselves "Progressive Friends." Their rules of discipline chiefly prescribed irreproachable conduct on the part of members; the promotion of piety, charity, and peace; and simplicity in manners, dress, conversation, and in the solemnization of marriage and funeral rites.

Some time previous to the final disruption of the Society, Elias Hicks, who was a man of large intellectual resources, had enunciated certain views in his sermons, which, it was claimed, were antagonistic to the ancient principles of the Society. These discourses were published and widely circulated; and the

sentiments they contained were denounced in unmeasured terms by a portion of the Friends, who afterwards styled themselves "Orthodox." It was charged by them that Hicks was an atheist, and the champion of false and dangerous doctrines. It appears, from Hicks' own statements, that the only respects in which he differed in his religious convictions from those who opposed him, were in these particulars, viz.—1. That he did not believe that Jesus Christ was the father of himself, but that he was truly and literally the Son of God. 2. That he partially rejected the doctrine of a vicarious atonement. There is little doubt but that many of his followers went much farther, and denied the actual existence of a Devil,* and of a state of future punishment. But I find nothing in the sermons or letters of Hicks which clearly confirms the charges made by his accusers, that he was an atheist, or that he substantially denied the authenticity of the Scriptures. Hicks† gained a very large number of devoted adherents, who determinedly defended him from the charges and detractions of his Orthodox assailants.

On the other hand, the recognized leader of the Orthodox party was Elisha Bates, who was a man of considerable ability and force of character, but who was far inferior to Hicks as a party leader. I have been credibly informed that Bates withdrew from the Society a few years after the division occurred, and became a leading member in the Baptist denomination. He published a book and several sermons in defense of what he termed the original faith and practice of the Society of Friends, in which he inculcated opinions that were unsparingly denounced, by the Hicksite party, as false and heretical. The line of demarcation was now speedily and scrupulously drawn; and thereafter, the controversy was waged with an amount of ability, zeal, and acrimony, which has rarely been exceeded by any similar contest in the annals of other Christian sects. The conflict finally culminated in the Yearly Meeting held at New York, May 26, 1828; on which occasion the Orthodox or Bates party seceded therefrom, retaining in their possession the records and papers, and still claimed to be the original meeting. After this extraordinary occurrence, it was easy to extend the process of disintegration to the subordinate meetings; though this result was not reached in every instance until all efforts to re-unite the two factions had proved unavailing.

The limits of this sketch preclude an extended statement of the special results of this unfortunate contest. This controversy was not the first of the kind which had disturbed the tranquillity of the society; but it was the only one which had produced a serious revolution in its ranks, and effectually accomplished its dissolution. After the separation at New York, the contest was still pursued, in the continued struggles of the one party to obtain possession of the church property and of the other party to retain it; and enough litigation was thereby caused to occupy the consideration of the courts for a series of years. Neither party seemed disposed to adopt any plan of amicable concession, though both professed the greatest solicitude for the restoration of unity and peace. The religious opinions entertained by the two parties, upon technical points of Christian doctrine, were too diverse and irreconcilable to permit them to act together for the promotion of their common weal, and thus take a step towards the re-establishment of their former prestige in the Christian world. When the controversy was finally carried into the Monthly and Quarterly meetings, the same rancorous spirit prevailed; and the Friends seemed to have at once forgotten all their obligations of peace and good-will toward each other. They rushed into the conflict, apparently regardless of the consequences; and though the weapons they employed were not carnal but spiritual, the moral effects produced were nearly the same. The Orthodox and Hicksite parties were both animated by a desire to obtain the supreme control of the society: and both equally claimed to be the original society, and the only true reflectors of the essential doctrines and principles of the primitive Friends. Many of those who entered into the controversy with the determination that their side should win the victory, betrayed the most unworthy prejudices and expressed the most selfish sentiments. There were, however, a few conscientious inquirers after the truth, who examined every point in the controversy

*The Hicksites were often denominated "No-Devil Quakers" by their orthodox opponents.

†Elias Hicks died at Jericho, Long Island, Feb. 27, 1830; and it was said that he and Tom. Paine, the celebrated champion of infidelity, were first cousins.

with fairness and discrimination; and who thereby succeeded in preserving the Society from many of the evils which usually follow in the train of religious strife.

The last preparative meeting of the Society in this place, was held November 17, 1836. It would, however, seem that the Friends here had become divided in the same manner as had their brethren in other places, a long time prior to this date, and held separate meetings, and kept separate records of the same. We have abundant evidence that the Friends in this place were deeply interested in the progress of their church dissensions; and that they held many warm and bitter discussions among themselves, both personally and by letter. The event of separation not only retarded, but effectually checked the growth and prosperity of the Society; and from that period down to the present time their declension both in numbers and influence has been very rapid. Other causes, which are the direct outgrowth of this division, have doubtless combined to produce this result. The discontinuance of their regular meetings; the failure of all judicious efforts to consolidate the broken elements of their organization; their opposition to such religious and social reforms as were progressive in character, and necessary to advance the interests of their Church; and the failure of their descendants to conform in sentiment and practice to the requirements of their faith; —these appear to be the principal causes which have produced their decadency.

Some years since, another schism, widespread in its influence, occurred in the ranks of the Friends, but this was mainly confined in its effects to the Orthodox faction. A portion of them adopted the view of Gurney, while another portion accepted the views of Wilbur. Both of these men were influential leaders of their respective factions, and between the two the Orthodox party became pretty well divided, both in sentiment and numbers. This last disruption in the Society did not, however, affect, in any considerable degree, the *status* of the Friends here, who had at that time become reduced to a small number. Friends' meetings have since been held here at irregular times, for several years past; to which the public have generally been admitted; and several of their ablest preachers, both male and female, have addressed very large and attentive gatherings. But their existence as a Society in this place is but a mere question of time; and a quarter of a century hence will probably witness the disappearance of the last of its original members. The Friends have doubtless forfeited much of the respect and confidence with which they were once regarded, by their indulgence in unseemly and unprofitable religious controversies, which conduct was so much at variance with the spirit of their professons; but we must remember that other Christian sects have not escaped the same internal strifes and commotions, which, in many instances have caused their dismemberment and ruin. As a class, the Friends have ever been distinguished for those qualities and virtues which contribute most largely to the peace, happiness, and general welfare of the community; and their declination and ultimate extinction as a religious society, will always be a source of regret to all who have justly appreciated their character and principles.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

LAMBERTON ALLEN,

one of the first settlers of this town, was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1751, and was the son of Samuel Allen, Sen., of whom a sketch appears in this chapter. He married when 18 years of age, and his wife, by whom he had 3 children, died shortly after his arrival in Shelburne, where he resided previous to removing to this town. In December, 1779, as tradition asserts, he came with his family to Col. Ebenezer Allen's, in South Hero, where he stopped through the winter; and in May, 1780, came to Grand-Isle, and built a rude house of basswood logs, at the place now occupied by Hiram Center, Esq. In 1780 he married Mrs. Esther Chamberlain, whose first husband was killed in the battle of Stillwater, Aug. 23, 1777. Mr. Allen continued to reside here until his death, which occurred in 1813. He had 4 children by his second wife, of whom one, Mr. George F. Allen, resides in this town. Mr. Allen possessed many of the notable characteristics of the Allen family; but, aside from this general allusion, want of information precludes an extended notice of him.

SAMUEL ALLEN,

who was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1738, was the son of Edward Allen, who was killed by the Indians, in an attack made by them on that town, Aug. 25, 1746; having, as family tradition affirms, received 7 musket balls in his person, before his bravery and endurance were conquered. In this skirmish young Samuel was

taken captive by the Indians, by whom he was at first harshly treated; but finally won their respect, by the intrepid courage he displayed on their march to Quebec. He was subsequently adopted by one of the Indian women, to supply the place of her son, who was killed in the battle, and continued thus for several months, when he left them, and returned to Deerfield. He afterwards married, and served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, in which he participated in several engagements. He came to Grand-Isle, accompanied by his son of the same name, in 1794, and resided here for many years. He subsequently removed to North Hero, where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1833, in the 95th year of his age. He was a first cousin of Gen. Ethan and Col. Ira Allen. He had 4 sons and 1 daughter, of whom the latter is supposed to be still living in Genesee county, N. Y.

SAMUEL ALLEN, JR.,

who came with his father to this town, in 1794, was born in Deerfield, Mass., December 19, 1760. He served 3 months in the Revolutionary war. In 1792 he was married at Plymouth, Mass., to Miss Phebe Toby, who was a descendant of one of the original pilgrims; and resided in Ashfield, in the same State, for 2 years prior to his coming to this town. His eldest son, Samuel, who is still living in this place, was born in Ashfield, in 1794. He had 6 other children, of whom 4 still survive. He continued to reside in this town until his death; and was much respected for his integrity and moral worth. Mr. Allen was a brother of Lamberton Allen, one of the first settlers of Grand-Isle. He died October 20, 1853, aged 88 years.

GRINDAL REYNOLDS,

who came to this town in 1788, was born in Rhode Island in 1763, and after a period of honorable service in the Revolutionary war, came to Putney, where he lived for some time. In 1790, he married Dorcas Landon, of South Hero, who died in 1811. He was captain in the militia for several years; and held many responsible official positions in town. He died November 29, 1843, aged, 79 years. Captain Reynolds was possessed of more than average ability, and exhibited through life the characteristics of great energy, courage and industry. He was particularly remarkable for his scrupulous integrity; and was esteemed very highly by all who knew him.

DANIEL SAMPSON

was born in Norwich, Ct., in 1766. He left that place in 1786, and came as far as Bennington, where he taught one term of school, and reached Grand-Isle in 1787. His brothers, William and Joseph Sampson, came soon afterwards, and resided here until their deaths.—Mr. Sampson married Anna, sister of James Griswold, of this town. He opened a tavern here in 1800, which he kept until his death, in 1824. The house became much noted for its abundance of "good cheer," and was liberally patronized. He was also captain in the militia for a period of several years, and held several public positions in town.

JAMES SAVAGE,

who was the principal surveyor for the original proprietors, resided in this town for several years, and owned considerable land here. He received "Savage" Island (so called in his honor,) and some smaller islands, from the proprietors, as a reward for his surveying services. I have been unable to learn the time of his final departure from this place, or any material facts concerning his history. He married a daughter of Ezra Dean, Sen., of this town; and one of his daughters (Rhoda) married Hon. C. P. Van Ness. Mr. Savage was represented as a man of extensive acquirements, and possessing an enlarged capacity for both public and private business affairs.

ELIJAH HYDE

was born in Norwich, Ct., Jan. 26, 1755, and came to Grand-Isle in 1791. In 1785 he married Betsey Edgerton, of New-London, Ct., by whom he had 8 children, of whom one is still living. Previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he resided in Bennington, and participated in the engagement fought at that place in 1777. He married Rebecca Starks, of this town, for his second wife, by whom he had 8 children, all of whom are yet living. He was a man of great energy and capacity, and was highly esteemed by the community at large. He died Dec. 12, 1820.

JAMES GRISWOLD,

a prominent citizen of this town, was born in Franklin, Ct., April 14, 1779, and came to Grand-Isle in 1801. In 1806 he married Lois, eldest daughter of Elijah Hyde, Esq. He became a member of the Methodist Society in 1816, and was soon after made a class-leader —and subsequently one of the stewards of the church, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 23, 1857. Mr. Griswold was principally engaged, during his long and active life, in agricultural pursuits; but often pursued his trades, of carpenter and mason, and was one of the builders of the town

house, in 1832. He was an exemplary citizen, and did his full share toward developing and advancing the interests of the town.

JAMES TOBIAS, SEN.

was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1759, and was the son of Jacob Tobias, one of the leading members of the Society of Friends at "Nine Partners," (Poughkeepsie). Soon after attaining his majority, he removed to New-Haven, Vt.; and, after a few years sojourn in that town, came to Grand-Isle in 1791. He married Miss. Mary Bloodgood, of Dutchess Co., by whom he had 10 children, of whom only one survives—Solon Tobias, Esq., of this town. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and bore a conspicuous part in the establishment of their society in this place. He died April 15, 1810.

WILLIAM HODGKINS

was born near Cape Ann, Mass., in 1760—lost both parents in infancy, and was adopted into a good family. He enlisted in the army at the age of 16, and served through the Revolutionary war. Soon after the close of the war, he went to Hooksett, N. H., where he married Ruth Brown of that place, and came from thence to Grand-Isle in 1796. He was a man of courage and enterprise; and served in the battle of Plattsburgh, 1814. He died Jan. 23, 1842, aged, 84 years.

SETH GRIFFITH,

who was a very prominent and active member of the Society of Friends, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 4, 1772. He came to Grand-Isle with his father, Jonathan Griffith, when twelve years of age. His early years were devoted to farming pursuits, and in teaching a school which was directly sustained by the patronage of the Friends. In 1801 he was married to Joanna, daughter of Daniel Hoag, sen., by whom he had 15 children. He soon became an influential citizen of the town, and occupied a commanding position in the ranks of the society to which he belonged

During the exciting controversy which distracted and ultimately divided the Friends, Mr. Griffith was a warm adherent of Elias Hicks; and there are still extant, many letters and essays written by him at that period which are very able and logical expositions of his side of the case. He possessed a comprehensive and energetic mind, and considerable scholastic attainments. His whole career betokened an untiring zeal in behalf of every principle and object which he deemed were best calculated to promote the vital concerns of society. He was the uncompromising foe of all forms of bigotry, superstition and oppression; and his religious and political sentiments were alike characterized by marked liberality and boldness. He died April 4, 1835.

WYMAN CHAMBERLAIN

was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1771, and was the son of Wm. Chamberlain, a soldier of the Revolution, who was killed at the battle of Stillwater, Aug. 23, 1777. He was apprenticed to a tanner at an early age; but soon after obtained his discharge, in order to accompany his mother on her northern journey—she having re-married, her second husband being Lamberton Allen, one of our first settlers.—Mr. Chamberlain was twice married—his first wife having been Eunice, daughter of Jonathan Griffith, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Wesson Macomber, Sen. Mr. Chamberlain was a man of sound judgment and undoubted integrity. He was a leading member of the Society of Friends, and exercised a marked influence upon the general concerns of the community. He died Dec. 31, 1838.

DR. JACOB ROEBECK*

was born near the city of Lubeck, Prussia, about the year 1740, and was of Swedish descent.—He came to America prior to the Revolution, and landed first at Quebec, where he enlisted as a sergeant in the British army by mistake—supposing that he had enlisted as a surgeon, as he did not understand the English language. He, however, soon deserted and went to Connecticut. He afterwards came to this State, and volunteered his professional services in the battle of Bennington. He was made surgeon of the State troops, March 20, 1778. About 1784 he moved to Shelburn, and after practicing his profession in that place until 1792, he removed to Grand-Isle, where he at once secured a large practice.

Dr. Roebeck was said to have been a man of fine personal appearance, and possessed of great muscular power and activity. He was an accomplished horseman, swordsman and gunner; and bore the reputation for great skill and judgment as a physician. He died in this town in April, 1809. Rev. Asa Lyon preached the funeral sermon from Luke iv. chapter, and part of the 23d verse: "Physician, heal thyself." Dr. Theodore Beardsley composed an eulogy, and had it published in a Burlington paper, commencing, as follows:

* This sketch is condensed from a biography of Dr. Roebeck, written by Dr. Melvin Barnes, and which was published in 1852.

"Apollo mourns—the muses melt in tears;
The *Prince* of Physic falls to death a prey;
And art thou, *Rubeck*, call'd to higher spheres,
To shine resplendent in eternal day?"

EARL KINSLEY.

Earl Kinsley, who deserves more than a casual notice in this place, on account of his eccentricities and singular habits, which made him widely known throughout this county, was born in Cambridge, Vt, in 1802. He came to Grand-Isle to reside in 1839, having previously lived in North Hero. He set up in the business of harness making and saddlery, but never applied himself strictly to the duties of these vocations. He was literally "a Jack of all trades;" having, during the period he resided here, labored as a tanner and currier, carpenter and joiner, shoemaker, pump-repairer, clock-repairer, umbrella, trunk and valise-repairer, a mender of domestic utensils of every description, paper-hanger, upholsterer, sign-painter, scrap-book-maker, and as a nurse of the sick. He devoted a great deal of time to the collection of old books and newspapers, which contained anything of a curious nature; had a great passion for the marvellous and the mysterious, and possessed an inexhaustable fund of anecdotes, humorous stories, and general information relating to most subjects.

Mr. Kinsley was, for many years, assistant postmaster, and volunteered to serve the people as "postman," by carrying their mail matter direct to their houses. He thus served a large number of families in that capacity; and was known to spend the greater part of our "mail days," for successive years, in this service, traveling generally on foot, and not asking or expecting any reward for his trouble. He was a frequent visitor at nearly every dwelling in town, and was generally welcome, on account of his usually having a large stock of local news or gossip—for which most people seem to entertain a decided relish.

Mr. Kinsley was also a constant attendant upon church services, and particularly at funerals, camp-meetings, and prayer-meetings.—Though he was not in his later years connected with any church by membership, he held the position of librarian for many years in the sabbath schools of the Methodist and Congregational societies. He was also a constant patron of lectures, concerts, circuses and menageries, and rarely missed being present at all such entertainments, when held in this vicinity. He was possessed of considerable natural ability, and was endowed with a retentive memory, and generous impulses. Though he had strong prejudices, he was honest and liberal in his sentiments. He possesed considerable musicial talent, and for a long period, served as a drummer to various militia companies. He did not possess the faculty of acquiring property, and never desired much of the goods of this world. Mr. Kinsley died June 29, 1867, much regretted by the people with whom he had been so long intimately associated.

DR. MELVIN BARNES

was born in South Hero, March 9, 1794, and was the son of Dr. M. Barnes, Sen.; for many years a noted physician of that town. He enjoyed but few advantages for obtaining an education, and was mainly self-educated. He studied medicine with his father, and after obtaining his degree, entered at once upon the practice of his profession in this town, which was in 1814. He soon acquired a large practice which extended through all of the towns composing the county; and his labors were often of the most arduous description. He enjoyed a high reputation for his skill in the healing art, and thereby succeeded in amassing a large property. He continued to practice his profession until about 1845, when increasing bodily infirmity, superinduced by his severe physical labors, and symptons of the failure of his mental powers, obliged him to seek retirement and repose.

Dr. Barnes married Maria H., daughter of Hon. Jedediah Hyde, jr., and sister of Col. A. W. Hyde, of Burlington, who was a woman of strong mind, and had inherited many of her father's talents. She died January 16, 1858, aged 64 years.* Dr. Barnes was a life-long member of the Democratic party, and was frequently the candidate of that party for office.—He represented the town in the Legislature in 1825, '26; was one of the assistant-judges of the county court, in 1828–'29; a delegate to the State Constitutional Conventions, in 1828 and '43; a county senator in 1836; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the same office in 1838.

* Dr. Barnes wrote and caused the following lines to be engraved on his wife's tomb-stone:

"Reputed kind, Learned and Social,
Yes; more than kind—of mortal mould.
The Husband uttered childish cries;
Infirm; by nature, more controlled
By now. Hence—present, future sighs
As lone, and sick, and helpless—lies."

On his own tomb-stone is the following inscription, probably dictated by himself: "God, to be God, must know all; and knowing (St. Paul says), did predestinate."

He was very eccentric in his character and habits—of excitable temperament—though he was in many respects a congenial companion. He was a great reader and thinker; but was not often very clear and logical in the expression of his ideas. This fact was doubtless owing to the gradual failure of his mind, induced by severe physical infirmity. He devoted the late years of his life to literary and scientific pursuits; but none of his compositions were of especial value. He wrote several pamphlets, three or four of which were published. One was a short biographical sketch of Col. Ebenezer Allen, and another was an essay on animal magnetism. He also published several poetical effusions of little merit, and lacking nearly all the essentials of good poetry. He died Dec. 8, 1860.

JAMES BROWN

was born in Hooksett, N. H., March 12, 1768. He received a fair education, and was bred as a farmer. He came to Grand-Isle in 1795, and purchased the farm upon which his son William Brown, Esq., now resides. He married Mary McCurdy, of Hooksett; and after her decease, which occurred in Oct., 1803, married Experience Stevens, who died March 19, 1849, aged 77 years.

Mr. Brown was the first town-clerk of Grand-Isle after it became organized as a separate town; which office he held 34 years. He also filled various other positions of responsibility and trust in town, and was a member of the Legislature from 1818 to 1822, inclusive. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in 1822.

Mr. Brown was a man of good mind, and was intelligent and efficient in all the relations of life. He was conspicuous for his strict probity, and was eminently fitted for all of those responsible and trying emergencies which are incident to pioneer life. He was ever prepared to assist in promoting the interests of the community, by whom he was held in high and just esteem. He was one of the few of our early inhabitants who was qualified, by talent and education, to contribute more than his allotted share towards the material growth and prosperity of the town. He died May 22, 1840.

HON. JEDEDIAH HYDE.

Hon. Jedediah Hyde was born in Norwich, Ct., in November, 1760, and was, if family tradition be reliable, a lineal descendant, in the third generation, of one of the celebrated family of Hydes in England, who attained the height of their greatest prosperity in the reign of Queen Anne. He was the son of Capt. Jedediah Hyde, who distinguished himself, in both the army and navy, in the Revolutionary war; and who died at Hydepark, May 29, 1822, at the age of 85.

Sometime in the month of May, 1775, young Hyde, who was attending a school in Norwich, inflamed by patriotic ardor, enlisted in a company of grenadiers, commanded by William Coit, which fought at the battle of Bunker Hill; after which he was ordered as clerk to a man who kept sutler's stores. In the next campaign of 1776, he enlisted in his father's company for one year—which company was attached to Col. Samuel Willis's regiment of Connecticut volunteers. After reaching New-York, young Hyde was ordered as clerk to Capt. Rufus Putnam, of the engineer's department.

In the early part of the year 1777 he again enlisted as a private in his father's company, attached to Col. Durkie's 4th Ct. regiment, and was soon after appointed quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, which position he held for 16 months. He was present in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777; and in the division of the spoils of the enemy, received a surveyor's compass, theodolite, ect., which instruments he afterwards employed in making surveys. He commanded a platoon at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. His regiment was shortly afterwards ordered to Fort Mifflin, which work they defended for several weeks, until obliged to retreat and take up their winter quarters at Valley Forge, where the whole army suffered much for the want of provisions and clothing. In 1778 Mr. Hyde was promoted quartermaster of the regiment, and was in the detachment under Gen. Lee, at the battle of Monmouth. In this engagement, while assisting in lifting an amunition wagon out of a quagmire where it was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, Mr. Hyde received injuries, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He, however, continued to perform the duties of quartermaster until 1779, when he was appointed conductor of military stores to the First Connecticut Brigade, which position he held until Nov. 1, 1780; at which time, his health had become so much impaired by excessive fatigue and exposure, that he was relieved from duty by command of Gen. Knox, upon recommendation of the brigade surgeons.

After his return home Mr. Hyde visited the sea-shore at Norwich and New London, to recruit his health. He sojourned at these places for a period of several months; but receiving no material benefit, he concluded to take

a cruise in a privateer, and was offered a birth—which he accepted—by Capt. Jonathan Buddington, commander of the brig *Favorite*, of 14 guns. The brig sailed from New London Aug. 14, 1781, for a cruise of two months—captured several valuable prizes, which were afterwards re-taken by the enemy—and, on Aug. 29th the brig was taken by the british frigate *Media*, after a chase of several hours. Four days after their capture, Mr. Hyde and his 30 fellow-prisoners were transferred to the British frigate *Iris;* and both vessels were, a few days subsequent to these events, driven into the Chesapeake Bay by a storm, and at once fell into the hands of the French fleet. On October 22d they were landed at little York; and Mr. Hyde expressed himself glad to be rid of both the French and English, as they had received ill treatment from both, by whom they were plundered of their money and clothing. The released prisoners at once reported themselves to Capt. William Colfax,* of the Life-Guards, (who was formerly a sergeant in Capt. Hyde, Sen.'s company,) who gave them a permit to proceed home. [In this connection it may be stated, that Mr. Hyde is reputably known as the person who shaved Major Andre, on the morning of that unfortunate officer's execution.]

After the close of the war Mr. Hyde taught schools in Williamstown, Mass., and Pawlet, Vt., during the winters from 1783 to '87; and also spent some time in Albany and Bennington. In company with his father he came to Grand-Isle in 1783, where he made a temporary stay, and assisted in making a survey of the island, and also in building a house on land purchased by his father from one or more of the proprietors. During the summers from 1786 to '88, he surveyed several towns in the county of Lamoille. He wrote the charter of the town of Hydepark (thus named in compliment to Capt. Hyde, Sen.), with red ink, in German text. He came to Grand-Isle to reside permanently, in 1790.—On coming here Mr. Hyde continued to pursue his profession of surveyor, though actively engaged in other pursuits,—was appointed county clerk in 1806, and held that position until 1824. In 1814 he received the appointment of assessor of internal revenue, and held the office until 1821. He was also justice of the peace for several years in succession, and held many other town offices, which he filled to general acceptance. He was chosen a representative to the legislature in 1824, and while attending upon the duties of that position at Montpelier he was prostrated by sickness. He, however, recovered sufficiently to enable him to make an effort to return home; but only succeeded in proceeding as far on his journey as Burlington, where he expired on Nov. 21st of that year, in the 65th year of his age. He left a wife and 10 children.* His widow died in March, 1842, aged 76 years.

The character of Mr. Hyde was that of a man of strong sense and exhaustless energy of purpose. He possessed excellent attainments, and was somewhat noted for his extensive acquaintance with politics and literature. He was endowed with superior qalifications for any kind of clerical duty, and was particularly remarkable for his chirographical skill.

In his manners he was social and affable, and his conversational powers were of a very high order. He possessed, in a considerable degree, the faculty of securing the personal attachment of his fellow-men, and exercised the influence thus gained with great prudence and discrimination.

HON. SAMUEL ADAMS

was born in Pawlet, Dec. 10, 1792, and was the eldest son of Joseph Adams, who removed to this town in 1793. He received a common school education, and was early bred to the vocation of a farmer. He became identified in early life with the political-and civil concerns of both his town and county; was prominent as a politician for a score of years, and exercised a wide and commanding influence in our public affairs. Mr. Adams was a man of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, and possessed great business tact.—Had he received the advantages of a liberal education, he would have been one of the foremost of our public men in the State. Notwithstanding the defects of education, he was able to establish an enviable reputation for his talent and capacity for public affairs; and neither his ability nor competency for the proper discharge of the duties of the various

* Grandfather of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now (1869) Vice-President of the United States.

* But three of them still survive, viz. Alexander F. (born in 1784) and John Hyde, both residents of this town, and Mrs. Charles Russell, of Burlington.



Yours
Samuel Adams

official stations which he successively occupied, was ever called in question, by even the most bitter of his detractors. In politics he was a Federalist, and thereafter a Whig; and on the advent of the Republican party, he became an active and influential member of that organization.

In 1827 he was elected a representative from this town to the legislature, and received the same honor the four succeeding years. He was again elected to the same office from 1834 to '38, inclusive—and also in '45. He was chosen to the State senate in 1839, '40, and was one of the judges of the county court in 1823, and from 1830 to '37—and again in 1843. In 1845 and '46 he was one of the commissioners appointed to appraise land-damages on the line of the Vermont Central Rail Road, then in process of construction. He was also a presidential elector from this district, in 1852. For a period of more than 30 years, he was almost constantly connected with the affairs of this town, in some official capacity. His services were frequently brought into requisition in the settlement of large estates; and in this capacity he gained a reputation for great discernment and sound judgment. By close habits of industry and judicious economy he was enabled to amass a large property. Mr. Adams was not possessed of much talent, either as a writer or public speaker; but he was a clear reasoner, and was endowed with the faculty of expressing his views in conversation forcibly and logically.

The character of Mr. Adams has been reviewed diversely, according to the sentiments of esteem or of prejudice which have biased the judgment of his critics. He was evidently a man of strong will, and entered into public and personal contests with all the energy and zeal he could command—and often regardless of results. But aside from his unyielding tenacity of purpose in the pursuit of ends, he nevertheless possessed traits of character which largely commended him to the confidence and esteem of the community. He had, in an eminent degree, the faculty of gaining, alike personally and politically, the attachment of the people; and he was ever true to the principles and just objects of the party with which he affiliated.

During the later years of his life he almost wholly retired from the public arena, and kept himself aloof from the strifes and contests of party politics. He became a member of the Congregational society in this town, and thereafter exhibited a marked interest in all religious matters. He died January 11, 1868, leaving a widow and three daughters.

NO MORE "A FLAUNTING LIE."

BY MYRON R. HURLBUT.

A native of Grand-Isle, now residing in New York.

Forever hail our starry flag!
That bears a purer sky,—
Call it no more a traitor's rag,
"A dark and flaunting lie."

Unfurl it to the breeze and gale,
That sweeps its wide domain;
For there are none who dare assail,
Nor menace it again.

Let toiling millions rise to share
The blessings of its price:
And may they never seek to bear
The flag of strange device.

And now beneath its starry folds,
Sweet peace triumphant reigns,—
For it no more in bondage holds
A nation born in chains.

It shields no more the gory deck
Of pirates on the sea;
It binds no more the captive's neck,—
But tells him he is free.

Where're shall wave its flaming sheet,
Let wars with brothers cease;
Let conquerors and conquered meet,
In bonds of endless peace.

Let not its trust to those be given
Who'd pluck from it a star,—
While all the hues we see in heaven,
Are so resplendent there.

Forever hail our starry flag!
That bears a purer sky;
Call it no more a traitor's rag,—
"A dark and flaunting lie."

IRELAND—INVOCATION TO AMERICA.

BY MYRON R. HURLBUT.

O land, whose wrongs provoke the sword,
Must now her voice no more be heard
In lands beyond the sea?
Wilt thou now turn a deafening ear
To all that makes each life so dear—
The voice of liberty?

Wilt thou, O mighty, great and strong,
Refuse to help revenge the wrong
Of all our suffering pains?
Wilt thou not come now in thy might,
To strike for justice and for right,
And break each binding chain?

When thou wast struggling to be free,
We heard thy voice and followed thee
To fields of blood and strife;
And with a hope that faintly shone,
We bore thy flag as if our own,
And battled for thy life.

And now in this the darkest hour
We ask thy aid, thy mighty power,
To stay the tyrant's hand,—
O wilt thou on us sweetly smile,
And spread thy glory through this Isle,
As in thy own fair land.

HON. JOEL ALLEN.

BY D. WEBSTER DIXON.

Hon. Joel Allen was born in Ashfield, Mass., May 9, 1788. He was the youngest of the 8 children of Enoch and Mercy Allen,—the names of whom, given in the order of their ages, were Enoch, Abishai, Heman, Aretas, Obed, Mercy, Eunice, and Joel. All of this family are now known to be deceased, with the exception of Mercy (Goodwin), who is supposed to be living in Kansas, at the age of 85 years. The genealogy of this branch of the Allen family is clearly traceable to the Cromwellian epoch. An ancient Bible, now in possession of Judge Allen's family, contains, in substance, the following: "At the enthronement of Charles the second, king of England, a man by the name of Allen,* an officer of Oliver Cromwell, fled from the wrath of His Majesty, and settled in Connecticut, where he raised a family of 10 children." From his second son, Edward, was born Samuel, who was the father of Caleb, Samuel, Eunice, Lamberton, and Enoch.

Enoch, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, died at Ashfield, July 8, 1789, at the age of 45 years, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. They remained on their farm in that place until March, 1795, when they removed to Grand-Isle, leaving the third son, Heman, behind, but were joined by him 2 years afterwards. Their uncle Lamberton had been established at Grand-Isle for many years; and it was probably in deference to his solicitations, that they were induced to abandon the comforts of an old settlement for the discomforts of a new one. Joel was at this time 7 years old. His early years were spent in laborious service on the farm, and he ultimately made agriculture the chief occupation of his life, though he possessed considerable mechanical genius, and occasionally employed himself—when necessity or convenience demanded—as a carpenter or shoemaker, and in other mechanical trades. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages, and his scholastic attainments did not extend beyond the simple rudiments of knowledge. By a close and judicious reading of whatever good books were available, he was enabled, in no slight degree, to repair the defects of his early education, and to store his mind with valuable information relating to most subjects of material importance: thus qualifying himself for the active and practical duties of after-life.

Arriving at manhood, he purchased the farm in Grand-Isle, where Mr. Wm. Chamberlin now resides, and, Jan. 8, 1812, was united in marriage with Lura, daughter of Reuben and Celinda, Clapp, who became residents of Grand-Isle in 1788, and had a family of 12 children. In September, 1814, he was one of the 11 volunteers from Grand-Isle who participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. In March, 1824, Judge Allen removed to North Hero, and purchased the farm a short distance south from the court-house, where he spent the residue of his life, and which is still occupied by his widow (now in her 78th year), and their son, Judge H. W. Allen. He devoted himself assiduously to the improvement and cultivation of his estate; and by his great industry and prudence—which was noticeably manifested by him through his long and useful life—he accumulated a considerable competence. His dwelling was ever the abode of the most kindly and generous hospitality, which has been worthily maintained by nearly every member of the Allen family of whom we have any knowledge. Soon after taking up his residence in North Hero, he opened his house to the public to the extent of its accomodations, but only during the sessions of the courts; and from that time to the present it has continued to be a favorite place of sojourn on such occasions, for judges, lawyers, and others having business at court. He enjoyed an extensive aquaintance with the public men of his day, and, more particularly, with the judges and attorneys who frequented our courts during half a century, and by whom he was regarded with the highest esteem.

The public career of Judge Allen is worthy of an extended review, but a brief sketch must suffice. His taste and capacity for civil employment, was developed early in life, and his undoubted capabilities soon became so well known and appreciated, as to bring him prominently into notice. While a resident of Grand-Isle, he filled several town offices

*The Christian name of this Cromwellian soldier has been lost, but Prof. George Allen supposes it to have been John,—that being the name borne by his eldest son. It was quite generally the custom in early times for parents to bestow their own names upon their first-born.

to general acceptance; and represented that town in the legislature, the year preceding his removal to North Hero. He was one of the judges of our county court, from 1818 to 1823. In 1825 he was appointed clerk of the courts, and held that position until 1847. He was judge of probate from 1828 to 1843 inclusive. He was a member of the council of censors, in 1827; represented the town of North-Hero in the legislature during several years; and served in many of the town offices, from time to time,—having been town-clerk from 1828 to 1845. In 1837 he was elected to the State senate, and was re-elected the following year. He was also county treasurer, and county commissioner, for many years in succession.

I am unable to speak, from personal knowledge, of the manner in which Judge Allen discharged his varied and responsible official duties. The public records and the unsolicited testimony of his contemporaries, convey the assurance, that his opinions and conclusions, in reference to all matters of practical interest and importance, were characterized by great clearness of discrimination, aud solidity of judgment. In his judicial service, he displayed a substantial knowledge of the rules and principles pertaining thereto; and, in all other important positions held by him, his ability and fidelity were alike conspicuous, and justly won him the unqualified approval of the people of his town and county.

Judge Allen was clearly one of the representative men of his day and generation. In person he was lofty in stature, stoutly built, and possessed uncommon physical strength and endurance. He was distinguished by an unpretending plainness in manner, dress and conversation; was eminently frank and courteous in his public and personal intercourse; and endowed with great moral and personal courage. In politics he was a whig, until the organization of the Republican party, to which he transferred his allegiance, and maintained an abiding interest in its principles and progress, to the end of his life. Though not connected with any religious society by membership, he was a constant attendant upon church services, and gave a liberal support to the various Christian enterprises of his town. On one Sabbath in March, 1868, he attended religious services in the town hall, and, the room being damp and but insufficiently warmed, he contracted a violent cold, which terminated in lung-fever,—his first attack from disease for over 40 years. After a severe illness of 5 weeks, which he bore with patience and fortitude, he expired on the 17th of April following, having reached the age of nearly four-score years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY ADAMS.

BY JOSIAH H. ADAMS.

Henry Adams, the third son of Joseph and Abiah (Edgerton) Adams, was born in the town of Grand-Isle. His early school-days were passed at the district school in the vicinity of his home, and under the tuition of the learned pastor, the Rev. Asa Lyon, of Grand-Isle. Having pursued the usual preparatory course under the direction of this accomplished scholar, he entered the University of Vermont in the summer of 1817, where he remained 2 years, and then withdrew and entered Dartmouth College, where, 2 years later, he graduated with honor. He soon after commenced the study of the law, and removing to Milledgeville, Ga., became the successful principal of an academy at that place, where he resided until 1823, when he returned to St. Albans, Vt., and resumed his legal studies in the office of Hon. Asa Aldis, and was admitted to the bar in November 1824. He soon entered upon the practice of his profession with decided success. Soon after his admission he assumed the editorial charge of the "American Repertory," a paper published at St. Albans by Col. Jeduthan Spooner, but soon relinquished editorial life for the more pressing duties of an already increasing practice.

In June, 1826, he formed a copartnership with Benj. H. Smalley, Esq., under the title of "Smalley and Adams," who entered upon an unusually successful business career. They became widely known in Vermont for legal skill and professional distinction. The Reports of the Supreme Court of Vt., from 1827 to 1848, fully attest the estimation in which their legal services were held, their names appearing as counsel in quite as many cases, during this period as that of any other firm. It is sufficient to say of their legal attainments, that they held a position at the Vermont Bar which numbered among its advocates, Swift, Aldis, Brown and Beardsley; among its jurists, Phelps, Collamer, Redfield, Prentiss and Royce, inferior to none. In 1847 ill health compelled Mr. Adams to relinquish his profession, and he became a resident of

Swanton, where again, in 1850, he resumed the practice of the law, but his failing health again compelled him to abandon it, which he did in 1853, when he removed to Alburgh, where he lived until a severe illness carried him from home, to die among strangers, which event occurred at Brattleboro, Feb. 3, 1854. Mr. Adams ever took a deep interest in the political affairs of the State and country, and, soon after the accession to power of Gen. Jackson, he warmly espoused the cause of the Democratic party, at that time a small minority of the people of Vermont. He was a warm friend and an ardent admirer of Gov. C. P. Van Ness, and in the spirited senatorial contest of 1827 earnestly pressed the claims of that distinguished statesman for a seat in the council-chamber of the nation, and it was ever a source of much regret to him, that the State lost the services of Gov. Van Ness in that great arena, but the overwhelming preponderance of the Whig party, in Vermont, from its organization to its final disruption, prevented many of the leading minds of the Democratic party of this State from attaining that political prominence in the State and nation which their abilities would have secured to them, had their lines fallen in parts of the country more friendly to the political tenets of Jefferson and Jackson.

In 1833 and '34, Mr. Adams was elected State's Attorney, for Franklin County, receiving the support of the Democratic party;—also in 1852, he likewise received its support for representative in Congress from the third district of Vermont,—A. J. Rowell being the Free-soil candidate, and Alvah Sabin, the Whig,—the latter being chosen on the second trial by a plurality vote. Removing to Alburgh, soon after the close of this canvass, he retired from further participation in political affairs. In manners, Mr. Adams was ever the polite and polished gentleman, none exceeding him in the courtesy and affability of his demeanor towards all with whom he came in contact. Of him it is not, perhaps, too much to say, as has been already said by another, that "as a lawyer he stood high, and as a scholar, was learned in the classics, and well-read in belles-lettres; he had a profound respect for religion, and was a firm believer in its cardinal doctrines."

REMINISCENCES OF DR. JACOB ROEBECK.

BY H. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Alburgh Springs, Dec. 22, 1868.

D. Webster Dixon, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Some time since I received a letter from you, requesting me to furnish you with such facts as were within my knowledge, of one Dr. Jacob Roebeck, who died in Grand-Isle in the month of April, 1809. Though but a small boy, I attended his funeral; and of the sermon by the Rev. Asa Lyon, I only remember the text: "Physician, heal thyself," and a single quotation from Shakspeare: "O that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains!" Those who have listened longest to the preaching of Rev. Asa Lyon, know best how rarely he used the words of another, or quoted from any book, save only from the "Book of Books."

If I speak of Dr. Roebeck as he appeared to me in the days of my boyhood, I must "nothing extenuate." If of the little he saw fit to say of his own history, in my hearing, it will be as true as is my memory—if of what older and wiser men, who knew him in his younger and better days, said of him—that, too, will be only what memory can supply. Nearly or quite 60 years, with all their stupendous vicissitudes, have passed, since the "old German doctor" has slumbered in his "nameless grave, without a stone." Of the many who almost daily met him, as he journeyed with "staff and scrip" over the bad roads, half-cleared fields, or through the woods of Grand-Isle and South Hero—to whom he was a living and walking reality, and looked upon as one "wise almost above what is written"—how few, how very few remain.

From my earliest recollection, I knew Dr. Roebeck as well as a boy might know a man of his years, up to the time of his death. He was probably then between 50 or 60 years of age. He was often at my father's house. Sometimes he called there professionally; sometimes to get a meal or a night's lodging; and sometimes, if in haying and harvest time, with the sure hope of a *big drink of rum.* Those were days of hospitality. The "latch-string was always out," and if a neighbor called—more particularly a doctor—the bottle was sure to be produced, unless it was unfortunately empty; and in that dilemma there was no limit to "pitchers of cider." I have seen my father—when the doctor came to his house professionally, and was too much intoxicated to be of service—throw him on a bed and hold him there until he was fast

asleep, and say that "as soon as he was sober enough, he would make a prescription worth something;" "for," said my father, "he is the greatest doctor in these parts."

I have wandered with the doctor over the fields and through the woods to gather roots and herbs, of which he collected large quantities, probably, for the reason that he could not spare the money to buy medicine of the apothecaries. While making these excursions, how carefully I treasured in my young brain his wise sayings, that Indian hemp was good for dropsy; spignet root for internal bruises; the bark of red willow a sure remedy for fever and ague; burdock root with black cherry and white ash-bark, steeped in cider, the very best remedy for spring jaundice; and many other observations too numerous for me to particularize in this place. To my question: "Doctor, if I am ever as learned and wise as you are, must I drink so much rum?"—how grave he looked. how long he paused, then said: "No, no, my poy, don't drink rum; rum ish pad for poys. but very goot for old doctors." "Do all doctors drink rum?" I asked. "Not the doctors in the colleges in Shermany: they drink wine and peer, but all the doctors in Burgoyne's army did,—all the doctors in this country, they *do* drink rum if they can't get prandy." "Why," said he, "how could I have gone through those long marches with Burgoyne; how could I have gone with Baum through the hard fights at Hubbardton and Bennington, taking care of the wounded and dying, without rum in my canteen?"

Dr. Jacob Roebeck was—as memory paints him—a short. stout-made man, large head, broad shoulders, short neck, and short lower limbs florid complexion, and blue eyes; extremely garrulous when under the influence of liquor. and sometimes a little vulgar: when sober, he was sad-looking and taciturn.

Partly from what I have heard him say to my father, and others, and partly from what has been related to me by Dr. John Pomeroy and Dr. Truman Powell, late of Burlington, Dr. Davidson, late of Plattsburgh, and Dr. Melvin Barnes, Sen., and Dr. Melvin Barnes, Jr., late of Grand-Isle and South Hero—who all knew him well—I gathered the following facts, which are, probably, mainly true: He was born of respectable parents in some part of Germany; was well educated, and graduated as a doctor of medicine at some Prussian University. Being young, ardent, and ambitious of distinction, he attempted to obtain an appointment in the army; and finally offered himself as a volunteer with the troops hired by the Prince of Hesse Cassel to George the Third, to help subdue the rebellious American Colonies. He could obtain no position above that of hospital steward, but had the promise of promotion.—He was probably very soon promoted. That he officiated as a surgeon at, and subsequent to, the battle of Bennington is certain; for I have heard no less than three of the Hesse Cassel men speak of him as a surgeon, whose skill they extolled. Two of these men settled, married, and finally died on Caldwell's Manor, Canada—Adam Taring and —— Row, grandfather of the present Capt. George Row, of Clarenceville.

The third of these men will be remembered by some of the older citizens of Grand-Isle and South Hero, as the jolly old Dutchman, Mike Castle, (Michael Kesler.) Michael often labored for my father. Dr. Roebeck meeting him there one day, ordered him to bare his chest and shew his scars, and relate the circumstances of his wounds. "I had crawled to a stump," said he, "both bones of my leg being broken by a musket ball," (baring his leg and showing the scars.) "The battle was over, and none remained on the field but the dead and wounded, when a gaunt, mean-looking man approached me with a gun, which he had picked up in my sight, spoke harshly to me in English. which I could not understand, then presented his gun within one foot of my breast, and I knew no more until I saw you, Doctor, dressing my wounds, and that was three weeks after the battle." "True, Michael," said the Doctor, "and now I will finish the story," (pointing to a large scar on Michael's right breast, and a larger one under the right shoulder-blade.) The whole contents of the gun must have passed quite through both lobes of the lungs. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, those wounds would prove fatal, and you would have died, Michael, but for me." "But what of the rascal who attempted to murder Michael?" asked my father. "Ah," said the Doctor," I have a story about him too.—Several weeks after, when Michael had nearly recovered. a wretch who lived four or five miles from Bennington, was in the habit of boasting that he had shot 'one dam'd Hessian.' Michael declared in the hearing of a man who had acted as Captain of Vermont Volunteers, that he could identify the man who shot him, while lying wounded by the stump, if he were to see him. 'Keep dark, Doctor,' said the Captain, 'I think I know the coward, and he is mean enough for anything. I will bring him here, (a tavern in Bennington) and if he is the man—no matter,

wait and see.' The next day, the Captain, with about a dozen men came, and Michael was asked if he saw the man among them. He immediately pointed to the meanest looking 'cuss' I ever saw. 'Take that!' exclaimed the Captain —knocking him down, then kicking him into the road—'now, you cowardly dog, if you are ever seen within five miles of Bennington again, you shall have the *beech seal* in addition.'"

Dr. Roebeck remained for a time in Vermont —went to the State of New York, I think Essex county, where he married and had a family of children; but how numerous I am unable to say. I have heard him speak of one son, whose name was Booerhave. He practiced medicine, only, for a living. I cannot state the time when he wandered into this county.

That Jacob Roebeck possessed many virtues—that he was a man of truth, and eminently skillful in his profession—was the testimony of all the early settlers in Grand-Isle and South Hero. How sad that one weakness was so prominent, as to justify the ripest scholar and most profound thinker that Grand-Isle County ever knew, to exclaim in a funeral oration: "O that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains!" As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held at the time of his death, I remember hearing the late Dr. Barnes repeat a funeral elegy* written by an eccentric, but very talented young lawyer, who was stopping in our country at the time of Roebeck's death. His name was Theodore Beardsley. Dr. Barnes declared, with characteristic emphasis, that the lines were "passing beautiful, and indicated poetic genius of a high order."

H. H. REYNOLDS.

ASA LYON.

[The portrait of the Rev. Asa Lyon, M. C., which accompanies this volume, taken from a small pencil-painting of the subject, is the only portrait or likeness, whatever, of Mr. Lyon ever taken; and we take occasion to remark here, the copy of the engraver has been well and admirably done: but upon its resemblance there is a divided opinion in the family, as well as among others who knew the reverend gentleman. One member, at least, of Mr Lyon's family, sees no likeness whatever, to his venerable grandfather, while a daughter of Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Abigail Hatch, of Grand-Isle, thinks it looks much as she remembered her grandfather when young. The following letter from Rev. Simeon Parmelee, to whom we finally left the question which had been agitated, whether we should give or suppress the only portrait that ever could be given of this great man, may not be found amiss here.—*Ed.*]

LETTER OF MR. PARMELEE.

Miss HEMENWAY:

Dear Friend,—You have sent me a very handsome picture, and I should not be willing it should be suppressed, if in any case it can answer the end of its existence. I wish it looked more as Mr. Lyon did when I first saw him. But the picture will certainly do him no injustice, for it is a noble one, and reminds us of the collars worn forty or fifty years ago. It carries evidence that the likeness has antiquity attached to it. I cannot say it is a good likeness of the man when I first saw him. But he must have been nearly or quite fifty years old when I first saw him, which was in the legislature at Middlebury, in 1806. He was then dressed in an old-fashioned blue overcoat. I was then studying in that place, and the boys had much to say about Mr. L., and of course, whenever I was in the house as a spectator his looks and remarks attracted my attention. It must have been as late as 1819, before I became *personally* acquainted with him, and I am not the best judge of his looks at the time that picture was taken. The head and shoulders, with the short neck and bold forehead and keen eye do all resemble Mr. Lyon.

I think, on the whole, I should insert the picture, unless it would be for your interest to suppress it.

Mrs. Hatch, I think, must be a better judge than any other one living.

Yours truly, S. PARMELEE.

REV. ASA LYON.

BY REV. SIMEON PARMELEE* OF WESTFORD.

It needs a man of skill, such as the writer is not, to do justice to a man of such varied, and peculiar talents, as those possessed by Mr. Lyon. He was a great man in stature and in powers of mind.

He had a dark complexion, coarse features, powerful build, more than 6 feet in height, large-boned, giant-framed, and a little stooping. The writer has no knowledge of his parentage, but has ascertained that he was born in Pomfret, Ct. He was educated at Dartmouth, graduated with honor, and eventually entered the ministry and was ordained in the town of Sunderland, Massachusetts.

* See notice of Dr. R., by Mr. Dixon, preceding.—*Ed.*

* The oldest Congregational minister in Vt.—*Ed.*

Some difficulty arose that need not be mentioned, which terminated his connection with that people, after a short season, when he came to the Island. The exact date of this removal cannot be given; but it is known Mr. Lyon formed the church in 1795, which it is supposed was his first work after his connection with that people. Not far from this time, whether before or after we cannot say, he was married to Miss Newell, of Charlotte, who, with him, settled upon a new farm, embracing a fine tract of most valuable land in North Hero.—The country, of course, was all new and land cheap, and he was too wise to undervalue or neglect such an opportunity to invest his money. He was not at that time rich, but he intended to be, and took the sure measure to accomplish it.

His land, it would seem, had some improvements; but mainly it was covered with the most excellent timber, such as would be, in the end, of great value in that place. Either there was a house made of cedar logs on the place, when he purchased, or he built one which contained two small rooms, and a lobby, which by him was used as a study. In this room not more than 7 or 8 feet square that giant man found his home. There he lived and superintended his affairs, wrote his sermons, his letters, his notes and orders, and regulated his family, with a crazy wife. After a few years, a difficulty arose that diminished his support very much, and, to prevent a second one of the kind, he declared his labors gratuitous. This occurrence took place at an early day when Methodists, Mr. Lyon informed the writer, were proclaiming against salaries, and saying that the gospel should be free. Lest he should be outdone, he proclaimed also a free gospel. And for more than 20 years of his connection with his people, he received nothing for his services, except what was an entire free-will offering. Though this must have been a sacrifice on the part of Mr. Lyon, still it was thought by good judges that it was a lasting injury to the people. It taught a generation that the gospel could be had without a sacrifice, and when it became necessary to make an effort it was a new thing, and the wheels rolled heavily, and ever since the people have paid but lightly for preaching. But it never could be said that the people of the Island were deprived of the gospel. Nor was it a shammy man-made gospel that Mr. Lyon proclaimed to them, for which they gave him nothing, but an able and faithful exhibition of gospel truth—clear as the sun in its meridian strength. Nor was he unappreciated as a man of power and an able vindicator of the truths of the gospel, by his people. His friends thought him not only a great man, but a good man.—You could offend his people in no way any quicker than to speak reproachfully of Mr. Lyon. Still they knew he had faults, and they saw them, yet he had his good traits, and his people saw them also, and loved him and judged him with charity.

He had great affliction in having to deal with a deranged mother of his children for so long a period. But he lived to see those children respectably settled in life before he was taken away. His log-house had been exchanged for one made of brick, (more capacious and commodious than his former cedar-house), in the latter of which Mr. Lyon finished his days. He died as he had lived, like a philosopher and a Christian. He had become rich in the things of the world, but he did not seem to know it. His habits were not changed, only he lived in a brick-house. But, I must not omit to say that Mr. Lyon was a man of uncommon power. His knowledge was profound, extending to all subjects. Few questions were ever introduced where he was present, that he seemed to be a stranger to. He owned the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and he had made himself familiar with all practical sciences and important history and biography. He was for some 20 years a member of the North-Western Association. We met three times in a year, and I have no remembrance of his ever being absent, or ever excusing himself for a failure of fulfilling the task assigned him by the body, and his was generally the most difficult of any one. He was lengthy, for he always seemed desirous to find the last argument in support of his subject before he left it. He was a divine, a philosopher, a reasoner and a scholar in almost every sense of the word. He was truly learned on all subjects; even a literary encyclopedia himself. He was eloquent in extemporaneous discussions. When we were young—for the writer was young when he was old—we, young ministers, were fond of getting up some discussion that would rouse the Lion and Father Wooster, of Fairfield; they were both powerful men, and, of the same school with Edwards, Hopkins and Bellamy. It was always a treat to us to hear those men of experience and giant minds, break through mysteries and dark walls and show us the light. The public seemed to learn at an early day that Mr. Lyon was a man that could be used in important places. And the Island people employed him for many years to legislate for them, and

also to sit in the place of judgment as Moses did to decide the great matters of dispute between men. Not only the Island but the State of Vermont, in a time of great controversy, selected him as one of the wisest and best able to stand as a guardian of our liberties. In 1816 and 1817, he was elected a member of Congress, aud he served out his time in honor.

All this time, when at home, he filled his place in the house of God with as much punctuality and faithfulness as though he were to be remunerated. But Mr. Lyon was human and therefore he could err, and doubtless sometimes did. But perhaps not more than the best of his enemies.

He had peculiarities, some of which I will mention: He did all his business in his own study. If any man wanted to see him, he knew where to find him. He never made calls on his neighbors, unless sent for when sick. If any one wished to see or do any business with him, he would always find him in his study. If Mr. Lyon desired to see any one on business matters he would write him a letter inviting him to his house. and one sheet of foolscap would be sufficient for eight or ten letters. He never made any excuses about his dress, or any other circumstances attending him. The first time I visited him in his study, he wore a pair of shoes on his feet, tied together by leather strings, and they had the appearance of having been in that situation for many years and worn all the time. Still he was not careful to put them off, nor did he seem to know there was any thing singular in his dress.

He was truly a great financier. It would seem impossible to the observer, that any man in his circumstances could support a family of five, and the important place of the mother filled by one completely deranged, and still so manage as to accumulate a fortune, and yet deprived of any regular income; but this was Mr. Lyon's condition, and he died rich. To accomplish this, he practiced great self-denial and abstemiousness, and exercised uncommon skill in contrivance. His enemies denominated him a miser, or a covetous hunk, or some other reproachful name. The rich envied him and reproached him, but his friends overlooked his peculiarities believing him sincere. He was rarely if ever known to give to the poor, or to any benevolent object, and he was, perhaps, unduly censured for his course. It was said he was the richest man on the Island, still he never gave any thing. But it must be remembered that Mr. Lyon was receiving no compensation for his labors as a minister; and when he was at home he sustained his part by constantly filling his place in the pulpit, and that was a donation to the public of the value of $400 or $500 per year. As an agent of the Bible Society, the writer once called on Mr. L. for a donation. He gave nothing, and his reasons were two: 1st, that that was not the most needy Society; 2d, that he was already doing more than the rest of us, in giving his services to his people. Mr. Lyon kept one horse, but no sleigh or wagon as I could ever learn. At any rate I never saw him abroad, during my long acquaintance with him, in any vehicle. He was always on horseback or on his feet. His dress was very peculiar. It would be difficult to describe it. The writer was told that he cut and made his own clothes. This might have been rumor merely. They were all composed of home-made cloth, and not the first quality, and all that I ever saw on him must have been far from being new. His coarse appearance opened the mouths of many that loved to talk, but, when he rose in the pulpit and began his expositions of the word of God, all would forget his dress. There was honesty, earnestness and ability combined, and there was always a still house. That man never imposed upon his audience with a twenty-five minutes sermon. He never preached less than forty-five or fifty minutes, and no one was tired. With all his eccentricities, Mr. Lyon was a gentleman. No one carried a more civil or mannerly tongue than he. Though he was reviled, he never retaliated. He would speak well of those that he *knew* spoke ill of him. He lamented contention anywhere, and especially in the churches. He was a decided man and one of settled principles, but not a bigot. He was a man of peace, and good men loved him for his religion. Let his memory be blest.

[It is probable he mended his garments at times, an economical habit several other very philosophical men have had. It, however, reminds pleasantly of the anecdote that when elected to Congress, he decided that he must have a new suit of clothes. One version of the story is, that one of his own sheep furnished the wool; he sheared the sheep himself, and the carding, spinning, weaving and dyeing was done in his own family; he procuring butternut-tree bark for the dyeing, and a woman who was owing him made the suit, so it did not cost him a penny. The other way it is told, is that he sheared a black sheep, and so saved dyeing the cloth; but too many testify to the old butternut-

colored Congressional suit, to cast the former version into discredit—and this suit lasted him his lifetime after.

Mr. Parmelee has told us some of the "peculiarities" of Asa Lyon, but he was one of those men whom peculiarities make not less great. When astronomers may write a treatise describing the sun without spots, lest they disparage that great shining luminary, then let men who would be true historians, or true biographists, photograph a giant character without human mould or spot. Asa Lyon was not a faultless man, but he was great enough to shoulder all his faults and stand up a head and a shoulder above nearly all men. And when we talk of Mr. Lyon in his "lobby study and homespun garments" we must remember the simplicity of the times, that his neighbors lived in log-houses, mostly, or in part, and that it was a very different thing in that day, than it would be in this. A majestic mind sits in that little lobby study—the weeds growing up between the cracks of the floor that was but loose boards—with a perfect indifference to its surroundings; you feel you could not have placed Asa Lyon where he would not have been great, and this fact attracts men. It attracted men while he lived, it has attracted men since he has been dead—he is as one who dies not. He had his enemies—enemies that grew out of exacting business relations, enemies on account of his politics, or his religious theories, or from their opposite natures, or enemies from sympathy with his calumniators or enemies. But how often do we see great talents that do not stir up envy and enemies? Different minds, however, saw him, and will see him as all great objects are seen, from different stand-points,—one forgetful that self-reliance, pride of intellect, unbendingness, are almost inevitably the consequents of greatness of brain, with sometimes even contempt for common comforts and decencies, will see tyranny, obstinacy, and penuriousness.

He was justice personified rather than mercy, there is little doubt; but if he was strict and exacting with others, was he not equally so with himself? Speaking of his unbendingness, reminds of a little trait in his character illustrative of this, told by Dr. Reynolds of Alburgh, an old pupil. Said the Doctor, "Asa Lyon when he once chose a course in anything never deviated from it even to a foot path; as an instance, if he was going to walk to a place for the first time, he selected his path, and ever after he kept it,—whether there was a snowdrift or a pool of water in the way, he never so much as stepped aside."

We know both men and women, many in all, who knew Asa Lyon, all of whom testify, at least to his intellectual greatness, and many of whom still ardently love and admire the man. There reside several in this city, who remember Mr. Lyon well—two within a stone's throw. Says one, "People would talk about father Lyon and his peculiarities, but when he arose in his pulpit, every one forgot the man, or the peculiarities in the man, with such a dignity he looked down upon his assembly, with such a commanding power of eye, voice, thought, he drew every one up to him and carried them with him. If any have imagined this peculiar man taciturn in converse, or morose in conscious superiority, his old parishoners will tell you, or any man who ever heard him preach, he was powerful to charm as to convince, and all, whether pulpit-audience, political opponent or theological controversialist to be brought over, were not more irresistibly than agreeably drawn to his conclusions. We observe Mr. Parmelee speaks of him as a rare conversationalist, of his controlled and affable deportment.

He was no saint Lyon, as the enthusiast pencil may over-paint, with "no spot nor wrinkle nor any such thing;" but he was honored in the nation and worshiped in his own pulpit. Said the late Hon. Charles Adams of Burlington, "There have been two men in the State, whose intellect towered above all others, one 'Nat.' Chipman of Tinmouth, the other Asa Lyon of Grand-Isle." There are a hundred illustrative anecdotes afloat. Here is one; when Lyon was in Congress, and the committees had some bill to frame of more than ordinary importance, they would say, "Lyon will draft it so strong nothing can break it. Let us go down to him to night; but we must buy the candles." And as an offset to the anecdote of buying the candles, here also is one:

Upon one occasion during the ministry of Mr. Lyon in Grand-Isle Co. a man was found in the lake, drowned. His habiliments were shabby, betokening extreme poverty, and it was discovered that there was no shirt under them. The question arose, whether it was

necessary to make much ceremony for the burial of one who had so evidently been, during life, the victim of adverse fortunes. It was decided to submit the matter to Mr. Lyon, whose reply was laconic and characteristic: "Appoint his funeral at two o'clock this afternoon, and let it be well attended, with the usual rites—a man is a man, *shirt or no shirt!*"

He was not a man without a heart. He had his adverse peculiarities if you may so put it, but he was "a man for a' that," a man we vastly admire for the grandeur of that intellect—a grand historical man; and while his friends and descendants may watch with an admirable jealousy every word breathed over his name, they may with pride remember, too, his name is secured to fame, and there are few who would not be proud to reckon him among their ancestors.—*Ed.*]

ISLE-LA MOTT.*

BY HON. IRA HILL.

Isle-La-Mott, an island in Lake Champlain, 6 miles in length by two in breadth, its northern extremity, 8 miles south of the line of Canada, ½ mile west of Alburgh, and 1⅛ mile east of Chazy in the State of New-York, was named, from a French officer, La-Mothe, La-Motte—now its final *e* lost—La-Mott.

As early as 1609, Samuel Champlain visited the Lake, and between the above date and 1666, a fort was built on the island, and called St. Anne. At the latter date, an expedition of an important character under De Tracy, was fitted out and proceeded from this place against the Mohawks.

The fort faced north and west at a point where good calibre could command the passage, and its settlement precedes that of any other part of the State by nearly a century. The French government and the English after them, held it with Alburgh and with North Hero, in which a block-house, nearly as far south as to include the island, and that kept an armed vessel in its view, was sustained up to nearly 1800.

The proprietors procured a survey and allotment of said town or island, to be made in 1785, and certified in January, 1786, by John Clark, surveyor. In 1788, William Blanchard, one of the original proprietors, settled on the island, and resided here till his decease. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in the year 1824, I believe. About the same time of his settlement, came also Enoch Hall, with two sons, Nathaniel and Elihu,—all now deceased. Both these sons raised large families,—sons and grandsons, who have served in various public trusts, with fidelity and satisfaction. Ebenezer Hyde, another of the original proprietors, and who was the principal actor in procuring the town organization in March, 1791, 24th day. His energy and business tact attracted the attention of his fellows, and readily they conferred on him the first office, for which they could give a legal vote, and by which he became the first selectman. Ichabod E. Fisk was, also, another one of the early settlers, with a large family of sons and daughters. He was a prominent business man, a surveyor, a teacher, &c. His descendants still reside here, and occupy places of public trust, with good acceptance. Abram Knap not only appears among the earliest settlers of the island, but his hardships and sufferings, as such, will scarcely find a parallel, having been compelled, in order to subsist a large family, to use the buds and tender leaves of the bass-wood tree, to form a mucilage for

* The island was chartered by Vermont, Oct. 27, 1779, to 99 proprietors, viz. Benj. Wait, Gideon Warren, Noah Chittenden, Ebenezer Woods, Thomas Tolman, Ithamar Hibbard, William Blanchard, Jacob Smith, Jacob Wood, Samuel Allen, Samuel Clark, Ebenezer Allen, Ethan Pier, Luther Gilmore, Cyrus Clark, Joseph Roe, Stephen Savoy, Jonas Galusha, Elijah Dewey, Jonathan Fassett, Moses Robinson, Ebenezer Wallace, jr., John Whiston, Levi Hill, Isaac Wallis, William Robinson, Joseph Griffin, Isaac Hull Wallis, Seth Wallis, James Hill, John Sawyer, Jesse Sawyer, Isaac Clark, John Fay, William Hutchins, Joseph Lawrence, Elisha Clark, 2d, Hermon Sawyer, Daniel Coy, John Ryon Blanchard Benjamin Coy, Caleb Clark, Nathan Fassett, Jedediah Bingham. Ephraim Wood, John Payne, jr., Ebenezer Woods, jr. Thomas Barney, Daniel Ormsby, Nathan Clark, jr, William Hooker, Robert Blair, Stephen Davis, Alexander Brush, Jacob Safford, Elisha Ashley, William Ashley, Solomon Allen, Elisha Clark, John Owen, Daniel Herrick, Gideon Adams, Jesse Field, Francis Herrick, William Satterlee, Benajah Leonard, Ebenezer Hyde, Samuel Herrick, Stephen Fay, Stephen Mead, Joseph Fay, Samuel Allen jr., Thomas Chittennen, Timothy Brownson, Ira Allen Samuel Robinson, Joseph Bullen, James Murdock, Solomon Safford, James Hawley, John Lee, Jesse Averill, Joseph Andrus, Abner Blanchard, Elnathan Higby, Thomas Butterfield, Azariah Rood, jr., Joseph Agaid, David Lacy, Samuel Barret, John Burgett, jr., Abraham Stevens, Charles Chapin, jr., Thomas Brainard, Ashbel Patterson, and Capt. Abel Demmick. One Abram Knapp settled on this island and lived here in 1784, and died here in 1809; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, left descendants, all of whom have removed westward.

nourishment, and from the bark fibre to make a sort of cloth for covering and wearing apparel. It is also worthy of note, that, when grain could be had by these early settlers, there were no mills for grinding, nearer than Whitehall (then Skeensboro), over 100 miles, or Chambly, 30 miles by water and 12 of land,—while the only mode of conveyance was to paddle their canoe to Whitehall, which was a trip of from 2 to 4 weeks, or to proceed in the same manner to St. Johns, and then carry their grain 12 miles by land, on their backs. Indeed, every stratagem was forced upon them, and actually employed, in order to prevent a dissolution of the partnership between soul and body.

Nathaniel Wales was the first representative, and held that trust for 3 years,—1791, '92, and '93. It is said that, in order to get to the general assembly, he "paddled his own canoe" to Burlington, a distance of over 30 miles.

Nathaniel Wales was representative, 1791, '92, '93; William Utley, 1794; 1795, none; William Goodrich, 1796, '97; Daniel Baker, 1798; 1799, none;——Baker, 1800; Truman Clark, 1801; Samuel Fisk, 1802, and named the place Vineyard; Seth Emmons, 1803, '04; John Borden, 1805—1810; William Wait, 1811, '12; Caleb Hill, 1813; Charles Carron, 1814; W. Wait, 1815; J. A. Clark, 1816, '17; Truman Clark, 1818, '19, '20.

The original forests were of various timbers and of mighty growth. Pine has been squared 80 feet in length, by 2 feet diameter, and log canoes dug out 4 feet broad. I have myself sold 12 cords of wood, free measure, with no bark on it, cut from one pine tree. I have cut one hemlock tree,—the first 20 feet cut with saw, 11 sticks of timber, 7 by 9 inches, and 4 sticks 4 by 6 inches; the next, 30 feet long, sawed 6 sticks 7 by 9 inches, and one 13 feet long saw-log;—making 63 feet long good timber. The longest timber I have ever hewn, of hemlock, is a plate in my house, 83 feet long, 8 by 10 inches. I have often measured hemlock trees, from the ground to the very top, 113 feet and 6 inches. The native timbers are white and red oak, also, cedars in great quantities, hemlock, birch, beech, elm, bass, maple, walnut, butternut, &c.

The soil is rich and remunerative, particularly in fruit, which in 1868 was of $10,000 value, and over $2,000 value of fruit trees, are already contracted for spring-setting, this season. I have apple-trees covering over 4 square rods, from one of which, last fall, 44 bushels of apples were gathered.

The inhabitants of the island are a mediocrity people; its religious opinions and devotions, of various forms, but principally Methodist Episcopal; it sustains a good select school, and two primary schools.

Our Little Lady of the Islands, loves well our national freedom, and the patriotism of its inhabitants has been manifested on more than one occasion. In 1812 a requisition was made for a sergeant and 6 men, a detachment from the militia to enter actual service,—headquarters at Swanton,—to protect the frontier from inroads of the enemy. About 20 volunteered. Those who went and served their term, were Orlin Blanchard, *Sergeant; Privates*, Ira Hill, Harry Wait, Minard Hilliard, Coonrad Denio, (Lewis) Gordon, and Amos Holcomb. The two last were mustered out again to support the Union. When menaced by Southern rebellion, its complement of men was made up of volunteers and substitutes, provided by and at the expense of the town, except on one call, when five were drafted, two of whom paid commutation and three deserted; of the deserted, one returned to the service voluntarily, and one was taken and put in service, the other chose to stay in Canada.

In 1814, the fleet of the British came up the Lake as far as this place,—ours retiring to Plattsburgh Bay. Capt. Pring, the British commander, landed on the west side of the Island, erected a battery, mounted 6 long 18-pounder guns, commanding the passage down the Lake, and claimed to exercise jurisdiction over the Island, and ordered the inhabitants to repair to his quarters with such teams and laborers, as they could furnish to assist in erecting his fort or battery, upon which they should be otherwise unmolested upon their parol of honor, to which summons some submitted, while others kept aloof.

From this point the enemy's flotilla started on the early morning of the memorable 11th of September 1814, and paid respects to Com. McDonough in Plattsburgh Bay.

I have an aversion to writing biography, but, by the urgent desire of many friends, concluded to write something of myself, aware that others have the same privilege. My father's name was Caleb Hill; my mother's maiden name was Cynthia Strong. They

raised 12 children, of whom I was the second. They brought me to Isle-La-Mott, April 7, 1803. I was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1793, and have resided in Isle-La-Mott, since 1803. In 1812, my father was captain of the company of militia of the Island, and received orders for a detachment of 7 men from his company, and hoping that volunteers would be found, rather than have a draft, requested me to volunteer for 6 months actual service, which I did, and others also, to complete the number required. That service ended, I was enrolled as a minute-man. In 1813, we were ordered to the lines, when Col. Murry came out, and burnt the barracks at Swanton. My father died Aug. 16, 1814. About the beginning of September 1814, the English flotilla appeared, landed, built their fortification, and demanded all material of war, and the submission of the inhabitants; upon which, I immediately collected all the public property, distributed to the company or minute-men, being 18 muskets, with the accoutrements and 500 rounds, fixed ammunition, officers, swords, &c., and with one assistant, conveyed them in the darkness of three nights, to Jedediah Hyde's, in Grand-Isle, where they remained safe, until the war closed, in 1815. While I was getting these articles secured, some miscreant informed the officer, Capt. Pring, of what I was doing, and a strict vigilance was constantly maintained, until Sunday, one week previous to the battle of Plattsburgh. My mother was informed, by order of Capt. Pring, that unless I should appear at his fort and surrender myself, her premises should be cleared of all valuables, and the buildings burned to ashes. She immediately informed me. I told her I would go, and commenced arranging my dress. She having some doubts, looking right in my eyes, exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, tell me, will you go and give yourself up and save us, or shall we all be destroyed?" My answer was, "No, never!" "Where will you go?" "To Plattsburgh, if possible." She then clasped her arms around me, declaring frantically, that I should carry her on my back, as she would not slacken her grasp. The recent death of my father, the care of such a numerous family, the anticipated destruction of all means of support, by the enemy, was an accumulated burden, beyond her powers, and yielding to her entreaties and tears, I promised her, that I certainly would go to the fort. Having arrived there (three miles distant), a strong guard of soldiers conducted me to the opening thereof, and gave notice that the man they had been in search of, had appeared. Capt. Pring, a large, dark complexioned officer, came out, and casting a downward glance, appeared surprised, at seeing before him such a child as my appearance indicated, being a light, small lad, weighing 88 pounds, light colored hair, no beard, although 21 years of age, in all respects, appearing like a lad of 14 years. He next said, "Young man, I understand that you have been employed in carrying away the public property from this place. Is it so?" I bowed assent. He then asked, "Why did you do so, after the very indulgent proclamation I had issued to the inhabitants?" I clumsily pronounced part of the word, with a slight shake of my head. He then asked, where I had put it, to which I made no reply. He then with a frowning aspect, said, "I am not to be contemptibly treated, I demand where have you deposited the guns, ammunitions and equipage, you have taken away." I answered, I took them away supposing he would get them, if left here, and should not tell where they were. He then said, "Young man, I will put you in irons and send you to Quebec." I answered, "You can do as you have a mind to." At this an officer put in my hand a small paper. I cast my eye upon it, and commenced picking pieces off one end and dropping them. The officer pushed a pen against my hand. I took no notice of the pen, other than to withdraw my hand from it. Both the officer and Capt. Pring turned into the fort, and I heard the following, spoken inside the fort: "I don't know what to make of that boy. He is either the damnest fool, or the damnest rogue, I ever saw." I then turned to leave, and parted the bayonets of the guard slowly with either hand, which guard was three ranks deep, and slowly walked out, and returned home. On the morning of the battle of Plattsburgh, by request of Col. Samuel Mix, then commandant of the regiment to which our company belonged, I went through, and ascertained the strength of, the British posts, two in number, in Chazy, opposite their fort on this Island.

PAPERS FROM MELVIN J. HYDE.

When I first came to this island (in 1852), I took pains to gather all the information connected with its early history, in my power,

by questioning its oldest inhabitants, as to what they had learnt from their fathers, mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers. The result was,I found myself in possession of much pertinent and valuable information, which had never been made a matter of history. The most important items, thus obtained were penned down, all of which have since been lost—therefore, I have no materials to aid me now, other than my memory furnishes, with the exception of "Deming's catalogue of the principal officers of Vermont, as connected with its political history from 1778 to 1851."

Ichabod Fisk taught the first school. The first representative, was Nathaniel Wales, 1791; the first town clerk, Abraham Knapp, 1790; the first minister that ever preached upon the island, Daniel Brumley, whose circuit extended from Connecticut through to Grand-Isle County, embracing said county (not very definite.)—this was about 1800,—Ichabod Fisk, Rev. Phineas Cook—Anson and Stratton also preached here, about this time. The first physician, Luther Plympton, practiced here some time after 1800; the second, Minus McRoberts, practiced medicine here, from about 1830 to 1837; the present resident physicians are Melvin J. Hyde and Bramar E. Lengfeld, allo. The first lawyers were Seth Emmons, Solomon Morgan and Samuel Holton—who practiced from about 1800 to 1810. Later, Julius Fisk was admitted to the bar in 1855, and was a resident till 1865; the present resident lawyer, Hon. Harry Hill, was admitted to the bar in 1866.

The first person born on the island, was Laura Blanchard, daughter of William Blanchard, Sept. 17, 1792. The first death was that of a child of Abraham Knapp, before 1800. The coffin consisted of a basswood log hollowed out, something like a sap-trough used in early times.

As to the Isle-La-Mott marble, it is represented in the Victoria Bridge in Fort Montgomery, in the new Catholic cathedral at Burlington and many other public buildings in that city and in other places.* There are several extensive quarries here, also, of grey and black marble,—over 500,000 feet of marble have been sold annually from one of these quarries alone, during several years in succession, within the last 20 years.

Soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war, were, Joseph Williams, who was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and taken prisoner by the Americans, and, after having recovered from his wounds, joined our forces under Gen. Washington, and served during the remainder of the war; was present when Gen. Washington joined the Masonic Fraternity. He afterwards lived and died upon the Isle-La-Mott, and was buried with Masonic honors; William Blanchard, Ezra Pike, Daniel Bixby, Gardner Wait, Elisha E. Reynolds, Nathaniel Hall, William Wilsey, Seth Strong, John Fadden, Henry Scott and Caleb Hill (grandfather to Hon. Ira Hill).

Isle-La-Motte furnished 73 soldiers during the late rebellion, all of whom volunteered with the exception of 4 drafted—the town was in advance of its quota till the last call for troops—most of the above named soldiers having volunteered during the early part of the war, and long before the "draft" came; 14 were killed in battle, and 4 died in hospital. Included in the number of enlisted men from this town, were 3 corporals, 10 sergeants, 2 lieutenants, 2 captains and 1 surgeon. Isle-La-Motte, certainly, contributed largely in proportion to her inhabitants, having less than 100 voters.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1820.

William Wait, 1821; 1822 none; Charles Carron, 1823, '24; William Wait, 1825; Ezra Pike jr., 1826, '27; Ira Hill, 1828; Harry Hill, 1829, '30; Charles Carron, 1831, '32; Reuben Pike, 1033, '34; Minus McRoberts, 1835; William Dawson, 1836, '37; Enoch Hall, 1838, '39; Martin Reynolds, 1840; 1841 none; E. A. Holcomb, 1842, '43; Elihu Holcomb, 1844, '45; Hiram Hall, 1846; Simeon Cooper, 1847, '48; Dyer Hill, 1849, '50; Peter Fleury, 1851; Doras V. Goodsell,

* [This marble is seen in the new Catholic cathedral at the head of St. Paul Street, Burlington, and in the new Congregational church on College Street, and the new Methodist church building on White Street. The colors are not only grey, but of all shades, from a light to a dark rose-brown, which at the right altitude of the sun, lights up with great beauty. We have seen the imported stone of Italy for churches in our larger cities, but have never seen other as handsome building-stone; and which being native stone, has this advantage, it will not fade by effects of the climate, like the handsome foreign stones. In passing, one day last summer, we heard a middle aged gentleman, a man of good appearance more than usual and evidently a stranger and a traveler, who stood looking at the cathedral, ask another man, "*is that stone painted.*"—*Ed.*]

1852; Carmi Hall, 1853; Henry Pike, 1854; Julius Fisk, 1855; Peter Fleury, 1856; Julius Fisk, 1857; Ezra Fleury, 1858; D. V. Goodsell, 1859; N. S. Hill, 1860; Dr. Melvin J. Hyde, 1861, '62; S. H. Pike, 1863, '64; E. R. Goodsell, 1865, '66; Hiram Fisk, 1867, '68.

Oldest person deceased, Jesse Dennis, aged 101; oldest person now living on the Isle-La-Motte, Mrs. Gould, aged 97 years; she reads without glasses, and spins as much in a day upon the large or small wheel, as any of our "buxom lasses."

An amusing anecdote is told by some of the old inhabitants here, relative to the first election of a representative for this town—there being but 3 voters, they purchased a jug of rum for the occasion, and started for the polls, and of course each became a candidate, receiving at each ballot one vote, till at last, one, being on more friendly terms with the jug than the others, and perhaps becoming weary of the repetition of this state of things, or losing all ambition for office,—voted for one of the others (Nathaniel Wales) who was duly elected by one majority.

[Says Mr. Dixon,—the writer of the county chapter and historian for the town of Grand-Isle,—"I can only add, that Ebenezer Hyde, Enoch Hall and Nathaniel Wales were the first selectmen; William Blanchard first constable, and William Utley first justice of the peace."—*Ed.*]

WHERE WAS THE FIRST OCCUPANCY COMMENCED, IN THIS STATE, BY A CIVILIZED PEOPLE?

BY HON. DAVID READ, OF BURLINGTON.

In the history of Colchester,* the writer of this article stated, that "The Isle-La-Motte, in the county of Grand-Isle, has the honor of being the first point within the limits of Vermont, where a civilized establishment and occupancy were commenced."

It may be a matter of no essential importance, any further than the truth of history is concerned, whether the Isle-La-Motte, Brattleboro, or Addison (the three contested points on the subject), was first occupied by a civilized people. But a fact of this sort, so well settled in the early documentary history of that day, should not be handed down to posterity by one State historian after another, without correction, relying upon the statement of Dr. Samuel Williams on the subject, as conclusive, and indorsing his history as an authority too sacred for criticism or negation. Dr. Williams, in his Natural and Civil History of Vermont, vol. ii. p. 10, says: "But it was not until the year 1724, that any settlement was made within the bounds of Vermont. The government of Mass. then built Fort Dummer upon Connecticut river. * * * This was the first settlement, any civilized nation had ever made in this State.*

Rev. Zadock Thompson, in his Civil History of Vermont, part ii. p. 16, also says. "The first civilized establishment within the present limits of Vermont, was made in 1724, by the erection of Fort Dummer, in the south-eastern corner of the town of Brattleboro."

Benj. H. Hall, in his History of Eastern Vermont, p. 104, states:

"That the first civilized settlement within the boundaries of Vermont, was made at Fort Dummer, in the south-east corner of the township subsequently known as Brattleboro, in the year 1724."

Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, in his History of Vermont, p. 3, just issued from the press, follows out the record also, by saying:

"The first permanent occupancy, of any of the territory of Vermont by civilized men, was in 1724, when a block-house, named Fort Dummer, was built on the Connecticut river, at Brattleboro."

Hon. John W. Strong, in his history of the town of Addison (vol. i. p. 2 of this work), relates that (March 26, 1690),† Capt. Jacobus De Narm ‡ was sent from Albany with 17 men, with a subsequent addition of 20 savages, to select some place at the pass (near Crown Point), and build a small fort. He then says:

"This he did, and built a little stone fort at Chimney Point, in Addison; this was the first possession or occupancy by civilized men in Vermont."

The words of the above writers, respectively, are quoted to show that they very properly regarded the first erection of military defenses in the state, as evidence of a permanent occupancy and possession. Indeed, it is the only practicable way of occupying a country open to the hostile incursions of its enemies, and defending it against their conquest and possession. It was with this view

* See vol. i. p. 754 of this work.

* It will be noticed that Dr. Williams claims that the *settlement* he speaks of *was the building of Fort Dummer*, and nothing more. He makes no claim nor mention of settlers coming in and taking up farms,—which in fact was not the case for many years after the erection of the block-house called Fort Dummer.

† See Doc. History of New York, vol. ii. pp. 197, 204, and 288.

‡ Typographical error,—should be De Warm.

that the little stone fort at Chimney Point, and the block-house on Connecticut river, were both erected for defense against the Indians; but it matters not whether they were intended as defenses against a *civilized* or *savage* foe. In this, or any other view of the subject, it is clear, that the little stone fort at Chimney Point has the prior claim, to the block-house called Fort Dummer, by 34 years,—that having been built in 1690, and the block-house not until 1724; and were it not that the first occupancy of the State, by a civilized people, took place prior to either of the above cases, the words of Judge Strong would be the true record, instead of the words of the four distinguished historians above named; for the evidence as to the building of these primitive defenses, and the time when, are as conclusive in the one case as the other, —both being matters of record of the doings of the authorities in New York and Massachusetts and beyond question.

But should it appear that the French at an earlier date than either, commenced an occupancy within the territory of this State, by the erection of a fort, upon a much more enlarged plan, for the same purpose—the purpose of holding and defending the country against their enemies, whether civilized or savage, all that has been written about the block-house, called fort Dummer and the little stone fort, on the subject of priority, turns out to be fictitious, and should stand corrected. It is not presumed that any one will claim that the French were not a civilized people.* France was then, as she is still the rival of Great Britain among the European Powers, not only in her population and national strength, but in her advancement in the arts and sciences—indeed they then formed the two great powers of Europe, both contending for the mastery and dominion of this country, bordering upon the lakes, and the St. Lawrence, and making Lake Champlain and the territory about it the central field of their hostile plans and movements; where their right to the soil was to be decided by force of arms. The French in the first place took possession of the country, and erected military forts to hold it for offensive and defensive war, with their savage enemies the Iroquois; and at a later date to hold the country for the same purpose, in their wars with the English. And during these wars the French, exclusively, had considerable settlements scattered along the shores of the Lake, from Canada to Ticonderoga—mostly in the vicinity of their fortified posts—and they remained untill the conquest of Canada was effected by the English; whereupon they returned to Canada to reside among their own people.

As we have seen, the little fort at Chimney Point was built by the English in 1690, and the block-house on Connecticut river in 1724.

From the following documentary history, it will appear that the French built fort St. Anne (afterwards called fort La-Motte from its builder) upon the Isle-La-Motte, (the Island taking its name from the fort) in the year 1665—being 25 years before the building of the little stone fort at Chimney Point by De Warm; and 59 years before the block-house, called fort Dummer, was built on Connecticut river.

The following extracts from the documentary history of N. York, will show how this matter stands—to wit, (Doc. Hist. of N. York, vol. i, p. 59)—

"Of the first forts erected on the Iroquois river."

(*Relation de a que s'est passe en la Nouvelle France es annes*, 1664 *and* 1665.)

After having navigated the Lake St. Peters, (we) arrived at the mouth of the Richelieu, which leads to the Iroquois of the Mohawk.

The plan entertained at this first campaign was to erect on the route some forts; &c.,— for this purpose, three advantageous posts were selected—the *first* at the mouth of the Iroquois river: the *second* 17 leagues higher up, at the foot of a current of water called *Sault de Richelieu*; the third about three leagues above this current.

"The first fort, named Richelieu, was built by Mons. de Chamblay—* * The second fort, named St. Louis, was built by Mons. de Sorel—* * The third fort was fortunately finished in the month of October on St. Therese's day, whence it derives its name. From this third fort of St. Therese, we can easily reach Lake Champlain without meeting any rapids to stop the batteaus.

"This Lake, after a length of sixty leagues, finally terminates in the country of the Mohawk Iroquois. It is still intended to build there early next spring, *a fourth fort*,

*Indeed Prof. Thompson in his history of Vermont (part iii. p. 1. Addison), says—"The first civilized establishment in Vermont on the west side of the mountain was on Chimney Point in the south-west corner of this township—it was made by the *French* in 1731, the same year they built Fort Frederick, by a stone windmill which was built and garrisoned here as an outpost."

which will command those countries, and from which continual attacks can be made on the enemy, if *they* do not listen to reason. Doc. Hist. vol. i. p. 65.

"Preparations were made for a military expedition against those with whom no peace could be concluded (the Mohawks). Mons. de Courcelles, who commanded, used every possible diligence, so that he was ready to start the 9th January of the year 1666, accompanied by * * * 300 men of the regiment of Carignan Salieris and 200 volunteers, *habitans* of the French colonies.

A more difficult or longer march than that of this little army, can rarely be met with in history, and it required a French courage and the perserverance of Mons. de Courcelles, to undertake it. In addition to the embarrassment caused by snow shoes, and the burthen which each one was obliged to carry (25 to 30 lbs of biscuit, clothing and other necessary supplies), it was necessary to walk three hundred leagues * on the snow; cross lakes and rivers, continually, on the ice, in danger of making as many falls as steps; sleep only on the snow in the midst of the forest, and endure a cold surpassing by many degrees in severity that of the most violent European winters."

"The effects of the terror (p. 67) produced by his Majesty's arms on the hearts of these savages were apparent at Quebec in the month of May following, by the arrival of Embassadors from the Senecas, &c.,—these were soon succeeded by those of other tribes; among the rest by those from the Oneida and even by those from the Mohawk, so that the deputies from the five Iroquois nations were almost at the same time at Quebec as if to confirm by one common accord a durable peace with France. But while this treaty was going on (see p. 68), "news came of the surprisal by the Mohawks, of some Frenchmen belonging to *Fort St. Anne*,† who had gone to the chase, and of the murder of Senr. de Traversey, Captain in the Carignan regiment, and Senr. de Cheisy, and that some volunteers had been taken prisoners."

But means were adopted to derive advantage from this treachery; and Mons. de Sorel, Captain in the Carignan regiment, immediately collected a party of three hundred men, whom he led by forced marches into the enemy's country, resolved to put all everywhere, to the sword. But when only twenty leagues distant from their villages, he encountered new Embassadors, bringing back the Frenchmen taken near *Fort St. Anne*, and who were coming to offer every satisfaction for the murder of those who were slain, and new guarantees for peace, so that this captain (De Sorel) having returned with his troops there was no more talk but of peace, which they pretended to conclude by a general council of all the tribes who had at the time delegates at Quebec."

"These treaties, however, had not all the success which was expected from them, and M. De Tracy (then Governor of Canada) concluded that to ensure their success, it was necessary to render the Mohawks, by force of arms, more tractable, for they always opposed new obstacles to the public tranquility. He wished, despite of his advanced age, to lead in person against these barbarians, an army composed of 600 soldiers drafted from all the companies, of 600 *habitans* of the country, and 100 Huron and Algonquin savages. Through the exertions of M. Talon, all the preparations for this war were completed by the 14th of September, (1666) the day fixed on for departure, being that of the exaltation and triumph of the Cross, for whose glory their expedition was determined on. The general rendezvous was fixed for the 28th of September, (p. 69) *at Fort St. Anne, recently constructed by Senr. La-Mothe, Captain in the Carignan regiment, on an Island in Lake Champlain.* Some of the troops not being able to come up in sufficient time, M. De Tracy would not proceed before the 3d of October, with the main body of the army. But M. De Courcelles, impelled by his characterestic impatience for the fight, started some days ahead with 400 men, and Senors De Chambly and Berthier, commandants of the Forts St. Louis and Assumption, were left to follow M. De Tracy, four days afterwards, with the rear guard. * * Vessels requisite for this expedition had been prepared—three hundred were ready; consisting partly of very light batteaux, and partly of bark canoes, each of which carried at most, five or six persons—and two small pieces of artillery which were conveyed even to the farthest Iroquois villages, to force more easily all the fortifications.

After having destroyed the Indian settlement, burnt their palisades and cabins, destroyed their corn, beans, and other produce, and devastating the country along the Mohawk to Oneida, they planted the *Cross*, celebrated *mass*, sung a *Te Deum*, and set out on their return." (p. 70.)

"Our excellent Prelate, who had his hands ever raised to Heaven, and had called every one to prayers during the absence of our troops, caused thanks to be given to God and the *Te Deum* sung on their return."(p. 71.)

It appears moreover, that Capt. John Schuyler in 1690, the same year the little Stone Fort was built at Chimney Point, by Capt. De Warm, made an excursion into Canada with about 165 "Christians and Indians"—(See Doc. History of New-York, vol. ii. p. 285.) He left Wood-Creek on the 13th of August, 1690, and after penetrating into Canada as far as La Prairie, opposite Montreal, capturing prisoners, taking six scalps, destroying grain, 150 oxen and other cattle, burning

*Out and back.

†The first name given to the fort built on the Isle-La-Motte.

barns and houses, and laying waste the country generally, set out on his return on the 23d of that month. He then proceeds with his journal as follows: (See p. 288.)

"That day we traveled to the river Chambly where our canoes were lying."

"*The 24th ditto we went as far as fort La-Motte.*"

"The 25th ditto we reached the Sand Point (Colchester Point,) where we shot 2 elks."

"The 26th ditto we came to the *little stone fort*, and from there sent a canoe with men to Albany to bring the news of what had happened to us."

"The 27th ditto we proceeded to Canaghsione (Ticonderoga?) and there shot 9 elks."

"The 28th ditto we reached Wood-Creek (Whitehall.")

"The 29th ditto we have traveled to the little rapid above Saraghtoge."

"The 30th ditto of August we have arrived at Albany, under the command of Capt. John Schuyler."

As evidence in support of the documentary history referred to in the foregoing extracts, it is proper to add that the ruins of old Ft. St. Anne very prominently remain upon the Island, and will continue to remain for ages to come, unless demolished by human hands.*

In August, 1868, the writer of this article, in company with a friend, visited the Isle-La-Motte, making it a special object in connection with our excursion to examine the ruins of the Old Fort. After crossing the ferry from Alburgh Point to the north end of the Island, we first drove down to the quarries of Messrs Fisk and Hill, which lie near its southern extremity. The drive through the length of the Island, being some five or six miles, we found very pleasant as we passed over the smooth road, and enjoyed the beautiful lake scenery upon every hand; also the rich fields of grain and grass, and the almost continuous orchards laden with fruit. There is hardly an acre of waste land upon the Island; the farms for the most part are highly cultivated and farm residences improved by planting out shade trees about them, and along the highway. These, with the groves of wood and timber left for domestic use, and the apparent thrift and independence of the inhabitants, make the Isle-La-Motte, a charming little spot—it is the *gem* of the Lake.

On our return to the north end of the Island, we struck over the ridge to the left near the residence of Capt. Pike, and down the western slope towards the shore of the lake, in search of the old fort. Ira Hill Esq. where we called and dined on our return, had given us directions where to go after passing the ridge, and we soon came upon the site of the fort. The first objects that attracted our attention were a number of mounds, some 4 or 5 feet high, and 6 to 8 feet diameter at the base, of conical form, which were arranged in lines at right angles with each other, on the north and east sides of the fort; and on the south and west sides conforming to the shore of the Lake—though on the west side some of them have been partially and others wholly washed away by the action of the water at spring flood. The distance between these lines, as estimated by pacing it, is twelve rods from north to south, and fourteen rods from east to west; and there are 14 mounds remaining undisturbed by the water. They are constructed by laying up piles of stone at the desired distance from each other,—in proper form and hight and covering them over with a thick coat of earth; which is now very compact and firmly turfed over. The one in the south-east corner of the fort is larger than any of the others, being some-what higher and about 12 feet diameter at the base, and has upon one side the appearance of a covered door-way fallen in—showing this to be constructed with reference to some special purpose; either as an entrance-way, or place of deposit of provisions or military stores. On the top of this mound, is a growing white pine tree, which measures six feet in circumference at the usual hight for cutting; which must have started and grown from a date subsequent to the use and occupation of the fort.

Near the south-west corner are the remains of a blacksmith forge, with cinders and scraps of iron lying about; and towards the north side, within the lines, and near the center of the ground from east to west, are the remains of a well; which is now nearly filled up to a level with the ground. On the outside of the mounds are depressions in the ground, where the earth was evidently taken for covering them, and where the palisade that surrounded the interior work, above described,

*It is now over 200 years since the fort was built, and 179 years since Capt. Schuyler took posession of it with his men and prisoners, on his return from Canada. How long the fort was in use as a military post after that time, does not appear; but it seems most probable that it was kept up in connection with other posts along the Lake, until the close of the French war in 1760—

was planted. The purpose of erecting the mounds seems to have been for raising a platform inside the palisade, on which the garrison could take a position sufficiently elevated to fire over the pickets.

The site of the fort is upon a point of land with a wide gravelly beach extending around it, forming a beautiful and convenient strand for hauling up the canoes and bateaux, to almost any extent, of the war parties who navigated the lake at that early day. Indeed, as we look at the position, and contemplate the fleet of boats, which De Tracy hauled up on this shore, sufficient to embark an army of thirteen hundred men, it not only shows the wisdom of his choice, in making this the point of rendezvous for his army, but presents a spectacle of peculiar interest.

The land where the fort stood, is an open plain, quite level, and some eight or ten feet above the low or ordinary water-line of the lake, the slope being gradual, and forming the wide semicircular beach. The grounds east of the fort, covering several acres, and extending to the foot of the ridge, show that they have been leveled and made smooth by artificial means, and were evidently fitted for parade and drill. Now they are covered with a forest of scattering trees,—mostly oaks of large growth; are clean of underbrush, and covered as a lawn with soft thick grass, making a very pleasant shady grove.

In view of the preceding historical documents and facts, which, so far as they are matter of record, are undeniable, can any one, especially our worthy and intelligent State historians, persist in claiming that the block-house in Brattleboro, or the little stone fort in Addison, were either of them erected and occupied by a civilized people, anterior to fort St. Anne on the Isle-La-Motte?

April, 1869.

ISLE-LA-MOTTE PAPERS, FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF HENRY STEVENS.

"At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York, held at the Secretary's office in the city of New York, Feb. 13, 1790—

Present,

His Excellency George Clinton, Esq. Governor.
Lewis A. Scott, Esq. Secretary.
Gerard Buncker, Esq. Treasurer.
Peter T. Castmens, Esq. Auditor.

"On the petition of Samuel Mott and 90 other persons, inhabitants of a neck or tongue of land on the west side of Misissquoi Bay refered by a resolution of **** the assembly 13th inst to the commissioner of the land Office for inquiry (this Board report) that on the 22d day of August, 1735, a claim was exhibited by this Board by Peter Allair for himself and in behalf of Sir George Young for the land in the said petition mentioned (in Isle-La-Motte, I think.) That on that day Peter Allair in support of said claim proclaimed to the Board a minute of council of the late Colony of New York dated the 20th day of January, reciting the petition of Sir George Young for a tract of land nearly opposite the house of John Thomas on Long Island in Lake Champlain the south end of which tract lies nearly west of said Island to extend northly as far as may be necessary to lay the said road across in proper form. A report of the council in favor of the petitioners and an advice to grant the prayer of the petitioners and a warrant of survey from Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the late colony for surveying the same, dated the 20th January, 1769, with a plan of the survey thereof, the Board then adjourned the further hearing thereof until Friday the 4th of November the next. That on the 4th of November, the Board again met and at the instance of the said Peter Allair postponed the further hearing of the said claim until the 2d day of January next."

Nothing further was offered by Peter Allair to substantiate his claim and the powers of the Board expired without their deciding on the subject.

"That on this occasion the Board think proper to observe that by the said act above refered to it is among other things declared that nothing therein should be construed to enable any person to hold lands and obtain said grants (refering to grants founded as such claims who are not already qualified by the laws of this State to hold the same; and that no such claim to any lands shall be allowed in virtue of any *mandamus* issued by the King of Great Britain while this State was a Colony, except such *mandamus* shall have been granted as a reward for services actually done and performed in this, then Colony now State of New York and was vested in a citizen previous to the 9th day of July 1776, who had located and obtained from the Government of the then Colony of New York an active part with the United States during the late war. The Board do further respectfully report that no *Caveat* was entered by any person against the said claim of the said Peter Allair in behalf of himself and said George Young nor did any thing turn up in the course of the investigation thereof to induce this Board to believe that the land had been." . . . . (this patented."

Hence the board concluded the lands to be vacant and subject to the disposal of the Legislature.

The above is the Report of the commissioners of the Land Office on the petition of Samuel Mott and 90 other persons, referred to the Assembly on the 12th Feb., 1790.—In Assembly, Feb. 20, 1790—Ordered that the

further consideration of the said report be postponed until the next meeting of the Legislature.

"Deed of Samuel Fisk to Henry Hardie, five eights of land—Isle-La-Motte—

Know all men, that I, Samuel Fisk of Isle-La-Motte in the County of Franklin State of Vermont—collector of taxes of and for the said town of Motte for the year 1797—by order of the law of this State, relating to surveying and collecting of rates and taxes in the several towns in the State—for and in consideration of $3.45 to me in hand paid before the delivering thereof by Henry Hardie of St. Johns in the province of Canada, the receipt of which do hereby acknowledge have given, granted and sold . . . all rights of land situated in said town of Isle-La-Motte, viz. the original rights of Leroy Hill, John Payn jun., Ebenezer Wood jun., Gideon Adams and David Lacy,—the said Henry Hardie being the highest bidder of the same at a public vendue, legally holden at the dwelling-house of Dan'l Baker in said town on 17th of May, 1798, for the sale of the lands in said town belonging to delinquents of said rate or tax.

(Signed and sealed).

JOHN B. CULLAIN, *Justice.*

Oct. 2, 1792. "Agreement between Ira Allen and Ichabod E. Fish. Witnesseth that said Allen has sold said Fish his original right on the Isle-La-Motte for 15 pounds—eight pounds to be paid this day—seven pounds one year from this date in neat cattle or wheat at said Allen's house, with interest. In case said Fish performs on his part, then said Allen obliges himself, his part &c., to give said Fish a deed of said lands, otherwise not, in witness thereof we have set our hand and seal, this 2d day of October 1792, in presence of

Lucy Allen. IRA ALLEN,
ICHABOD E FISH.

In Ira Allen's own hand, the following records:

"May 4, 1796—Ebenezer Allen of South Hero for 60 pounds deeded to Ebenezer Fitch five 50 acre lots in Isle-La-Motte, viz: lot 59, 96, 93, 79, 65, (free of all incumbrances deed recorded by Abner Knapp, town clerk, 1st book of records for deeds in Isle La-Motte, p. 83 and 84.—)

April 12, 1796, Eleazer Fitch of Chambly co.'—for 60 pounds from George Fitch of Chambly, deeded 5 50-acre lots (the above)—St. Johns Sept. 10, 1796—George Fitch of Chambly co. for 50 pounds deeded to Henry Hardie (said above) five 50-acre lots.

Gen. Assembly, Oct. 23, 1779, Act . . . . . "Resolved, that the land described in said petition, be chartered unto Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick, Benjamin Wait and Jonas Fays, Esqs. and their associates, by the name of the two Heros [for the sum of 10 thousand pounds], Oct. 27. 1779, granted by the Legislature to Maj. Benj. Wait and his associates, the Isle of Motte."

NORTH HERO.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

The balmy winds waft freshly round
This happy island's sunny shores,
And whisper through the woodbine-crowned
And hospitable homestead doors.

There is no island, green and bright,
That sunshine warms, or moonbeams kiss,
More fresh at morn—more sweet at night—
There is no isle more fair than this.

This town is situated in the northern part of Lake Champlain, in lat. 44° 51', and long. 3° 40'. It is separated from the main land on the north, and from Grand-Isle on the south, by channels of about ½ a mile in width—distant from Burlington 26 miles, and 6 miles west of St. Albans.

The centre of the township lies in the heart of a beautiful bay, commanding a view of the eastern shore of the Lake—limited by the bold outline of the Green Mountains. The landscape formed is a very fine one.

CHARTER AND NAME. Oct. 27, 1779, this island, containing 6272 acres, was granted by His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, to Ethan Allen and Samuel Herrick, two Revolutionary heroes—hence it received the name of Hero. It was called by the French *Isle Longue*, and in 1737 was granted by the Governor of Canada to Contrecour, Capt. of Infantry, and, with other grants, was for a long time a subject of dispute between the French and English.

SETTLEMENT, &c. In March, 1783, Enos Wood, Eben'r Allen and Alex'r Gordon, traveled on snow-shoes across the lake from St. Albans, visited the two Heroes, and drew "cutts" for the first choice of locating their claim. Wood, being fortunate, made choice of the south end of North Hero. The other two made their claims on the island south of this. The 25th of August, of the same year, the three brought their families and settled on their land. Mr. Wood and his cousin, Solomon Wood, with their families, were the only residents of the town, until the following spring, when a few others settled near them; and there was soon a small community of hardy pioneers, who shared, like brothers, each others' hardships.

The growth of the settlement could not have been very rapid; for a notice of the first town-meeting is registered March 17, 1789. It was held at Benjamin Butler's dwelling-house. Choice was made of Nathan

Hazen for moderator; Nathan Hutchins, jr., town-clerk; Nathan Hazen, John Knight and John Bronson, selectmen; Solomon Wood, Benjamin Butler and Asahel Trumbull, listers; Enos Wood, constable; John Martin, town-collector; Nathan Hutchins, jr., and Ephraim Sawyer, fence-viewers; Nathan Hutchins, Jacob Ball and Jabez Bronson, surveyors of highways.

The only records made of town-meetings, subsequent to this, which seem to be of any importance, are the following:

March 16, 1790, "Voted at a town-meeting, to give John Knight and Nathan Hazen two dollars for half an acre of land for a burying-ground." This was the first burying-ground in the town.

March 27, 1792, at a town-meeting, choice was made of John Martin, Benjamin Butler and Hutchins, jr., as a committee to see what subscription could be raised to defray the expenses of cutting a canal through the carrying-place, to make it navigable for boats.—The place above mentioned is near the centre of the town, quite narrow, and in the spring the island is nearly or quite divided at this point. Called Carrying-place, beeause boats are often carried over here, to save a longer voyage; and it was occasionally found convenient as a carrying-place for smugglers, who opposed the embargo law of 1807. The attempt to have a passage cut through this place was not successful.

March 4, 1793, choice was made of Nathan Hutchins, jr., John Martin, Elijah Knowlton and Enos Wood as a committee to divide the town into school-districts.

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The people who first settled in this town were almost all of that sturdy, independent character which usually distinguished the first inhabitants throughout our country, men and women of great physical strength, developed by constant education of the muscles, decided in their likings and aversions, yet kindly and generous, and disposed to catch all the sunshine that fell.

"How jocund did they drive their team a-field,
How bowed the wood beneath their sturdy stroke."

They suffered with a brave spirit the inconveniences consequent on their pioneer life.—In the early days of the settlement, they were obliged to go to Skenesboro or Whitehall a distance of 90 miles, in order to get their milling done. In 1797, a wind-mill was erected which was in operation several years, and later a horse-mill was in use for a short time.

But in times of extreme necessity, and such occasions were not rare, the first settlers knew a resort where their needs would be supplied. In 1777, when the remnant of Burgoyne's army retreated to Canada, the British held a block-house on the west side of the island, at a place then called Dutchman's Point, since named Block-house Point. This they retained for 13 years after the treaty of 1783. It was commanded by Sergeant Howard, a humane man, and in time of extremity, the people were not turned away unrelieved. There are many incidents narrated in connection with this fort, among which is the following:

A woman whose husband had been at work for several days, some distance from home, finding her small stock of provision entirely gone, fastened her children in the house to protect them from the bears, ignited a stump in order to have fire when she returned, and set out with a large club, with which to defend herself from the prowlers of the woods. She reached the fort safely, and procured food; on her return, she encountered a bear which she managed to frighten by a great flourish of her stick, accompanied with other athletics which kept time to a species of vocal music, fitting to the occasion, and which, I believe, the first settlers denominated "hooting;" all of which proved so efficacious, that she was enabled to return to her little family uninjured.

The manner in which these brave, but kindly hearted women who first settled here, projected and carried out their visiting plans, I presume may seem, at least, unique to the ladies of the present day. They would take with them any little delicacy which they had, if they believed the lady to be visited did not possess it, and then, armed with a little-wheel, and a good supply of flax, they set out to consummate a long afternoon's chat; or, provided that neither the visitor nor the one to be visited happened, just then, to be favored with a large store of edibles, they often resorted to the bank of the lake, where seated with hook and line, they were soon provided with something presentable to serve up for supper, while they at the same time were enabled to proceed undisturbedly with their social enjoyments.

COURT-HOUSE. The county of Grand-Isle

was incorporated Nov. 9, 1802. This town had previously been included in Franklin County, and, by an act of the legislature, of 1803, became the shire-town of the county. Until the year 1825, the courts were held in the house of Jed. P. Ladd. The house was built with a court-room 25 feet by 50. It contained a very convenient desk for the judges, and fixed benches surrounding the room.—The house was also provided with a strong room used for the purpose of a jail.

A court-house was commenced in 1824, and completed in 1825. It was built of Isle-La-Motte marble, 40 feet by 50. It is 2 stories high. The first story is occupied by the family of the jailor, and also containes a debtor's room and dungeon; the second story contains the court-room and jury-rooms. The town of North Hero paid $500, for the privilege of useing the court-room as a place of worship.

Schools. 1793. This year the town was divided into school-districts. It contains four, in which the houses built for school purposes are of a superior order. There is usually a select-school one or two terms per year, and the inhabitants pay great attention to the education of their children, and pay freely good prices to obtain good teachers.—Many of them patronize the academies of neighboring towns, to secure to their children better advantages.

Theological Repository. In 1833, a printing-office was built by Jed. P. Ladd, in which a Universalist sheet was edited and published by one Garfield. It was styled the Theological Repository, and for about 4 months was very ably edited; when Mr. Garfield, it was found, had taken a hasty leave of the establishment, leaving his patron to discharge his debts for press, type, &c.

Roads. The roads here are not surpassed in excellence by those of any town in the State. They are hardened every year by a fresh stratum of gravel from the shore of the lake—are nearly composed of concentrated layers of this hard material, and never poor. Previous to 1848 there were two roads running from the South ferry to the centre of the town. This year they were thrown up, and one straight one was worked through this part of the island.

The Soil. All the land is arable, except that which is encumbered by timber, and is capable of producing all of the grains, yielding fine crops. Various fruits are cultivated here, with excellent success.

Springs. There are several in this town, some of which are impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, and are thought to possess medicinal properties, especially beneficial in cutaneous diseases.

Indian Relics. There have been found, here, relics of various kinds, arrow-heads predominating. Mr. Orlin Hibbard has in his possession a stone pestle and tapping-gouge, found on his farm, at the time of the first attempt at cultivating it. They are nearly as hard as iron. The pestle has been used by the family a great many years. This island was probably used as a resting-place by the Mohawk, Iroquois and other native tribes to and from their incursions into the French plantations. Here, it may well be supposed, they dreamed their dreams, previous to making their attack, which were to influence so much their victories; and here, perhaps they rested from their battles.

PLATTSBURGH VOLUNTEERS.

This battle took place Sept. 11, 1814. A volunteer company was supplied from this town for that action. Joseph Hazen was their captain. When the British fleet passed up the lake to make its assault, the inhabitants which were left in the town, consisting principally of women and children, flocked to the south end of the island, on the west shore to watch its progress and attack, great excitment prevailing.

FIRST OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 4, 1785, Adin Wood, son of Enos Wood, first birth in this town. Nov. 27, 1786, Dame Knight, daughter of John Knight, the second birth.

Jan. 27, 1787, John Bronson to Elizabeth Bates, widow, supposed to be the first marriage, and is the first one on record.

First circuit minister—sent here in 1802.

First framed school house—built about 1803.

The first school was taught by Lois Hazen in a barn owned by John Knight.

First store built by Jed. P. Ladd in 1809.

First mail-route established in 1813. Jed. P. Ladd the first Post Master.

The first steamer which plied through this ferry was the McDonough, built in St. Albans in 1728.

First diseases prevalent, fever and ague, billious fevers, &c.

The oldest man now living is Mr. Orlin Hibbard, aged 81.*

The oldest woman, Mrs. Janet Bronson, aged 86.

The population of North-Hero in 1800 was 125; in 1810, 552; in 1820, 503; in 1830, 638; in 1840, 716; in 1850, 731; in 1860, 594.

Included within this town are the two islands called Butler's and Knight's islands, containing in all, several hundred acres.—Both islands are inhabited.

TABLES FURNISHED BY JED. P. LADD.

The first town-meeting was held in North-Hero on the 17th of March, 1789, at Benjamin Butler's dwelling-house. The town clerks were appointed and held their office as follows:

1st, Nathan Hutchins, 1789 to 1828,—39 years.
2d, Joel Allen, 1828 to '46,—18 years.
3d, Wm. H. Russell, 1846 to '47,—2 years.
4th John W. Brown, 1848,—1 year.
5th Abner Ladd, 1849 and '50,—2 years.
6th, Jed. P. Ladd, 1850 to '55,—6 years.
7th, Fred Parks, 1855,—1 year.
8th, Ransom L. Clark, 1856 and '57,—2 years.
9th, Charles B. Russell, 1858 to '62,—5 years.

The following is a list of the names of the selectmen of said town for the first 10 years after its organization:

1789, Nathan Hazen, Jno. Knight and Jno. Brownson; '90, Ephraim Stone, Nathan Hazen and Solomon Wood; '91, Joseph Hazen, Solomon Hazen and Asahel Trumbull; '92, Enos Wood, Jed. P. Ladd and Joseph Hazen; '93, Asahel Trumbull, Jed. P. Ladd and John Knight; '94, Benjamin Butler, Asahel Trumbull and Elisha Hibbard; '95, Elisha Hibbard, James Butler and Stephen Ketchum; '96, Elisha Hibbard, Benj. Butler and Jed. P. Ladd; '97, Benj. Butler, Nathan Hazen and James Butler; '98, Nathan Hazen, John Martin and Dan. Hazen.

THE TAVERN.

The only hotel ever erected in this town was built in 1803. It had for its site the centre of the town, and looked out on the waters of a fine bay. For 22 years a portion of it was made use of for judicial purposes, and was provided with a court-room and jail. Individuals who saw it daily while it was standing, remember it as a large, square, time-browned edifice, constructed after the ancient régime; and from garret to cellar looking rather shadowy and mysterious. These impressions were, in a measure, due to the various uses which it had served—having answered, in its time, as court-house, church and tavern. It was ever a welcome resort for neighbors and friends. To the south of this mansion was a wing containing several apartments, where figured prominently the kitchen, of which the fireplace, to the children of the neighborhood, was a charmed spot. And on winter evenings, around its glowing hearth, was often formed an arc of bright faces; and while cider and apples disappeared mysteriously, young faces brightened and clear eyes shone at the wonderful tales there related, of the remarkable, but not-to-be-doubted feats of Connecticut witches, or, perhaps, of the erratic ghosts of murdered peddlers, which were the *ruling spirits* when our country was young.

The mention of a prominent feature of the old house should not be omitted. At the north-east corner of this building, and near the roof, projected a short wooden arm, from which swung a square sign, bearing in the centre of either side, in large, black letters, the single word, "Inn." This sign seemed always moving with a melancholly creak; and after the demise of the ancient proprietor, it might well have been called the voice of the old house.—The following article was written several years ago, by Helen M. Ladd—since Mrs. Warner—upon the creaking of this sign.

I sit in a lonely chamber,
In a house of olden time,
A restless, cheerless stranger—
Troublesome thoughts are mine.
A book my leisure engages,
While fancy's tendrils twine—
I list while turning its pages,
To the creaking of the sign.

The angry waves are dashing,
The winds come wailing by—
The fiery lightning flashing,
Wearies the startled eye;
While the closing night-shades darken,
As I read each mystic line,
I cannot but choose to hearken
To the creaking of the sign.

It tells me of days departed,
Forgotten all too soon,
When the happy and joyous hearted
Gathered within this room—
When youth with pleasure was sated,
Bright flashed the ruby wine—
But now it is desolated,
And I list to the creaking sign.

Among the garments faded
That hang in memory's hall,
This bears, although 'tis shaded,
The brightest place of all:

* This paper written early as 186 , we think.—*Ed.*

Perchance 'tis somewhat tattered,
And wears the touch of time,
But I heed not how 'tis shattered,
When I list to the creaking sign.

This house was built by Jed. P. Ladd, and occupied by him 42 years. It was torn down in 1857.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ENOS WOOD,

the first man who settled in this town, took up the lot now owned by John Knight, at the South ferry. He married Asenath Hazen, in 1782, and removed here in 1783. As the boat struck the shore, his wife, who was seated in the bow of the boat, sprang out, and claimed the honor of being the first white woman who had stepped her foot on this land. Immediately upon landing, they propped up a few boards on the pebbly beach, which served them as a shelter for several days. They were for some time the only residents, and accepted the privations of new settlers, with commendable courage. Alone with nature, speaking to them a various language from the deep woods and indented shore, with the blue sky above them, and the bright lake sparkling on to the other border, they received many a lesson, and passed profitably many a leisure hour. Mr. Wood was engaged in the battle of Bennington, where he held the rank of Captain—he afterward received that of Major. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1791, and town-representative in 1792. He left this town in the year 1798.

NATHAN HUTCHINS

was born in Connecticut, removed from that state to Bennington, Vt., and from thence to this town, where he helped swell the list of those who were, by public zeal and every day industry, adding to the strength of the settlement. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1793. He represented the town 9 years. He held the rank of captain in the battle of Bennington. His wife, Mary Hutchins, died July 8, 1798, in the 71st year of her age. Capt. Hutchins was born April 12, 1721, and died Sept. 26, 1811, in the 90th year of his age.

NATHAN HUTCHINS, JR.

son of Capt. Hutchins, was first major and then issuing commissary in the army. He came here from Bennington, when the settlement was quite new. At the first town-meeting he was made town-clerk, and held the office 39 successive years. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature 7 years. Judge of probate 16 years. He was a man of strict integrity. He once regretted being obliged to decide in a suit in which a friend was interested. He made his decision against him; but feared lest in his firm determination to be unbiased in his favor, he might have been unjust toward him.

At the time of his death he was Judge of the county court. Deceased Feb. 18, 1839, in the 84th year of his age.

JOSEPH HAZEN,

born in Lebanon, Ct., came to North Hero in the year 1788. He married Olive Stoddard —they had 9 children, several of them settled in this town, of whom Dan and Solomon reared each a large family in this place. Dan Hazen married Abigail Knight, daughter of John Knight, Dec. 13, 1791; he died April 21, 1850, aged 79. Solomon married Sally Knight; he died Nov. 27, 1837, aged 79.—They were both men of wealth and influence. Joseph Hazen was somewhat of a visionary man—gentle in his disposition, and peaceful in every relation of life.

BENJAMIN AND JAMES BUTLER,

brothers, came here from Bennington; were natives of Connecticut. Benjamin married Persis Hutchins, daughter of Capt. Hutchins, March 10, 1785; James married Unis Kinsley. They were men remarkable for their piety, and were kind neighbors and good citizens.

JOHN DODDS

was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He fled to this country, at the time of the Irish Rebellion, being one of those who had taken an active part in it. He brought a daughter with him, leaving a son with his brother in Ireland. It is supposed the brother was also obliged to leave, and the boy, James, soon worked his way to Scotland. Mr. Dodds wrote repeatedly to his brother to learn the whereabouts of his son; but received no answer, Finally upon writing to the minister of the parish, his letter was read in church, and a gentleman who was present was soon after traveling in Scotland, related the incident in the presence of James Dodds. He immediately set out for Belfast, where he received the necessary information and shipped for America. Upon arriving in this town, he stopped at the house of Jed. P. Ladd. Mr. Ladd went with him to his father. The old man was overjoyed when told that this man

resided near his son in Scotland, and made endless inquiry concerning him, without in the least suspecting who he was. At length Mr. Ladd, with characteristic impatience interrupted him, with, "Uncle Johnny" (he was familiarly called thus), "Look at that man!" Somewhat startled, he leaned forward and examined him, and then, with a low exclamation, clasped him in his arms.—This son, after a brief stay, returned to Scotland; but at a later period he brought his family here, and spent the last of his life in this town. John Dodds married for his second wife, Huldah Haynes. He died in the year 1832.

REV. STEPHEN KINSLEY

removed from Bennington to Cambridge, Vt., while that town was yet a wilderness He carried with him what could be taken on horseback, with his wife and himself. They selected for an abiding-place a little clearing in the wood. They cut poles, crossed them at the top, and covered them with blankets for a shelter, and picked dry leaves in the woods for a bed; and thus they began pioneering. Not being quite content with this location, he soon removed to this town, and was the first minister that resided here. He was a Calvinist, and preached his doctrine in the most emphatic style; but was social and pleasant in his family relations, and an agreeable neighbor and townsman.—Whenever they were favored with any unusual delicacy for tea, a white cloth was spread out of the window, as a signal for their nearest neighbor to come and share it with them; and thus these neighbors exchanged civilities, and enjoyed the amenities of life in their rude log-houses. Mr. Kinsley was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1801 and 1802; he was also side-judge. He left this town about 1812, for Chazy, N. Y., where he remained until his death.

JABEZ BRONSON

came, when quite young from England to Connecticut, where he married for his first wife Miss Hannah Bently. Upon her death he again married Mrs. Scudder, a young widow. They came to this town in 1789. He was by trade a brick-layer, and while filling up the spaces between his brick, he filled up all the pauses with his rhymes. He even went farther than mere rhyming, it is said, and produced a "Christmas Hymn," also a "Marriage Hymn," which were for a long time sung on appropriate occasions by the first settlers. The following epitaph is all that can be procured at the present time as a specimen of his talent. He was requested to write an epitaph for Dea. Wood, who was there present, and he immediately gave extemporaneously the following:

Within this wood lies deacon Wood,—
The one within the other,—
The outside wood we know is good,
But doubtful is the other.

Mr. Bronson died in this town in the year 1813

LEWIS BRONSON,

son of Jabez Bronson, came to this town in 1789, and married soon after Miss Mary Bates. He inherited his father's talent for rhyming.—He was for some time engaged in teaching here, and by the kindness of an old lady who was a scholar of his at that time, the following incident is furnished.

Mr. Wm. Haynes died suddenly in the field The day of the funeral, as the procession neared the school house, in passing, Mr. Bronson sat down and wrote the following lines:

Stoop down my haughty head and view
This lump of lifeless clay;
Who yesterday was here with you,
Now death has snatched away.

Here I behold a brother clay
Bereft of life and breath—
Was in a moment snatched away
To sleep in silent death.

His life was promising as yours
When morning sun arose,
Before the evening's setting sun
In death his eyes were closed.

Poor feeble worm, laid low at last,
By an Almighty rod,
Now let the atheist stand aghast,
And own there is a God.

Mr. Lewis Bronson moved from this town to Illinois.

LYMAN BRONSON,

son of Jabez Bronson, was born in New Milford, Ct. He came to this town in 1789, was married 5 years after to Miss Janet Strong.—He took up the Lanson lot, and settled upon it, and by means of industry and economy, they were soon in the possession of a comfortable share of this world's wealth. He was a good citizen and kind neighbor.

JEDEDIAH P. LADD

was born in Franklin, Ct., in the year 1766.—He was a descendant of one of two English brothers who came to this country in an early day. At the age of 16 he volunteered to take the place of a conscript, and was for some time in the army. He married Rebecca Hazen daughter of Joseph Hazen, and they removed to this town about the year 1789. Soon after

he built his first house on land afterward owned by Dan Hazen. It was constructed of logs, and roofed with layers of bark; the bare ground served them for a floor, and openings supplied the place of windows and door. He sometimes worked several miles from home, and during his absence at night, his wife hung a blanket at the door, and placed before it her table and chairs as a protection from the bears which occasionally prowled around. Wages were low and money hard to be procured, and often did his little family suffer for food. At one time they were saved from starvation by finding about a pint of wheat in the house which they boiled and ate. His wife, who was remarkably patient and amiable, endured with him innumerable hardships, and surmounted many difficulties. At last success crowned their efforts, and wealth flowed in upon them.

The hardships which the pioneers of our state were obliged to endure, the dangers to which they were exposed, and the self-denial which their circumstances demanded, tended to develop strong, original men—such a man was Jed. P. Ladd. Brilliant in repartee, a fund of anecdote is extant concerning him. Among his tenantry, he exercised a sway not unlike that of a feudal lord; yet he could laugh heartily at a sharp retort, provided it were rounded with good, clear sense, or pointed with a wise turn of wit;* and so generous was he that for Esquire Ladd a warm attachment was experienced by all.

While prosperity smiled upon him an adverse blow brought down two of his sons, one of them a young man of unusual promise. When his children were in trouble or danger, his heart was as tender as a mother's, and these bereavements were deeply felt. Again about 12 years after a daughter died. She was a remarkable woman of those times. To a mind uncommonly vigorous, was added a disposition as rarely generous. With her, to see or hear of suffering was to find for it, as far as possible, immediate relief. Her *modus operandi* was one of extreme caution, that her deeds might be done in secret. At night, and alone, she would bear heavy burdens of food and other essentials, for miles, to places where these nocturnal visits fell like a blessing. Upon her death, many gave in their testimony of her humane heart, and mourned her loss. On a little point of land in a retired spot, midway between the woods and waves is Maria's grave; a grey marble slab marks the spot, and a single line thereon attests, that—

"The poor have lost a friend, indeed."

By neither parent were these children ever forgotten, and often was a tribute paid by them to their worth.

Mr. Ladd was representative in 1809; sheriff in 1811 and 1812; register of probate 5 years; judge of the county court 3 years; deceased in 1845; aged 79. His wife Rebecca Ladd, died in the year 1847, aged 83.

THE RIGHT SHALL TRIUMPH*.

BY ALSON WOODWARD,

Of National, Iowa—formerly of North Hero

Our Nation's heart to-day
Beats fearfully with woe,
Yet cheering, as alway,
This glorious truth we know:
As sure as God is Freedom's Friend,
The Right shall triumph in the end.

The great deeds of reform
That bless and gladden earth,
Midst revolution's storm
Have ever had their birth;
As sure as God is Freedom's Friend,
The Right shall triumph in the end.

From out the mighty throes
That swept o'er Europe's breast,
In strength and grandeur rose
Our empire of the West:
As sure as God is Freedom's Friend,
The Right shall triumph in the end.

These blood-bought fair estates
To Liberty belong;
Yet at her temple-gates
Hath stalked a giant wrong.
As sure as God is Freedom's Friend,
The Right shall triumph in the end.

For every darkening stain
We 've placed on Freedom's brow,
Through trial, grief and pain,
He makes atonement now.
As sure as God is Freedom's Friend,
The Right shall triumph in the end.

When fate's decree, unrolled,
Hath set the bondman free,
Our banner, as of old,
Shall wave on every sea.
As sure as God is Freedom's Friend,
The Right shall triumph in the end.

AN EXTRACT

from an article written by Miss LINDA LADD, who was born A. D. 1836, and died in 1860.

"We would sometimes be almost divine, but the dust of the world gathers on our garments and soils them. The heart should be a shrine, and the tablet thereof should be graven with God's truths. Angel guests should often visit it, and strew upon its holy places, offerings of rare fragrance. Around its altar the cool wa-

* Written during the late rebellion.—*Ed.*

ters of reason should flow clearly, guarding it from every foe, and in the distance the wistful eye should fix itself serenely on the good Shepherd, who is neither weary nor impatient that His little flock have sometimes" lingered long and afar.

THE PLAINT OF THE CYPRESS-TREE.

BY MRS. HELEN LADD WARNER,

Of Wilmington, Illinois, formerly of North Hero.

In the old church-yard a tall cypress spread
Its waving branches, shading many a tomb
From the warm sunlight, and each grassy bed
Looked dark and solemn in its fearful gloom,
And, blent with wailings of the restless sea,
Came these low plainings of the moaning tree:

And are these smiling faces on the earth,
And light hearts free from dark and boding fears,
Voices of ringing music, and gay mirth,
And gentle eyes undimmed by sorrowing tears,
Soft melody breathed low in pleasant tones,
Bright angels hovering near unbroken homes?

Yet have I never heard but sounds of woe,
And the sharp cries by bitter sorrow made,
While weary footsteps lingering come and go,
And black draped figures kneel beneath my shade.
In low-toned murmurs strange, wild things are said
By the pale living, o'er the silent dead;

And whispered voices, do I often hear
Say these are happy that beneath me sleep.
Why then the quivering sob and briny tear?
For happy ones the living need not weep;
Is it that they walk lonely on their way,
Haunted by tones all life's sad afterday?

"Oh, for a cheerful tone to break the spell
Of weeping music chanted here so oft!"
The dirge of moaning branches plaintive fell,
On the still air, in cadence sad, but soft.
Only the white tombs and the restless sea
Heard the low murmurs of the cypress-tree.

SOUTH HERO.

BY R. K. CLARK, M. D.

South Hero, a post-town in the south part of Grand-Isle County, is bounded on the north by the town of Grand-Isle,—on all other portions, by lake Champlain.

It lies 12 miles N. of Burlington, in nearly a direct line, and during the winter months, after the ice becomes strong enough for teams to cross, a large amount of travel passes through the town. Two stages daily, between Burlington and Plattsburgh, pass through the place, usually meeting and dining at the Island-House. It is 19 miles from South Hero Centre to Burlington, by the way of the Sand-Bar bridge. It is 16 miles S. W. from St. Albans in a direct line, and 20 miles by the bridge.

This town was chartered, together with Grand-Isle and the islands north, to Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick and others, Oct. 27, 1779. It was at first one town with Grand-Isle and North Hero, and was called the town of Two Heroes; and the first records of town-meetings were held under that name. North Hero was first set off as a town by itself in 1798 or '99. This island was divided into two towns, and called South Hero and Middle Hero. In Nov. 5, 1810, the name of Middle Hero was changed to Grand-Isle.

South Hero was said to contain 9,065 acres; but it was really much larger, as the first surveyors had to make their surveys through dense forests, and made a very liberal allowance for points of land, roads, &c. It must have contained 10,000 acres at first. It has doubtless diminished considerably by the constant washing of the lake on its shores; evidence of which is very plain, especially on our south shore, where the roots of large trees have been washed out, and the trees fallen down, that must have taken centuries to have grown, and must have had an abundance of soil to have attained their gigantic dimensions.

The early settlers of this, as well as through the islands, suffered from epidemics and intermittant fevers; but, since the country has been cleared, no portion of Vermont is more healthy.

The soil of this town is of the best quality for grass, grain and fruits—especially the apple and plumb. The fruit crop is usually much larger than is required for home consumption, and the sale of apples affords quite a revenue, annually, to the inhabitants.

This town has many large and well-cultivated farms, averaging from 100 to 300 acres—the more successful farmer having bought out the smaller and less successful—and their owners have emigrated, mostly to the West: so that at the present time there is not more than one half the number of native inhabitants there was 40 years ago.

The principal business of the inhabitants is farming—sheep husbandry taking the lead of all other branches. There is considerable grain raised for market, and wool and grain constitute the principal articles of export.

The scenery, for variety and beauty of landscape, is not excelled by any town in New England. A beholder may stand on some elevated portions of the town, and have a view of the opposite shores on both sides, with the Adrion-dacks in the west, Mount Mansfield in the east, as seen in the distance, with the lesser mountains between—the placid waters of the lake on

either side between you and the shore—the many little islands, with their covering of green foliage, and the many points of land jutting into the waters from the island and opposite shores, in bold relief, as may be seen in a summer-sunset—affording a scene of beauty and granduer to the admirer of natural scenery, almost enchanting.

This town has several mineral springs that are becoming noted for their medicinal qualities. I shall make particular mention of but three. The first is situated on the farm of Mr. John Landon, about three-fourths of a mile from the toll-gate connected with the Sand-bar bridge, in the S. E. part of the town. This spring is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and has been found of great value in curing cutaneous diseases. This spring, and the one I shall next mention, on the farm of Mr. Fred. Landon, were found by the early settlers following paths made by moose and deer going to these springs to drink. These animals requiring salt, especially in summer, when feeding on fresh grasses around the shores of the lake, had been attracted to these springs, by the saline qualities of the water, to satisfy this demand of their natures. The paths are said to have been very distinct, and to come in from different directions. Cattle and sheep manifest the same desire to drink of these waters, and will pass directly by other waters to go to these springs.

The Fred Landon spring is in the north part of the town, on the west shore of Keeler's bay, about 15 rods from the lake. The main road through the town to Grand-Isle runs between the spring and the bay, in plain view of both.

A fine spring-house has been erected over this spring, by its enterprising proprietors, and about one-fourth of an acre has been enclosed around it, and set to shade-trees. A neat, commodious boarding-house has been built near this spring; and although only opened for guests the last week in June, 1868, was soon filled with a highly respectable class of boarders, mostly from the cities of New York, Boston and Detroit—some in search of health, others for relaxation and amusement. Those who came as invalids were greatly benefited. In some cases very great and marked improvement was soon manifested.

For a long time some establishment of this kind has been desired by those who wish to get out of the smoke and dust of the city, as well as to accommodate those who wish to try the virtues of the waters; and the gentlemanly proprietor is entitled to much credit for what he has done. Boats are provided for those who like to amuse themselves, sailing and fishing. Fish were taken plentifully the past summer—a number of pickerel that weighed 12 lbs. and upwards. The drives around the island are charming. Our roads are very fine in summer, and the scenery delightful. Those in search of health, or pleasure, will not find a more desirable summer resort, than on our beautiful Island.

An analysis of the water of the Fred Landon spring proves it to contain many valuable medicinal properties, for the cure of many complaints; but those inclined to consumption seemed to be the class of invalids most certainly benefited by the water; which the writer had opportunity to observe, and, as a physician, can highly and conscientiously reccommend.

The third mineral spring, and the last I shall mention, is located on the north-west shore of the lake, on the farm of David Corban. From its smell and taste, I think it contains very nearly the same medicinal qualities of the Fred Landon spring. A curious fact in relation to this spring is, it is under the waters of the lake a large portion of the year, and consequently inaccessible, except when the waters of the lake are lowest for a short time in summer.

The first town-meeting I find recorded, after the north Island was set off, was held March 10, 1789, Stephen Pearl, moderator; Ebenezer Allen, town clerk; Alexander Gordon, Ephraim Duel, William Hazen, Stephen Pearl and Ebenezer Allen, selectmen: Isaac Adams, first constable and collector of taxes, and Reuben Clapp, second constable.

June 1, 1789, another town-meeting was held, to see if the town would vote to hire a minister of the gospel, to preach in town, for the year ensuing:

"Voted to raise a tax of three pence on a pound, to pay a minister—said tax to be paid to the collector, by the first day of December following, in wheat, at four shillings per bushel, or indian corn at three shillings."

At the same town-meeting a committee was appointed to lay out two burying-places for the use of the town—one to accommodate the north, and the other the south part of the town.

At their next March meeting, 1790, after reëlecting nearly the same town officers, they voted to raise a tax of 3d. per £, to defray town expenses, and to raise the sum of £60 to pay for preaching—these taxes to be paid in wheat and corn, at 4s. and 3s. per bushel. No mention is made of their having preaching—most likely they did.

At a freemen's meeting, September, 1792, a committee was chosen to draft a petition to the General Assembly, to divide the town. Timothy Allen and Jedediah Hyde were the committee appointed.

At a town-meeting held March, 1793, a committee was chosen to hire a preacher: Joseph Phelps, Alpheus Hall, Samuel Mix and Ebenezer Allen, were the committee; "voted to request the committee to hire Rev. Mr. Williams," —and

"Voted a tax of six pence on the pound, to pay for preaching, one fourth in cash, and three fourths in wheat, at four shillings per bushel, and the place for holding their meetings be in the Sand-bar district school-house."

At another meeting, August, same year, it was voted to instruct their committee to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Williams, to settle with them in the gospel ministry. No record is made of any report of this committee, whether they extended the call to Mr. Williams or not, he did not settle. I do not find what Mr. W.'s first name was, or to what denomination he belonged —probably Congregational; £60 a year is mentioned as his salary.

The first marriage recorded, was between Howe Graham and Mary Allen, and was solemnized by Ebenezer Allen, justice peace. In 1788, a year before any town-record was made, under the name of South Hero, the next marriage was solemnized by the same justice, and one in 1793, by Stephen Pearl, justice peace.

At one of the town-meetings mentioned it was voted that no swine should be allowed to run at large, from the first day of May, to the first day of September, following, unless said swine wore a yoke, not less than 8 inches above the neck, and 5 inches below, and had suitable rings in their noses. Some special reference is made to swine in nearly every town-meeting, at this early day, and a large corps of hog-howards, or hog-constables, were annually elected. It was the last office to fill in town, and was the occasion of no little merriment. At one town-meeting, I should think, nearly every voter, that had not been previously appointed to some office, was elected hog-constable. If a man had aspired to some town-office, and failed to get the appointment, because his townsmen did not think as highly of his fitness as he did of himself, he was sure to get appointed hog-howard. If a man had married during the year, he was sure of the office of hog-howard; or if he had done any mean or niggardly thing during the year, he was remembered by an appointment to this important office.

From the dividing of the town to 1817, no records of town-meetings can be found. Records of all the deeds of land are preserved, but the records of town-meetings had some things recorded that certain persons did not wish handed down to posterity, and so it is supposed destroyed them, as much time has been spent searching for the lost records; but they cannot be found; "but the two Heroes, by the census 1791, had become the most populous of any settlement north of Otter Creek, west of the Green Mountains."

The following are the names and ages—at the time of their death—of some of the first settlers, viz.: Samuel Chamberlin, aged 93; Benajah Phelps, 92; Fanny Clark, 88; Lucy Phelps, 93; Eunice Chamberlain, 86; Lucy Lamson, 84; Thaddeus Landon, 79.

Alpheus Hall, Benjamin Adams, Capt. Thomas Dixon and John Monte were in the war of the Revolution, and drew pensions. John Monte was from France, and is said to have come to this country with Lafayette. There were probably more; but these are the names given me as pensioners. Col. Ebenezer Allen was a noted warrior, of Revolutionary history, and probably died before pensions were granted.

There were but few, if any, regular soldiers from this town in 1812, except volunteers, as occasion called for them during the excursions of the British down the lake.

PHYSICIANS,

who have lived in town and practiced for a longer or shorter period:

Dr. Jacob Roebeck, a Swede, had been army surgeon under Frederick, King of Prussia, and had an appointment as surgeon in our army of the Revolution,* Drs. Melvin Barnes, David Taylor, Hyde, Stearns, Goodenow, Elisha Root, Sylvanus Humphrey, Simeon Clark, Elijah Herrick, A. C. Butler, Dr. Gale. Present Physicians are Abraham Harding, and R. K. Clark.

DR. SIMEON CLARK

moved into town at an early day. He had practiced in St. Albans and in Grand-Isle; he practiced but little in this town; gave his attention to farming; was a successful farmer, and owned a number of farms, and is said to have been the wealthiest man in town at the time of his death.

BENAJAH PHELPS,

whose name is mentioned as having died at 92, came here with his father when a boy; was among the first settlers. He had 18 sons and

* See biography by Dr. Reynolds.—*Ed.*

daughters, that grew up to be men and women. Many of them married and settled in town, and are among our best citizens. The number of his descendants must be near 300 persons, at the present time. A story is told of Uncle Benajah, as he is familiarly called. On one occasion he and his brother Alexander saw a black bear swimming to the Island, (and being sons of Nimrod, as some of his descendants now are) thought to have rare fun capturing bruin.—Jumping into a small boat, with no weapon except a pitchfork they chanced to have with them, they made for the bear, who seemed rather to welcome them; and seizing hold of the bow of their boat, began climbing in. They could not beat him off, but had all they could do to keep the boat from upsetting, while bruin very deliberately climbed in, and seated himself in the bow of their boat, and waited for our heroes to row him on shore, which they gladly did; not daring to offer the bear any provocation, who appeared well pleased with his situation, and was quite as well prepared to defend, as they were for an attack. Wisely deeming prudence, in this case, the better part of valor, they rowed bruin ashore; and he without paying his fare, jumped out and ran to the woods, leaving his would-be captors feeling themselves second-best in the affair.

Bears were quite plenty on the Island at an early day, and swam back and forth to and from the main land, as they chose. Two other instances are recorded, of persons attempting to capture them with boats, and the bears climbed in and drove the boatmen overboard, allowing the boats to drift on shore with them—one at the north end of Grand-Isle, and one near Addison.

BENJAMIN LANDON

was one of the early settlers. He built the first brick-house in town, which is now standing with its ancient gamble roof, about one fourth of a mile from the Sand-bar bridge. He had but a small family; none of his descendants are now in town.

THADDEUS LANDON,

who came about the same time, had a large family of sons and daughters who married, and many of them had large families. A majority of them reside in town at the present time, and constitute a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens. Jesse, now 72 years of age, and John, some years younger, are the only two children now living in town—but grandchildren, and great-grand-children are very numerous, and in all number over 200. John now owns and occupies the old homestead his father first purchased and cleared up from the forest—others live adjoining, or quite near. Very few, if another, instance can be found, of any of the early settlers of Vermont having so large and respectable a number of descendants, residing so near the patriarchal mansion, as Thaddeus Landon. Franklin Robinson, now in his 77th year, came to the Island in 1802. He married a daughter of Thaddeus Landon, and raised a large family. He settled near his father-in-law. The number of descendants from this daughter of Mr. Landon is 35—Abner Baldwin, one of the sons of Thaddeus Landon, had thirty-five—making seventy descendants from those two branches, by a son and daughter.

COL. EBENEZER ALLEN

was the first settler. He arrived August 25, 1783. Enos Wood, who settled on North Hero, and Alexander Gordon, who settled on the north end of this Island, came the same day.—Allen claimed that he arrived at his place three hours earlier in the day than Gordon, and was therefore the first man, that landed on this Island, as a settler. It was at his house that Col. Ethan Allen staid the night before he died. He had come with his servant to the Island for a load of hay, spent the night, or staid till late into the night—was urged by the Colonel to stop 'till morning; but, having drank free, was not to be persuaded; started about 2 oclock in the morning for home on the load,—his man driving, who, when he arrived home found his master dead, or was found in a fit of apoplexy,—was bled, lived several hours, died at his own house, but never recovered his consciousness.—[See vol. i. page 551.—*Ed.*]

[We omit half a page of manuscript, the facts of which are included in a more comprehensive biography of Col. Allen, by Mr. Dixon, which may be found at the close of this chapter.]

CAPT. THOMAS DIXON,

whose name is mentioned as a pensioner of the Revolution, came to reside in town about 1790. He was a patriot of 1776, and held a Captain's commission in the army. He is spoken of by those who remember him, as a very worthy man, of a kindly disposition, and brave and heroic in times of danger. When the British came down the Lake, and made their attack on Plattsburgh, Capt. Dixon took his gun and hastened to the scene of action; and, like another old '76 militia man, who was seen fighting in one of the battles of the Revolution, and, being asked what company he belonged to replied, "no company, I fight the British on my own hook," he became so engaged during the battle

he did not observe the Americans were falling back, and when he did discover his situation, that he would certainly be killed, or taken prisoner, as he had boasted, he never had, and never would, turn his back to the British, he commenced retreating backward, facing the enemy, and fighting as he retreated. He had three or four bullet holes shot through his clothes, but turned not his face to the foe; and though it was little less than a miracle, he fortunately escaped to a place of safety and kept his word, not to turn his back to the British.

LORENZO HALL,

now in his 74th year, was born in this town, and is the oldest person living in town, that was born here; his father, Alpheus Hall, was one of the first settlers, and held town offices. The following incident is related to the writer by Lorenzo Hall.

The first Methodist minister who visited this Island was Rev. William Anson. He was sent as a missionary by the Troy Conference, in the summer of 1802. On his way he was informed that the inhabitants were living in a savage state, and he would not be likely to benefit them by his labors. He arrived at the Sand-bar on Saturday afternoon, July 3d. He found no means of crossing but a raft. He endeavored to cross on this rude and frail craft, but the wind not favoring him, he was twice driven back. His ill success, together with the character which had been given him of the Islanders, produced the most despondent feelings.—He, however, after due reflection, said to himself, "I will make one more attempt to cross over to the Island, and if I fail this time, I will take it as evidence the Lord has not called me to preach to the barbarous Islanders." This time he was more successful, and reached the Island. Meeting one of the inhabitants, he enquired if there was a public house on the Island. He informed him there was a tavern about 2 miles from there; "but, said he, you will find hard fare, for they are out of rum." He came on, and found the tavern, and put up for the night. The next morning he was aroused by the firing of guns, which did not make a very favorable impression; but on recollecting it was 4th of July, was better reconciled. The firing soon ceased. Mr. Anson informed them he was a minister, and asked if a house could be opened for him to preach, to such as had a mind to hear him. Thomas Dixon opened his house, and Mr. Anson preached. This was the first Methodist preaching in town. Mr. Anson is said to have been a successful preacher. During the year he extended his labors to the Islands north, and to Alburgh. A Methodist society was formed, and probably a church, during the year, which has continued with greater or less prosperity to the present time.

MINISTERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN TOWN.

CONGREGATIONAL,—Revs. Daniel Francis, A. B. Rich, J. W. Healy. METHODIST,—Revs. Seymour Landon, Warren Mooney.

Rev. Seymour Landon was a son of Asahel Landon, a local Methodist preacher, who resided in this town. He was a brother of Thaddeus Landon, of whom mention has been made. He raised quite a family. None of his descendants reside in town at the present time.

ATTORNEYS WHO HAVE RESIDED AND PRACTICED IN TOWN.

Now resident,—Solon Clark and Henry Harrington. Former attorneys,—Hector Adams, Philo Berry, John Bronson, Morey Woodruff, Charles Perrigo, Amos Blodget, David G. Dixon, Asa Robinson, A. G. Whittemore, Newel Lyon and William W. White.

WILLIAM WARNER WHITE

was raised in this town. He studied law with Hon. Giles Harrington, of Alburgh; practiced law a short time in Alburgh; moved to Johnson, Lamoille County, where he engaged in practice for a few years, when he removed to St. Albans, in Franklin County. Mr. White was a man of more than ordinary talents in his profession, an able and faithful advocate for his clients. He represented his county in the senate; was a leading member of Franklin County bar, and bid fair to stand at the head of his profession in Franklin County. He died young, in the height of an honorable professional career.

ABNER KEELER

came to this town in 1806. He was the leading, and at times, the principal merchant in town. Mr. Keeler began life a poor boy, laboring in the lumber business; commenced trade on a small scale in Troy, New York; then for a short time in Sunderland, Vt.; from which place he removed to the Island. Mr. Keeler was a shrewd business man, and accumulated a large property for a country town. He died in 1852 His property was inventoried at $150.000. He had no children, and gave it by will to his brother's children, who came from Connecticut to inherit their uncle's property, and now reside in town.

RICHARD MOTT

came with his family to reside in town at an early day. He located himself near the Sand-

bar, over which the Sand-bar bridge was built. He had a family of children. One son, Lewis Mott, resided on the old homestead. He built a fine residence, the first house on the Island-side of the bridge, after the toll-house. He died a few years since, leaving a large estate to his widow and son. The son soon followed, leaving the entire estate to the mother, who now owns and occupies it.

Wallace Mott, another son, now nearly 80 years old, owns and occupies a large estate, joining the old homestead, living in a green old age. and reputed to be the wealthiest man in town. Richard, another son, studied law and settled as an attorney in the city of New York, where he now resides. James, another son, resides in town with his family—a much esteemed and highly respected family, living in one of the corners of what is known as the four-corners in town. There was another son, and one or more daughters, that lived to have families. They have died, and none of their descendants, if they had any, reside in town.

THE SAND-BAR BRIDGE,

which connects this town with Milton, was chartered to O. G. Wheeler, Melvin Barnes, and 33 others, Nov. 11, 1847. Its capital stock was $25,000, in shares of $10 each. At a meeting of the company, Jan. 1, 1848, it was voted to proceed at once to a collection of a portion of the capital stock, then nearly all subscribed for, to accept their charter, and commence building.

The distance across the water was a mile and 20 rods. The contract to build this part was given to Samuel Boardman, at $1,800; and he was to take $1,000 in stock, toward payment, and $17,000 in cash. He commenced building, Aug. 1, 1849, and had his part of the work ready, so that the bridge was opened for crossing to the public, Dec. 5, 1850.

A. G. Whittemore took the contract to build the road through the marsh, a distance of 2 miles, for $5,500, and to take $300 in stock toward payment, and to have his road ready as soon as Boardman should complete the bridge, which contract he fulfilled. The entire cost at the opening of the bridge and road to the public travel, was $24,016.62, including toll-house, gate and fixtures.

Many of the citizens of this town engaged with great, and most commendable zeal in the enterprise. Nearly two-thirds of the stock was taken in this town. Wallis Mott took shares to the amount of $1,000, Lewis Mott $1,000, Abner B. Landon $1,000, Jesse Landon $800, John Landon $500, James Mott $500, and many others took from $100 to $500, according to their means, and anxiety to have a bridge to the main land.

The rates of toll, as established by the county court in pursuance of the charter, were as follows. Single teams 20 cents each, double teams 25 cents, teams drawn by four horses 38 cents, neat cattle 10 cents per head, swine 4 cents, and sheep 2 cents, footmen 5 cents, for families hiring by the year, $3 per year. From the records of 1852, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, the number of crossings were, double teams that paid at the time of crossing, 192, single teams 611, double teams paying by the year 532, single teams 1505, making the total number of crossings, in the 8 months, 2840, which will give some idea of the convenience, and necessity of the bridge.

Although the earnings of the bridge is quite a sum annually, no dividend has ever been made, and the stockholders pay the same rates of toll as strangers. So much damage is done, every Spring, by the ice and water, that all the earnings are required to keep the bridge in tolerable repair, and many hundreds of dollars have been expended in labor and money by the stockholders and citizens, without fee or reward, to aid in keeping the bridge in repair, and making it passable in the Spring after the ice has gone out of the lake.

I deem the above remarks due to the stockholders, as strangers often complain, at so high a rate of toll, with so poor a bridge, thinking perhaps that the earnings are divided among the stockholders, to the neglect of keeping their bridge in repair. Those who may chance to read this article, learning every cent of toll goes to make the bridge better, that the stockholders have never received a cent for their money invested, and have always paid the same rates of toll, charged to strangers, may be less disposed to find fault, and some of them pay their toll more cheerfully than they sometimes appear to do.

In the Springs of 1865, '66, and '67, the water rose so high as to cover the entire bridge from 2 to 4 feet, and prevented crossing for many weeks each Spring.

Dr. Nelson Fairchild lost his life, while attempting to cross when the water was at its hight, in the Spring of 1865. Dr. Fairchild

was a physician of great promise. He had been on to the Island to visit some patients, had crossed the bridge on horseback in the forenoon; as the wind had risen during the time he was on the Island, he was warned of the danger, and entreated not to make the attempt, but being young and full of courage, and having come over safely in the morning, he believed he could return; but the wind was blowing, and the surface had become so rough he could not see the bottom, and was obliged to let his horse pick out his way as best he could among the stones. When about half way over, his horse stumbled and threw him head-foremost into the water, and, as it is supposed, his head struck a stone, which stunned him so much, he made no efforts to get upon his feet, and drowned before he recovered from the fall. The water being only about 2 feet deep where he fell, he could have had no difficulty in recovering and getting upon his feet, if he had not been disabled. He was seen from the shore, and a boat hastened to him with all possible speed, but he was dead when the boat reached him. Some also thought he must have had a fit of some kind that disabled him from using ordinary efforts for saving his life. Thus perished a young man of marked ability in his profession, who had before him every prospect of a long and useful career, and whose apparently untimely death, was mourned by a large circle of relations, patrons, and friends.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was master of the lodge at Milton-Falls, where he resided, and was buried with masonic honors. His funeral discourse was preached by Rev. O. G. Wheeler of this town, April 12, 1865, and I take the liberty of copying, from Mr. W.'s sermon, his closing address to the members of the fraternity:

"I see before me the symbols of an order, with whose cherished mysteries our friend was familiar; of whose brotherhood he was an honored member. You have gathered together here to bury one of your members.—The summons to this duty must have been a sad surprise. Slowly and solemnly will you proceed to the mournful service, time-honored and impressive. No more will this young brother need your friendly offices, though a sacred and gentle tie will bind you to the dear ones he leaves behind him. Not again will you meet him in your gatherings. The ties of brotherhood, by which you are bound together, seem strong, abiding, and tender, and I can imagine with what emotions you will surround your young brother's last resting-place, now waiting to receive one suddenly hurled from the freshness and brightness of undecayed youth and manly strength. And as in your slow and solemn march, you cast into the grave the green emblems of a fadeless memory, bidding the beloved physician a last and loving farewell, your hearts will swell with grief that the sacred tie is broken, the earthly fellowship ended. 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.' Mr. Wheeler's text on the occasion, was taken from Romans i. 33—'How unsearchable are His judgments and His ways past finding out.'"

SOLDIERS TO PUT DOWN THE LATE REBELLION.

This town furnished its full quotas, amounting to upwards of 50 men; 5 men, only, were furnished by draft, one man paid commutation, the others furnished substitutes. Several died from disease, a number were killed in battle, some were severely wounded. I shall give a short account of some who died, and others who were wounded, of whom honorable mention should be made.

ZEBINA LANDON

was a member of the University of Vermont at the time of his enlistment. He left the college at his country's call, and enlisted in the first Vermont cavalry; was made corporal; afterward raised to sergeant. During Bank's retreat was wounded and taken prisoner, and could have been paroled, but he refused to take any obligation not to fight again the enemies of his country. He was sent to Lynchburgh, then to Belle Isle, and afterward to Richmond prison. He suffered much from his wounds and disease, but more from starvation. He died at Richmond prison. Zebina was a young man of great promise, an excellent scholar, and the University conferred on him the degree of A. B., although he had not fully completed his full course of study.

HENRY CONROE

was a member of the same college (Vermont University.) He enlisted in the second regiment; was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and after a year of great suffering was exchanged; rejoined his regiment again, and passed through several battles; was severely wounded, but recovered, and now resides in town.

A. B. CONROE,

his brother, enlisted in the Vermont Cavalry; was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; was shot through the chest, in one of the battles, and fell into the enemy's hands; was so badly wounded that he was left to die; was afterwards found alive, cared for, and, strange to say, after a long time recovered so as to go into business. These two brothers are now a mercantile firm, doing business in town, highly respected and esteemed in the community.

ALBERT PHELPS

was at the time of his enlistment a member of the Troy Methodist Seminary. Phelps was taken prisoner in one of Gen. Grant's battles, near Richmond; was sent to Andersonville prison, and experienced all the horrors of that fiendish, infernal place; after 10 months of indescribable suffering was released. Returning home, he entered the University of Vermont, and graduated with the class of 1867.

HENRY O. WHEELER,

son of Rev. O. G. Wheeler, enlisted with his friend, Zebina Landon. He was a member of the University, and left college at his country's call, enlisted in the Vermont Cavalry, Co. A. He was reported killed, during Banks' retreat; but was separated from his company, and, concealing himself, after a few days wandering, rejoined his regiment, and found his horse and baggage had been recovered and brought in. He was again reported killed, when Kilpatrick was driven out of Hagarstown. He, upon the contrary, succeeded in eluding the enemy, and was protected by Union friends and helped take care of a wounded comrade, Homer Bliss, who died afterward of his wounds, and, after six days, Wheeler again joined his regiment; participated in the various engagements of the campaign, was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and afterward to captain by brevet, for meritorious conduct. Capt. Wheeler was wounded in the Wilderness the first day of Gen. Grant's advance; was shot through the lungs; shared in the sufferings of the wounded on that memorable day, and finally reached Seminary Hospital, Georgetown. After a time he was brought home, but before his wounds were healed, returned to the field under Sheridan; shared in the victories of the Shenandoah Valley and was taken prisoner Oct. 7th. The rebel officer with his accustomed epithets, leveled his revolver and threatened his life, after he had surrendered. He was plundered; all his clothes taken off but his undershirt and drawers, and marched without food three days in this condition, and finally lodged in Libby prison. Less fortunate was his comrade, Jones, who was taken prisoner at the same time, and while being conducted to the rear, was wantonly sabered by a rebel, without his giving the least provocation. Capt. Wheeler was with him and received his dying message to his young wife, he left at home but a few months before, and succeeded in obtaining her miniature he had worn with him to the field, and brought it home to his comrade's widow.

Capt. Wheeler was fortunate enough, when stripping off his clothes, to slip $50 in greenbacks down his drawers undiscovered, and this procured him better fare than he otherwise would have been able to obtain. His wounds breaking out afresh, he was removed to more comfortable quarters, but could hear the tramp, tramp, tramp, of his fellow prisoners who were so naked and cold, they could not sleep, and were obliged to keep in motion, to keep from freezing. After a few months, Wheeler was exchanged and came home. He re-entered the University of Vermont and graduated in 1867.

Some others were wounded, and died from disease, or wounds, and some returned and recovered. Charles Landon, Peter Troville, Noah Martelle, David Mayo. Mayo lost an arm. These all draw pensions, according to their disabilities. Albert Taylor died of wounds, Bartomy Lawrence, wounded, died in Andersonville prison. Albert L. Martin, wounded at Gettysburgh, died of his wounds. Proctor Landon, Antoine Larose died from disease, at Washington. Winfield Scott Fletcher, severely wounded at Savage Station, was so disabled as to be discharged; Fredrick Keeler died from disease near New Orleans. Edwin Phelps was wounded in the Shenandoah Valley; was taken prisoner, and with others put into a meeting-house under guard. He concealed himself under the pulpit, and was not discovered when the other prisoners were taken away, and got back to our lines. This was the engagement when our forces had been driven back in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, who, returning in the afternoon, rallied our men and gained one of the most splendid victories during his campaign.

OUR OYSTER SUPPERS.

The people of this Island have two annual gatherings, or as we call them, oyster suppers, they have become so much an institution among this people, I think them worthy of notice in the history of the town.

There is wealth enough to give our ministers a generous support, notwithstanding our churches and societies are small; but our people have not been in the habit of liberal or generous subscriptions, for the support of the Gospel. Father Lyon, as he is called, through the Island, was for many years minister to this people. His preaching was a gratuity except such presents as the people chose to hand to him (very much, as the writer thinks, to the injury of the people), and as his ministry was long continued, the habit became strong, of doing but very little for the support of this minister; and to this day, were it not for the profits of these gatherings, which are handed to the minister, their support would be very meagre indeed. And here, I will remark, the churches in this town and Grand-Isle are one organization and have but one pastor, for both towns. This is the case with the Congregational and Methodist churches. Rev. O. G. Wheeler now in the 29th year of his pastorate, and Rev. Simeon Gardener, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in the 5th year of his ministry, having been here 2 years some 10 years ago, and now on his 3d year in succession, are the pastors of the churches in both towns.

But to return to our oyster suppers; we meet first in one town, then in about 3 weeks in the other, the profits one year in South Hero are given to Mr. Wheeler, the next year in Grand-Isle, and so alternating, with the Methodist pastor. The people in both towns make it a point to attend both gatherings; when South Hero people go to Grand-Isle, we are their guests, and they do the work, and when Grand-Isle people come here, they are our guests, and we do the work. The most kindly feelings prevail and a stranger would think from witnessing the interest felt for the minister, for whom the gathering is made, we must all certainly belong to the same church and society. Our ladies vie with each other in seeing which town shall set the best table. The result is our tables are not only loaded with everything to please the palate, but with much to please the eye, and set off with much artistic taste. An epicurian, on these occasions, would feel he had found an earthly paradise. The profits of each gathering are usually between $200 and $300, which is handed the next day to the pastor for whom the gathering was made. Rev. O. G. Wheeler, who has at times been both the statesman and poet, and always the good pastor and preacher, usually favors the audience with some poetical effusion, suited to the occasion. One called the Oyster Supper Medley, was published some years since, in a book of poems, by Mr. Wheeler. Another delivered at our annual gathering in Grand-Isle, February 1867, made such an impression on the mind of the writer, while listening to it as delivered by Mr. Wheeler, that he takes the liberty to insert a few of the closing stanzas, with the remark, that the reader to appreciate it, must have been there and heard it, or must picture in his mind the scene as it really was. We were assembled in the meeting-house, the cemetery near by, a deep snow covering the ground, driving and drifting over the graves of the near and dear friends and relatives, of those present. One family, near by, that had been in the habit of meeting with us on such occasions, at home watching over their honored dead (Hon. Lewis Ladd) and preparing for the funeral solemnities, to take place in that house the next day, when they would lay their venerable father and friend, in his cold and snowy grave,—our reader must picture this and he will feel in some measure as we did when we listened in almost breathless silence to the closing portion, so suited to the particular occasion, of

MR. WHEELER'S POEM.

And some will talk of olden times,
And some, perhaps, of other climes;
Relieving here, the teeming brain,
Of crowded thought a quickened train

That bears them backward to the days
When hope was murmuring sweetest lays;
To some, this feast will bring to mind
The broken tie, that once was twined

So fondly round the loving heart
That even here, the tear will start;
The eyes that oft have sparkled here
Forever closed, though lying near.

Asleep, with all the multitude
That broken sigh, or laughter rude
Can ne'er disturb—how silent they,
While we are full of life and play;

They all are lying shrouded there,
Silent as midnight shadows are;
The snow lies lightly on their graves,
Bathed in the moonbeam's silver waves.

Under the snow—the drifting snow—
The muffled rill is creeping:
Under the snow—the drifting snow—
A weary world is sleeping:

Under the snow—the drifting snow—
No weeping, groaning, crying;
Under the snow—the drifting snow—
The dead, but not the dying:

Under the snow, the grasses rest
For summers bloom preparing:
Under the snow, their verdure blest,
The evergreens are wearing:

Under the snow, no cunning art
Its tempting snares concealing;
Under the snow, the broken heart
No bitter pang is feeling;

Under the snow, are frozen tears
Upon the pale cheek lying:
Under the snow, the dear one wears
The smile she gave when dying:

Under the snow, the ivory brow
With silver locks is beaming;
Under the snow, are hidden now,
The golden ringlets, gleaming:

Under the snow, unfelt the thrill,
Of friendship's kindly greeting;
Under the snow, the heart is still
That once with love was beating;

Under the snow, the sacred trust
By angel care defended:
Under the snow, the guarded dust
Will sleep till time is ended.

Rev. O. G. Wheeler represented his town in the house of representatives and his county in the senate for several years, and was a working member in both branches of our legislature.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

The public buildings in town consist of two churches—Congregational and Methodist—an Academy, town-hall and a public house at the corners—the old tavern stand which has recently been purchased and fitted up by its gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Clark S. Keeler, and is intended not only to accommodate travelers, but more permanent boarders who prefer to stop there rather than at the Spring-House, which has been mentioned, in connection with the spring.

This town is divided into 4 school districts where schools are taught from 3 to 5 months terms, twice a year. Our academical school is not sustained through the year. It flourished under the charge of Rev. O. G. Wheeler, who kept it in session for some years, and fitted a goodly number of young men for college, in this and from adjoining towns, who generally entered the University of Vermont. Mr. Wheeler has taken a deep interest in the educational affairs of the town, as well as in conducting and sustaining the high school for a long time. A sound morality and general intelligence prevails; and it is claimed that more newspapers are taken from our post-office, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than from any other post-office in the country.

COL. EBENEZER ALLEN.

BY D. WEBSTER DIXON.

Col. Ebenezer Allen was born in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1743.* His family was not connected with the family of Ethan Allen by ties of blood relationship, as has sometimes been erroneously stated, though there certainly was much in the personal characteristics of the leading members of both families to justify the assumption. When a child, after being christened by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the celebrated divine, he went with his parents to New Marlboro in Berkshire County, where his father soon after died, leaving Mrs. Allen with a large family of small children and very inadequate means of support.† Ebenezer being one of the eldest, was employed pretty constantly, we are told, at the "big and little spinning wheels" under the parental roof, and barely enjoyed an opportunity to obtain the rudiments of an education. He also served as apprentice to a blacksmith for a short time, but his early years were mostly devoted to farming pursuits. In 1762, he was married to a Miss Richards, who survived him many years, and died on South Island at the age of 88. The Colonel and his wife were allied by blood and marriage with some of the first families in New England. In 1768, he moved to Bennington where he resided for nearly 3 years. His name appears among a large list of Bennington petitioners to the governor of New Hampshire in October, 1769. In 1771, he removed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Ashley, to Poultney, and commenced the first settlement of that town. One of his children (a son) was the first white child born in the town of Poultney. After a few months resi-

* History of Berkshire Co., Mass., p. 292.—*Ed.*

† Dr. Barnes in a letter to the late Henry Stevens, says, "But being a high minded and industrious woman, she brought up her young children, though under circumstances of great discouragement. She was a Sheldon." See history of Berkshire, same p. 292.—*Ed*

dence in that place he removed to Tinmouth, which had then reached an advanced stage of settlement.

In 1775 Col. Allen was appointed captain of a company of minute men, which was afterwards made a part of Col. Samuel Herrick's famous Regiment of Rangers, and participated with them in many sanguinary encounters and perilous adventures. On the 10th of May, 1775 Capt. Allen formed one of the party under Gen. Ethan Allen in the memorable capture of Ticonderoga. He was one of the delegates from Tinmouth to the general convention held at Cephas Kent's house in Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, on which occasion certain resolutions were adopted substantially declaring the New Hampshire Grants "a free and separate district," and renouncing the authority of the New York government. He was also chosen one of the delegates from Tinmouth to the convention held at Windsor in July, 1777, that formed our first State constitution. After the dissolution of the convention he moved his family to Bennington. Aug. 16, 1777, was fought the decisive battle at that place, in which Capt. Allen bore a conspicuous part,—signalizing himself by great bravery and efficiency both as a soldier and commanding officer. At one time during the engagement, he with only 30 men, under the cover of a natural breastwork of rocks, successfully contended against the main body of Col. Baum's troops of Burgoyne's army, causing great slaughter among them, and a temporary retreat.

In the early part of September, 1777, Gen. Lincoln, then in command of the frontier department, despatched 1500 men from Pawlet, in three divisions, to follow in the rear of Burgoyne's army. These divisions were commanded respectively by Colonels Johnson, Woodbury, aud Brown. The forces of Cols. Johnson and Woodbury were sent to attack Mt. Independence (Orwell), and Skeenesborough (now Whitehall). Capt. Allen's company were attached to Col. Brown's division. Col. Brown's forces were designed to attack Ticonderoga, Mount Defiance, Mount Hope, and one or two other strategic points of lesser importance, and to liberate 100 American prisoners in the hands of the British at Ticonderoga, and if possible, to effect the capture of the British flotilla at that place. Col. Brown assigned to Capt. Allen the taking of Mt. Defiance, opposite Ticonderoga, which was considered an almost impregnable fortress, and was at this time defended by about 200 British regulars, with artillery. He accomplished this hazardous undertaking, with the assistance of Lieut. Isaac Clark and 40 Green Mountain rifle rangers early on the morning of Sept. 18, 1777, by surprise, and without the loss of a single man. After performing this brilliant achievement, he rejoined Col. Brown's division, which, with those of Cols. Johnson and Woodbury, a few days later joined Gen. Gates's army investing Burgoyne's forces, and were in the action at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777. After the enemy's capitulation, Capt. Allen joined his family at Bennington, but subsequently returned with them to Tinmouth. During the latter part of this year he was for a time in command of a small detachment of State troops at Pawlet.*

The record of Col. Allen's military service is far from complete. Aside from the details of his career already given, it is positively known that he was commander of the fort at Vergennes either in 1778, or the following year; and that he performed important and effective military service during the war, mainly on the western side of Lake Champlain. While he resided on the Island he would relate to his guests (pointing towards Essex Landing, N. Y.), "With about the same number of *Green Mountain Boys*, I captured

* The following document issued by Col. Allen, while in command at Pawlet, is from the records of Bennington, *verbatim*, and serves to show what some of our ancestors thought of Slavery.

"Head Quarters Pollet }
28th of November 1777. }

To whom it may Concern Know ye Whereas Dinah Mattis, a negro woman with nancey her Child of two months old was taken Prisnor on Lake Champlain, with the British Troops Some where near Col Gilliner's Patten the Twelth day of Instant November by a Scout under my Command, and according to a Resolve Past by the Honnorable Continental Congress that all Prisses belong to the Captivators thereof—therefore She and her Child became the just Property of the Captivators thereof—I being Conscihentious that it is not Right in the Sight of god to Keep Slaves—I therefore obtain Leave of the Detachment under my Command to give the said Dinah Mattis and Nancy her Child their freedom to pass and Repass any where through the United States of America with her Behaving as becometh and to Trade and to Traffick for her Self and Child as tho' She was Born free without being Mollested by any Person or Persons.

In witness whereunto I have Set my hand or subscribed my name.

(Signed) EBENEZE'R ALLEN *Copt.*"

about 50 of the rear guard of the British army, on their retreat to Canada; also, their boats, horses, cows. goats,—and I suppose all the equipage of Old Ti, and Crown Point." It was done, he said, by a *ruse*, representing the woods to be filled with Herrick's Rangers, who were known in English prints, as "white Indians;" and the presence of whom always struck a terror to the hearts of British troops. Prior to the retirement of Capt. Allen from the army he was made Major and Colonel in due succession.*

The precise period when Col. Allen dissolved his connection with the army cannot be determined from any documents to which I have had access. It is however probable that he may have left the service sometime during the year 1779, as the war in this section of the country was virtually closed at that date. At least, we have no testimony, historical or otherwise, to show that he performed any military service during the succeeding years of the Revolution. From 1779 to the early part of 1783,—a period of 4 years —Col. Allen's career seems involved in obscurity. It is not wholly improbable that he may have resided in Tinmouth during this period, engaged in farming or some mechanical occupation, for if he had still been employed in the service of his country, it is reasonable to suppose that we should now find some record of such service. It is also a matter of some uncertainty as to the exact time when he came to the "Two Heros"† and commenced its first settlement—whether in 1779, or 1783, or in one of the intervening years. It appears that the Legislature of Vermont, Oct. 27, 1779, granted the township of Fairhaven, in Rutland County, to him and 76 associates, and that on the same date, the Legislature made him one of the grantees of the "Two Heros"—comprising all the territory now embraced in the towns of Grand-Isle, North and South-Hero. Some authorities assert that Col. Allen commenced the settlement of the southern portion of the "Two Heros," Aug. 25, 1783. Many of the old residents, now deceased, who had preserved some traditionary accounts respecting Col. Allen and the first settlement, asserted that he came to South Island soon after the date of its charter.* Without attempting

* Slade's State Papers, page 448.

† "The Heros" so named, because it was meant to have no other grantees, than such as were brave, and felt warmly disposed toward the Revolution.—Slade's State Papers. page 448.—*Ed.*

* Hon. L. Demming and Dr. Melvin Barnes, to whose accounts of Col. Allen, published several years ago, I am indebted for many of the facts contained in this sketch. Dr. Barnes relates many anecdotes of the Colonel, of which only two or three are sufficiently interesting to be reproduced in this place:

Acting as justice of the peace in the uncommon year of starvation, 1789, two respondents were brought before him for stealing something to eat, and the theft being fully proved, one being a man of some means, the Colonel in giving his judgment, expressed great chagrin, saying "the scarcity could be no excuse," as no one in such a case would have refused something to eat, and all persons in that settlement had a plenty for such use but this trial proved that there were those, though quite able, who had rather *steal* than *ask*. The Colonel intimated that he should fine—not bind over—the offenders. "Halt," said the counsel for prisoners: "your warrant is not signed, consequently your whole proceeding is a legal nullity." The Colonel deliberately took the summons. seeing for himself its defects, signed it, saying:—"Now go to trial, every body knows *I'm* justice itself!"

When taking Fort Defiance, the cannoniers got at their guns, swinging their matches, not knowing what to aim at, it being very dark; upon which Capt. Allen cried out with stentorian voice, "Shoot *them* rascals," his party at that time struggling by crevices of rocks and hanging by bushes to support themselves.

On one occasion, the Colonel, who abhorred lying, said of one guilty of prevarication and falsehood, that "he deserved being sent from the face of the earth." A bystander humorously asked the wrathy Colonel, "unless he killed the man, where he would send him?" The reply was "*Hog* Island,"—a part of Swanton of which the Colonel seems to have entertained a poor opinion.

[In the letter of Dr. Barnes to Mr. Stevens, already referred to, he says "In March 1783, the war being virtually ended, the Col. with Alexander Gordon and Enos Wood (the same who represented North-Hero in 1791 and who signed for the admission of Vermont—see State Papers page 195 and who also was sheriff of Franklin Co. when John Gregg his prisoner was drowned, A. D. 1798, State Paper 1798 and Thompson's Gazetteer page 90), traveled on snow-shoes from Tinmouth on the east side of the lake to St. Albans and crossed over westward to the two Heros, and chose, by drawing cuts, who should have the first location. The first choice fell to John Wood, who chose where the ferry is kept between North-Hero and Grand-Isle. The Colonel and Mr. Gordon next drew, and the lot falling to Gordon, he chose on the north end of the South Island, what is now the Hon. Lewis Ladd place. The Colonel having the third selection, chose 13½ miles off in an air line on the south end of the South Island. In a short time, he engaged boards to be rafted and brought down the lake, when open. In the meantime, to be more ready, he moved his family to Pottiers Point (now Shelburne Point). The lake being at length open, he made a raft out of the boards, with which he was to build his house and barn, upon which he moved his family and stock to the Island and a Mr. E. Dewel or a Mr. Wright framed him a house.

Alexander Gordon, Enos Wood and his brother Solomon,and their families came on the same day and were spoken with by Allen off the south end of the S. Hero, but having further to go did not reach the north end

to reconcile these conflicting statements, I proceed to sketch the career of the Colonel as it has been transmitted to us in the published accounts of his life, and through the public records.

Upon his arrival on the "Two Heros," he located on the south shore of South-Hero—afterwards designated as Allen's Point,—where he built a frame-house and barn. He immediately went to work cutting and clearing the timber, and his progress was so satisfactory, that, the first year after his arrival, he raised small crops of wheat and corn. He rapidly improved his farm, and it is said that his succeeding crops were good. He evinced much skill as an agriculturist, and planted the first apple orchard on the "Two Heros." A year or two after his arrival, a son was added to his family, that he named after himself, and that dying soon, made the first birth and death among the white settlers of South Island. He also erected a blacksmith shop, and though not a very skillful mechanic, he did all kinds of blacksmithing after a sort.

In 1787, he enlarged his dwelling, and opened the same as a public house.* It was for many years a favorite halting place for the traveling public passing over the lake by way of the island, and a temporary abode for new settlers who came to the "Two Heros" to locate farms. In 1786, he commenced taking oak lumber to Quebec market, and pursued this business in connection with his other occupations, for 4 or 5 years; but in consequence of the great distance to market, with the time and expense attending its prosecution he did not find the business very remunerative. In 1792, Col. Allen, with a party of friendly Indians,† made a tour to the then unsettled territories of Ohio and Michigan, and was absent for nearly a year. In his travels, he visited the province of Upper Canada, and was so well suited with the soil and general features of that country, that, after his return home, many of his friends were induced to emigrate to that region. Col. Allen much desired to accompany them, but at the earnest solicitation of his family and personal friends, was dissuaded from his purpose.

While a resident of South Hero, Col. Allen filled numerous civil stations. He was appointed proprietor's clerk after Mr. Knickerbocker, and was the first town clerk after the organization of the town. He was also a justice of the peace for a series of years, and was repeatedly elected to fill various town offices. In 1788, he was chosen a representative to the legislature and thereafter until 1792. In January, 1791, we find his name recorded among the yeas for Vermont's admission into the Union, and her adoption of the Federal Constitution. During his term of service as legislator, he was a member of many important committees, and exercised marked influence in all the affairs of legislation.

In 1786, the Abenaquis Indians, together with some of the old French grantees of the lands on the south side of Canada line, claimed the country along the Missisquoi Bay and sought by force to dispossess the Americans from their occupancy of these lands. It having been decided by the Vermont authorities that the Indians and their French allies had forfeited their titles to the disputed territory, by their adherence to the British cause during the war, Gov. Chittenden appointed Col. Allen to "remove all unlawful intruders from the frontier with a military force." The Col. with a small detachment of troops, tarried for some time in the immediate vicinity of these disturbances, and succeeded in protecting the rights of the settlers for the time being. These troubles were not however wholly repressed, as the claimants persisted in their demands as late as 1788, and many serious encounters between them and the settlers occurred before tranquility was finally restored.

In 1800, the Colonel removed with his family to Burlington, and opened a tavern near the south wharf. He continued to reside there until his death, which occurred March 26, 1806, in the 64th year of his age. His funeral was largely attended, and he was buried with Masonic honors in the general burial-ground in that place. The funeral service was performed at the court-house, and David Russell, Esq., the Worshipful Master

till several hours after Allen must have landed. These four families were the first white settlers and had only the sand-beach for a floor, and boards to cover them, till they built houses and moved in.—*Ed.*]

* It was probably at Col. Allen's tavern, where Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent, and grandfather of the present Prince of Wales), with a numerous suite stopped one night in February, 1793, on his tour from Canada to Massachusetts.

† Col. Allen was familiar with the Indian language, and spoke several of their dialects with considerable fluency.

of Washington Lodge, pronounced a brief eulogium upon the life, character, and public services of the deceased.

Thus passed away one of the purest and bravest of that invincible band of patriots who flourished in our State during the critical period of the Revolution; and who staked their lives and fortunes, and braved the most dangerous enterprises for the independence of their country. In personal appearance and general manner, Col. Allen bore analogy to his eminent compeers ETHAN and IRA ALLEN. He was of medium height, with a large head, in which the perceptive faculties were very prominent: black-eyed, dark-featured, deep-chested, and endowed with more than ordinary physical strength and activity. In religion, he was a Calvinist; in politics, a Hamilton Federalist. He was, in many respects, a remarkable man. Nature had infused into him a vigor and vivacity of mind, which, in a measure, supplied the deficiences of his education; and he exhibited the highest merit and capacity in the conduct of the most arduous affairs. Courage, enterprise and perseverance were the first characteristics of his mind. His disposition was frank and generous, though he possessed a combative temperament, and his sincerity and zeal, on some occasions, doubtless impelled him to disregard the behests of common prudence. But while he had many of the failings incident to humanity, his virtues were active and reliable; and his patriotic fidelity to the interests of his State and Country, justly claims a proper share of the wide and merited recognition which posterity has so liberally accorded to his illustrous cotemporaries.

COL. ALPHEUS HALL.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H SMITH.

In the first settlement of Grand-Isle the people had very few privileges compared with other portions of the State. Being surrounded by water, their intercourse with the inhabitants of other towns was quite limited, having no regular mail established, but a post-rider who made his appearance once a week, distributing his newspapers among the scattered settlements, consequently they grew up as it were a "kingdom by themselves."

But among these were some very worthy people, whose memories have almost perished from among the rising generations; but whose names should be held in remembrance by those who have inherited their possessions, and by succeeding generations.

Among these were Col. Alpheus Hall, who came to the place in the year 1778 or '79. Born in Connecticut in 1757, he removed to Castleton, with his father's family, a few years previous to the commencement of the war of the Revolution. From manuscript papers, to which the writer has access, we find that he went into the service of his country at the age of 18 years as a private soldier in the regiment commanded by Col. Seth Warner; that he was with Gen. Montgomery's army at the taking of St. John's, Montreal and Chambly; was at Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, and marched to Ticonderoga with Gen. Ethan Allen. He participated in many engagements with the enemy in various places in the State, at the burning of Royalton, and at Castleton, when a scouting party sent out by Col. Baum, attacked a congregation assembled in a school-house for religious worship on the Sabbath. The women made their escape as best they could; but some 12 or 13 men stood their ground and fought with great bravery, till their leader, Capt. John Hall, fell mortally wounded, and they were compelled to surrender. He and an older brother were made prisoners of war. They were taken to Ticonderoga, where, under guard they were compelled to labor to strengthen the fortifications of the enemy. But in one month's time they succeeded in effecting their escape, while their guards were at dinner, and making their way to the lake shore, they procured a small boat in which they crossed over to Mount Independence, from which place they traveled on foot to Castleton, mostly in the darkness of the night. He says, when he arrived at home he found the family broken up, their property all destroyed by the enemy, and the house burned. He was left penniless, with nothing in the world but the poor clothing he had upon his back. But his courage did not fail him. On his arrival at Castleton, learning that the enemy were advancing upon Bennington, he and his brother started immediately to join their regiment, but did not arrive in season to participate in the battle. I think that during his services in the war, he was not promoted to any higher office than orderly sergeant, although he acted as quarter-master some part of the time. Soon after the war he married and settled upon the

farm in Castleton, but remaining there only a few years, he removed to South Hero, where he spent the greater portion of his later life. The subject of this sketch was then in the prime of life, and being an active man in society, he soon became a prominent leader in the political party to which he belonged. His mind entered largely into the spirit of politics, always taking a decided stand in favor of the true principles of republican governments. Previous to the war of 1812, there was organized, throughout the country, what was called the Washington Benevolent Society, an institution the object of which was to inculcate and disseminate those principles held and advocated by Washington in his farewell address to the people of the United States. On the organization of this society in Grand-Isle County, Col. Hall was chosen president and held the office during its existence. That society embraced all the leading Federalists of the country, and whatever opposition it received from the opposing party, it retained its purity of principles and confident hope in the great future of our country. We can, in some measure, judge of the estimation in which he was held, that he was chosen to represent the town in the State legislature 8 or 9 years, 7 years in succession, from 1809 to 1816, during the period of the war with England, when the two great political parties in this country were striving for the mastery. Such was the state of feeling at the time, that families of opposing sentiments would hardly associate together. The excitement, in those days, was fully equal to any thing that has transpired since, save the great Rebellion. After the close of the war the party spirit subsided in a measure, and during President Monroe's administration, little opposition was manifested.

After the Whig party was formed, he identified himself with that party, aud was a zealous supporter of Adams, Henry Clay, and Harrison, whose inauguration he survived a little over one month.

In 1833, he removed to Milton, Chittenden Co., where he resided till his death, April 19, 1841, at the advanced age of 84 years. In his earlier life, he did not enjoy those advantages of an education which later years afforded, but his mind was largely cultivated by reading. He was a strong advocate of the common-school system, which was established in the earlier history of the State. In his personal appearance he was gentlemanly and dignified, courteous in manner, and agreeable in conversation—having many friends, and being fond of society. His house was ever open to the reception of visitors and strangers, and especially ministers of the Gospel. Even in his extreme old age, he maintained that gentlemanly bearing which insured him the respect of a large circle of friends. Many men in ordinary situations have risen to far higher official stations than he, but few, perhaps, in his circumstances, had enjoyed more of the public confidence, than he, in the town where he resided. His friends had conferred on him almost every office, both civil and military, which was in their sphere to confer. In his religious life he was an examplary and consistent Christian. He became a member of the Congregational church in South Hero in 1817, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Asa Lyon, under whose preaching he sat for nearly 40 years. They were warm friends during the period of their long lives, and in their deaths they were scarcely divided.

ISRAEL HALL.

(BY MRS. C. H. SMITH, OF MILTON,)

was the 4th son of Col. Alpheus Hall, and was born at South Hero near the close of the year 1797. In his childhood he was noted for his great love of reading. At the age of 7 years, he had read through both the Old and New Testaments. He was a young man of good natural talents, with a quick perception of mind. At the age of 16 he commenced a collegiate course of study, under the tuition of Rev, Asa Lyon, and at 18, entered the Freshman class of the University of Vermont, pursued his studies about 3 years, when he was stricken down by consumption, and at the end of 6 weeks confinement, died. During his college life, he experienced a change of heart and purposes, which led him to look forward to the time when he should be enabled to proclaim those great truths contained in the Word of God. He united with the Congregational church in Burlington, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Haskell. Thus early in life cut down, his expectations of future usefulness blasted, yet in the assurance of a blessed immortality. His last words were, "Come, Lord Jesus." He died in July, 1819, at the age of 21 years. At the next commencement, a funeral oration at the public exhibition of the Junior class,

was delivered by Royal Washburn,* a class-mate.

EXTRACT FROM THE ORATION OF MR. WASHBURN.

"We have seen what means this badge of grief! what that vacant seat! To us, alas! they are full of meaning. They tell us a friend, a fellow-student, a class-mate, is dead. They tell us the ingenious, the amiable Hall is cut down amidst all his flattering prospects, for his prospects were flattering. His talents were above the vulgar story—and with them he united that persevering industry, which would have placed him on a superior eminence among the literati of his country. We have observed his rapid progress—we have marked the unfoldings of his brilliant mind—we have seen him among the foremost in ascending the rugged steeps of science, or pursuing the more pleasing walks of literature—the hope of his friends, beloved by all around him. We have also seen him fall a victim to death, and in one fatal moment all these expectations defeated—and so many tenderest ties burst asunder. Well may friendship weep; for that breast which ever welcomed her entrance, and was alive to her charms, no longer can feel her endearments, or reciprocate her offices. Eloquence, too, may mourn; for one has fallen who promised to hold a rank among her sons. Let religion also lament over the early tomb of him, who adorned her profession by his practice, and seemed destined to stand among her champions. Religion was his delight. In subserviency to this, he so zealously prosecuted his studies. Anxiously did he look forward to the time when he should become fitted to go forth as the publisher of her principles, and defender of her cause. Nor was his religion found in vain,—her joys which had animated him in life, were also his solace and support in death."

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they, alike in trembling hope, repose
In the bosom of his Father and his God."

DR. BARNES' LETTER TO HENRY STEVENS.

"Dear Sir,—I send Col. Ebenezer Allen's life, also Dr. Roebeck's as to the military strategy. First, when a child sitting on his knee he often related scenes well calculated to set my hair erect, but in riper years, not finding those acts mentioned in history I sank into absolute silence as to their relation, concluding my grand-parent when so nicely whittling that sword or gun to amuse childhood (though I generally thought him a man of strict truth), still under the overflowing influence of military monomania. Greatly exaggerated among his deeds, I am sure he mentioned *one* he performed against the British between Crown Point and Port Kent, on the New York side, with about the same number of Rangers. The British retreating from "*Old Ti*," Phineas Lyman, Esq., of Burlington, Vt., (now living,) tells me lately the same story. It probably was the taking of the guard formally at Ti, and Crown Point, or something *you* by long lost papers can fully show. Samuel Robinson, and the same Ebenezer Allen could not have been on Grand-Isle, any great number of years prior to 1783, *if I have been by tradition' rightly informed.* The elder Samuel Robinson, father of Moses, Samuel and Jonathan, died in London, 1767. Could Ebenezer Allen have ever been on the Grand-Isle with him? It is possible, though I must doubt Ebenezer's leaving Berkshire County, Massachusettss, between 1763 and 1767—but *documents* must show.

I have just returned from the examination of grains (30 in number) of a great black birch tree 12½ inches in diameter grown in an old white oak stump four feet through; evidently under circumstances showing the oak tree (its stump was a long time ago sawn into staves) with numerous others adjoining, from which any one though assumptively would infer, allowing the oak stump to have stood 30 or 40 years without or before the birch began to grow, that it must have been cut by *somebody* 60 or 70 years since at a time which would agree well with the Colonel's absolutely moving on to the Island and lumbering in oak, A. D., 1783, or near that time.

As to the second, Dr. Roeback, I send you one stanza of a song made by him at "*Old Ti*," A. D., 1778, under a pressure some one was to kill a deer on which to feast, another to make a mug of flip and the third, (the Doctor) to make the song; of course to be sung in a particular tune, required particular feet. I do not quote the stanza as being very *poetical*, but furnishing a specimen of the times.

I take the liberty also to send you the outlines of the life of Lieut. Allen mentioned in

Hurra ye Vermont Green Mountain Boys and Rangers,
Not our enemies (in Roman languages strangers),
But remember their defeat at old Bennington
And drubbing at the landing.*

* Most likely "Ti Landing."

* Mr. Washburn afterwards became a settled minister over the Congregational church in Amherst, Mass.

Hubbard's, I think, Indian war, as having been a captive among the Indians. The Lieutenant was blood uncle to Hon. Heman Allen a long-while member of Congress, who died at Burlington, Vt., about 1845.

As to Rev. Asa Lyon's life, if you wish, call on his son Newall, living at Burlington, Vermont.

I shall soon, if you wish, give the life of Joseph Bowker, Chairman of the Convention declaring Vermont free, said to be living in the State of New York.

Mr. Stevens, will you excuse the foregoing prolixity. Yours, Dear Sir,

MELVIN BARNES.

Grand-Isle, September 15, 1848.

NOTE. The Doctor used to repeat, as his, the song in the last part of Mr. Butler's address you gave me at Burlington."

MILITARY.

Names of men credited to South Hero on the various calls made to soldiers to put down the late rebellion.

Peter A. Key,	George Tracey,
George Bean,	Peter A. Key, re-en.
Henry W. Conroe,	Nelson Baker,
David Dillon,	Bertrand A. Conroe,
Winfield S. Fletcher,	Michael Mercy,
Henry H. Kibbe,	Louis Troville,
Charles C. Landon,	Peter Troville,
Proctor Landon,	Albert Upton,
Zebina Landon,	George Bean, re-en.
Bartney Lawrence,	Abraham Mayhew, do.
Benjamin Martin,	Albert B. Boardman,
Thomas Martin,	Orrin B. Landon,
Abraham Mayhew,	Antoine Larose,
John Mayo,	Henry Martin,
Augustus Mercy,	James L. Martin,
Albert Phelps,	Michael Mercy,
Lucius L. Thonion,	Julien Parott,
Henry O. Wheeler,	Luther Pixley,
Abner B. White,	John Troville,
Fredrick L. Keeler,	*Paid Commutation*,
George Lamson,	Hiram E. Ferris,
Noah Martin,	*Procured Substitutes*,
David Mayo,	Walter Martin,
Benajah Phelps,	Calvin McBride,
Edwin Phelps,	John B. Robinson,
James Sweeney,	Ralph T. Stinehour.

There were five other men whose names I have not credited to the town on the various calls.

NORTH HERO.

POEMS BY MARIA S. LADD,—NOW OF ANAWAUKA, MINN.

[These poems which Miss Ladd, in her delicacy upon this point, suppressed in her history of her native town, she has however by our special request kindly contributed, though not so as to add consecutively to North Hero, yet in time to give a poetical close to the fair little County of the Islands, of which she and her gifted sister, Mrs. Warner, now also of the West, may be distinctively called the poet-daughters.—*Ed.*]

THE FARMER.

He breathes the air of his scented fields,
With lilies and daisies rife,
And feels that his heart is young and glad,
And blest is his quiet life
In the sweet content of a little home,
And the smiles of a happy wife.

The voice of the birds that pipe all day,
And the robin's song at morn
As it skips about on the new-mown hay,
Or scents at the tasselled corn
Is sweetest music—and so to him
Are the notes of the dinner-horn.

He likes the scent of the apple-buds
That nod o'er the creeping grass,
And the clover-heads that wave their caps
O'er the path he is wont to pass
To watch the cattle graze on the hill—
And he never sighs, alas!

The orchard's load, and the yellow grain,
When the harvest-days come on,
Look rich and ripe, and as fair a sight
As ever he looked upon,
And the mellow sky, and the glancing sun
Their brightest tints put on.

With hat in hand, when the eve comes in,
He nears the open door,
And lifting his hair from his moistened brow,
He crosses the sanded floor,
And hears the hum of the spinning-wheel,
And his wife tell her profits o'er.

He gives to the poor with willing hand,
And prays for the nation's weal;
He casts his vote for the righteous cause,
And his scorn he can't conceal
For the man who is cringing to other men,
Or dishonest in his deal.

And he quietly sinks to rest, at last,
For his name is little known,
Yet revered by those who miss his voice
When they sit by their hearth alone.
His grave is made by the village church,
"And the spot is marked by a stone."

THE FOOT BRIDGE.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

Throughout the long hours of the day,
How many tread its yielding plank
That safely bears them on their way
Across the stream to either bank.

A motley throng in eager haste
To chase their phantom, though it flies;
Once grasping it, they hope to taste
The blissful joys of Paradise.

And yet what thoughts beat through the brain,
In time with footsteps fast or slow,—
What hopes they carry in their train,
Or what unrest, we may not know.

Could all their fancies take dim form,
And hover in the ambient air,
How strange and sad an outward charm
That little quiet bridge would wear.

But to that bridge who will, repairs;
And passing, leaves no other trace
Than that which constant treading wears
Upon its hard enduring face.

Yet on our varied ways in life
We leave the marks where we have been,
Disclosing in the restless strife
The silent path we tread within.

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

LAMOILLE COUNTY CHAPTER.

BY LYMAN J. SEELY.

Lamoille County is bounded N. by Franklin and Orleans Counties, E. by Caledonia and Washington, S. by Washington and Chittenden, and W. by Chittenden and Franklin. It was incorporated in 1835, embracing 12 towns: Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown and Wolcott from Orleans County; Belvidere, Cambridge, Johnson, Sterling, and Waterville from Franklin County; Elmore and Stowe from Washington, and Mansfield from Chittenden County, and contained 422 square miles. In 1839, 2 square miles of Mansfield were set to Underhill and Chittenden County, which leaves the present size 420 square miles.

In 1834, Nathan Smilie, Isaac Griswold, Nathaniel Read, John Fassett, R. Read, Joseph Waterman, Thomas Waterman, Joshua Sawyer, W. P. Sawyer, Almon Tinker, Joseph Sears, Thomas Taylor. P. G. Camp and others, petitioned the Legislature of Vermont for a new County, and the bill passed the House but was laid over in the Council. The next year, however, it passed both branches of the Legislature and the County was incorporated Oct. 26, 1335. The act provided that when some town should erect a suitable court-house and jail, then the County should be deemed organized; and then came the struggle. The lower end of the County wanted the shire at Johnson, while the upper end wanted it at Morristown. There was a tight pull. Finally it was left to a committee to settle, and Joshua Sawyer, a member of the bar who had a great sway in matters, secured the County seat for Hyde Park, and the buildings were erected there. Hyde Park erected the buildings and the Court-House was built and the County courts held there in 1837.

The first County officers were as follows: Judges, Jonathan Bridges, Morristown; Joseph Waterman, Johnson; State's Attorney, O. W. Butler, Stowe; Judge of Probate, Daniel Dodge, Johnson; Sheriff, Almerin Tinker, Morristown; Bailiff, Luther H. Brown, Eden; Clerk, Philo G. Camp, Hyde-Park.

There have been some changes in the County since it was organized. In 1848, Mansfield was annexed to Stowe, and in 1855, Sterling was divided between Johnson, Morristown and Stowe, leaving but 10 towns at this date, (1869).

This County has the finest scenery of the State. Within its limits is Mount Mansfield with two ponds, or lakes as they are called, near the top, and marked by its two slides on the north side. One slide was in 1830, the other in 1848, which ran from the chin peak * to its base nearly 3 miles in length. Smuggler's Notch gaps upon the East. In the North rise Sterling and White-face in their splendor, whitened nearly two-thirds of the year, and Hog-back Mt., Southern Belvidere and Mt. Norris and Hadley occupy the northern part of the County.

PONDS.

Ponds in this County are numerous; among the most interesting are Bear Head and Lake of the Clouds on Mount Mansfield; Sterling, 1 mile in length, by half a mile in width; Elmore which lies in Elmore, one mile or more in length—on one side a neat village, on the other a craggy mountain; in Belvidere at the base of Belvidere Mountain, a pond a mile and a half in length, and one small pond in the west part of Waterville.

In Hyde Park there are 12 ponds, and in Eden there are twenty, large and small.

* Mansfield Mountain, called the chin, is the highest land in the State.

There are two large ponds in Eden. South Pond is 2 miles long, and is used of late years for a reservoir. North Pond is 2 miles long and a mile wide, at the outlet is a village and mills. The first mills were built upon the outlet by Thomas H. Parker, and Jeduthan Stone. About 62 years ago (1869) their dam broke away, carrying off the saw and grist-mills. In 4 feet of the bed of the stream, 16 feet of water rolled nearly perpendicular. There was not a horse so fleet that the inhabitants at Johnson could be warned of the rushing water till they were inundated. It tore the cellars out and the pork barrels and cellar stores were carried miles below and left on the meadows of Lamoille river. The injured parties brought a suit against Parker and Stone, that ran for a number of years. At length the Judge told the Johnson inhabitants that they had not brought the suit against the right one—it was the work of the Supreme Being. Each one paid his own cost and litigation ended.

RIVERS.

Lamoille River enters the County in the south-east part of Wolcott and receives two streams from Eden—Wild branch and Green River: thence it runs through Morristown and receives three other streams from the south; and the Gihon from Eden empties into the Lamoille in Johnson, and at Cambridge, Waterville Branch on the north, and Brewster river and Seymore branch on the south. It leaves the County in Cambridge.

In Johnson and Hyde Park are some large intervals and the stream moves more slowly; in Morristown and Wolcott the meadows are small and the stream is swifter. In Johnson there are two falls upon the river; one is spoken of by Thompson as a natural bridge. Cady's and Safford falls in Morristown are fine water-powers, and there are many small branches that afford good mill-privileges. Waterbury river and its branches water Stowe, and there leaves the County. On this stream is the neat village of Stowe with other mill-sites.

ORES AND MINERALS.

Soapstone is found in Waterville, Johnson and near Sterling Pond. A large quantity is exported from Waterville yearly. There is an inexhaustible whet-stone ledge in Wolcott and a corporation is manufacturing the stone. Wolcott and Elmore have a large copper-bed which will be, some day, a great place for mining. Ochre is found in Hyde Park and in Cambridge and near Sterling Pond, of the richest kind and very nice for painting. Lead is also said to have been discovered by the Indians in Belvidere. The proprietors of wild lands make a reserve of minerals when they sell wild lots.

In 1851 the workmen of John Herrin while digging a cellar came upon a vein of bright-colored ore. A specimen was sent to New York and found to contain gold, but not of sufficient quantity to pay for working. Jonathan Fish also found a vein of silver, but in trying to work it the vein was found to be too small and the yield of the ore insufficient to meet the expense, and it was aban doned.

Indian tomahawks and other relics were found on the Lamoille river by the first settlers. Arrow heads have been found very recently.

In Cambridge there is a place called Indian hill. On this place used for a camping ground, blankets, arrows and many other relics were found. Some 40 years since a party of the St. Francis Indians tarried for a time on this hill, and hunted and fished in the neighborhood, and as late as 1840 a number of families from the St. Francis Indians came into the County and encamped and made baskets and bark-dishes for a while. Dr. Huntoon, of Hyde Park, had at his death a 5-quart pan Indian Molly made of bark. Mr. Corfin plowed up silver brooches.

The first settlement in the County was commenced in Cambridge, and the first grist-mill was at this place and served for the County grinding several years. The first death also in the County was in Cambridge, that of Mr. House, killed by lightning (see Cambridge History.)

The diseases which have prevailed most seriously are canker-rash, black-canker, erysipelas, diphtheria, dysentery and consumption.

The first settlers manufactured mostly their own wearing apparel. In the Spring, all through this region, scarcely fifty years gone, you would see the men at the break and swingle-board dressing flax; in the house the mother at the foot-wheel, and the girls hetcheling flax, or carding, or spinning the tow, and these simple scenes were noted for their peace.

The first general business of the County and article of commerce was potash, or salts of lye, which was made in every town. The second business, as grain became abundant, was the distillation of liquors. Distilleries were erected and the whisky trade carried on very extensivly. At one time there were 10 distilleries in operation in Cambridge. Their liquors were trafficked off at Montreal. Then raising hemp succeeded, for dressing of which for market a large factory was erected at Waterville, but the business soon became worthless, leaving a large amount on the farmers' hands, and the factory was turned into a woolen-mill. There have been 5 factories in the county, but fire has destroyed two of the largest at Waterville which are now being rebuilt (1869).

The manufacture of starch from potatoes came up next. There have been 19 factories in the county which have made large quantities of starch. In the west part of the county the business has partly stopped now; two factories have been burned, and four have ceased to run. The hop culture has also been quite extensively carried on, but the price being now low, many have destroyed their hop-yards, and butter and cheese-making has come in to take the place, probably to much more permanent advantage. Maple sugar is also greatly improved in quality and every year the sugar orchards are bettered, the old-fashioned kettle and sap-trough have disappeared and a good arch and neat sap-pans with a house to inclose them succeeded.

Linseed oil was also made in Morristown at one time, but for some unknown reason did not operate well; and in a short time the business was abandoned.

PRINTING.

There has been a number of newspapers published in the County, from time to time, all of which have now expired but one. In 1839, "The Lamoille River Express" was started at Johnson,—C. G. Eastman, editor. This paper passed into Wires & Co's hands, and was changed to the "Lamoille Banner." After 3 years the paper expired. In 1840, "The Scorpion" was started by Eastman & Co. This publication was a campaign paper, and after the presidential election was over, died out. In 1840, "The Lamoille Whig" was commenced in Johnson,—editor, Joseph Poland. After 2 years, Mr. Poland changed his paper to the "Lamoille Standard," and one year later sold out to W. B. Hyde, who started a paper called "The Family Visitor," and issued 25 numbers, when his paper came out under the name of "The Investigator;" but there were but 6 numbers issued when it was discontinued, and there was no paper after, in the county, till 1850, when J. A. Somerby started a paper in Morrisville, called "The American Citizen," which, after it had run awhile, he changed the name to the "American Observer," which, after a short time, died out like the rest of the papers.

In 1860, S. Howard started a paper at Hyde Park, called the "Lamoille Newsdealer." In 1864, he sold out his business to Charles C. Morse, who enlarged it, and printed a Newsdealer Almanac, for 1866, and sold out to Col. E. B. Sawyer, who is the present editor, in April, 1867. It is now nearly 10 years since it was started.

CRIME.

There has been as yet no convictment for capital crimes in this County. In 1867, two men in Eden, McDowell and Finnegan, got to differing about some land, when a quarrel arose and they went at each other with axes. The fight was short and McDowell received a slight wound when he buried his ax in Finnegan's side which caused death in one hour. At the County court McDowell was set at liberty upon the ground that it was in self defence, and if he had not struck a fatal blow, Finnegan would.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Lamoille County Grammar School (for its history see Johnson), was in 1866 changed to the State Normal School, with Rev. H. D. Hodge, president; Samuel Belding, vice-president; S. S. Pike Esq., treasurer; Dea. H. W. Robinson, secretary, and 20 trustees. Present teachers, S. H. Pearl, A. M. principal; assistant teachers, Mrs. E. S. Foster, Miss A. W. Belding, Mrs. V. H. Tilson, Miss Helen L. Story, Miss Lydia J. Andrews, Mrs. A. S. G. Manning, Mr. Geo. W. Stockwell.

The number of graduates in Spring term of 1867, 5; residents of the County, 3,—Fall term, 5; residents 3. Spring term 1868, 19; residents 14,—Fall term, 4, residents 2. Spring term. 1869, 10; residents 5.

Students now in school (1869), in Spring term,—Gentlemen, 61; residents of the County 38. Ladies 138; residents 58. Total 199, residents 96.

Lamoille Central Academy, at Hyde Park, and Morrisville Academy, their histories will appear in their respective towns.

AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

organized——, has been kept up in the County in various forms since, although it almost dwindled out in 1862, and was indeed all gone but the town of Elmore, which still clung to showing its industry and held its annual fairs. The energy of this place caused others to see the improvements that were fast coming in use, and the Rebellion having been put down, peace once more proclaimed in the land, the other towns joined hands with Elmore, and a County society was again organized in 1865, and a fair-ground established at Morrisville, where the fairs have since been annually held in September, 2 days generally.

The present officers of the society are; Capt. B. L. Rand, president; R. R. Wait, vice-president; E. E. Allen, recording secretary; G. F. Small, corresponding secretary; Capt. G. W. Doty, 1st marshal, C. W. Dodge, 2d marshal, A. B. Luce, 3d marshal.

DIRECTORS.

Horace Grout, A. B. Smith, Sanford Slocum, G. F. Small, Morristown; Edson Slayton, C. C. Twiss, Wolcott; D. C. Hardy, Orson Hadley, Hyde-Park; R. R. Wait, V. M. Smith, C. L. Sanborn, Stowe; R. G. Hill, L. M. Grout, Elmore; Willard H. Hadley, William H. Mellendy, Cambridge; Henry Wilber, Waterville; Jerre Shattuck, Belvidere; Edson C. White, Eden; John S. Smith, Hardwick.

Hon. A. H. Griswold of New-York has a farm in Morristown. On this farm he has the best improvement in farming. His stock selected from the best improved stock, and his produce add much to the annual fairs. Mr. Griswold spends part of the summer season among the Green Mountains.

THE LAMOILLE COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

was organized in 1864. Rev. J. G. Bailey, president, Hyde Park; C. S. Parke, vice-president, Elmore; D. J. Safford, secretary, Morristown; Hiram Bingham, treasurer, Morristown.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Senators—1836 *to* '68.

Nathan Smilie and Moses Fisk filled this office while Lamoille County towns were embraced in Franklin County. The following have filled the office, mostly, for two terms:

David P. Noyes,	Thomas Gleed,
B. S. Miner,	Geo. Wilkins,
W. W. White,	E. Bentley,
N. Robinson,	John A. Child,
G. W. Bailey,	S. M. Pennock,
H. Powers,	G. W. Hendee,
J. M. Hotchkiss,	A. R, Camp.

Judges—1836 *to* '68.

J. Bridges,	S. Pennock,
J. Waterman,	A. Jones,
I. Pennock,	Eli Hinds,
G. Gates,	J. C. Page,
D. P. Noyes,	E. N. Bennett,
N. H. Thomas,	N. Atwood,
Nathan'l Jones,	S. M. Pennock,
Moses Fisk, jr.	J. B. Slayton,
V, W. Waterman,	W. C. Atwell,
Alpheus Morse,	S. Plumley,
John West,	T. Hubbell,
J. C. Bryant,	L. B. Sherwin,
J. Meigs,	L. W, Holmes,
H. Stowell,	R. S. Page,
J. M. Hotchkiss,	C. S. Parker,
G. A. Barber,	F. Wetherby,
N. Foster,	T. Potter.

Sheriffs—1836 *to* '68.

A. Tinker,	E. Town,
R. Camp,	C. S. Parker,
M. Armstrong,	E. P. Ferris,
Horace Powers,	Orlo Cady,
Jason Crane,	J. B. Seaver,
G. W. Bailey,	D. Randell,
V. W. Waterman,	W. C. Doane,
S. M. Pennock,	G. W. Doty.
R. S. Page,	

State's Attorneys—1836 *to* '68.

O. W. Butler,	John A. Childs,
Solomon Wires,	George W. Hendee,
Harlow P. Smith,	R. C. Benton,
Luke P. Poland,	H. H. Powers,
William W. White,	P. R. Gleed,
Whitman G. Ferrin,	R. F. Parker,
W. H. H. Bingham,	C. J. Lewis,
George Wilkins,	M. A. Bingham.
Thomas Gleed,	

Judges Probate.

Daniel Dodge,	S. Mirriam,
Samuel A. Willard,	Samuel Belding
Salman Wires,	Alexander Riddle,
Lucius H. Noyes,	Stephen Dow,
Arunah W. Cadwell,	C. C. Chadwick,
Andrew Dow,	N. Atwood,
S. S. Pike,	C. C. Chadwick,
G. A. Barber,	

Bailiff.

Luther H. Brown,	H. McAllister,
Joshua Luce,	B. F. Hubbard,
Alva Chaffee,	R. D. Bennett,
Geo. W. Bailey,	A. W. Averill,
George Raymond,	Freeman Smith.
Samuel Plumley,	J. T. Parish,
John Walbridge,	E. C. White,
C. S. Parker,	

County Clerks.

Philo G. Camp,	L. S. Small,
E. B. Sawyer,	E. B. Sawyer,

MILITARY.

Lamoille County furnished some of the noblest soldiers sent by the State to suppress the late Rebellion, in Co. E, 3d Reg.; Co. D, 5th Reg.; Co. E, 7th Reg.; Co. A, 8th Reg; Co. H, 9th Reg.; Co. D, 11th Reg.; Co. E, 13th Reg.; Co. I, Cavalry, Co. C, 17th Reg.

Commissions in the County as follows:

Captains.

	Co.	Reg.
Leo Hyde,	A	3
R. D. Whittemore,	E	"
B. J. Austin,	I	"
R. C. Benton,	D	5
L. D. Tice,	K	"
C. H. Sheldon,	I	7
L. M. Grout,	A	8
M. McFarland,	"	"
A. H. Slayton,	H	9
G. H. Guyer,	"	"
U. A. Woodbury,	D	11
C. W. Dodge,	"	"
D. J. Safford,	L	"
J. J. Boynton,	E	13
A. J. Davis,	"	"
A. P. Slayton,	H	"
Frank Kenfield,	C	17
A. C. Raymond,	"	"
E. B. Sawyer,	I	Cav.

Colonels.

E. B. Sawyer,	Cav.
B. N. Hyde,	3

Lt. Colonel.

Reuben C. Benton,	11

Majors.

E. B. Sawyer,	Cav.
J. J. Boynton,	13

Adjutant.

C. D. Gates,	Cav.

Quarter-Master.

Lauriston L. Stone,	2

Surgeon.

John J. Meigs,	3

Ass't Surgeons.

Edwin R. Brush,	2
John Meigs,	11

1st Lieutenants.

R. D. Whittemore,	E	3
B. J. Austin,	"	"
Leo Hyde,	A	"
G. W. Sheldon,	E	7
E. H. Brown,	A	8
Stilman Stone,	H	9
D. J. Safford,	D	11
C. W. Dodge,	"	"
W. G. Dunham,	"	"
A. J. Davis,	E	"

2d Lieutenants.

Orson C. Westman,	H	2
George C. Howard,	C	"
C. H. Benton,	D	5
L. D. Tice,	E	"
G. W. Stenbarge,	D	"
J. T. Ainsworth,	F	6
C. H. Sheldon,	I	7
D. P. Fletcher.	E	"
G. S. Rand,	A	8
H. P. Corse,	B	11
W. G. Dunham,	D	"
C. W. Dodge,	"	"
S. K. Wilson,	L	"
Jona. Stevens,	I	Cav.
P. H. Caldwell,	I	"

1st and 2d Lieutenants.

Frank Kenfield,	E	13
J. F. Law,	"	2d S. S.
C. A. Woodbury,	I	Cav.

Lewis S. Hobb, 1st Lieut. Vt., Vols.

LAMOILLE COUNTY POPULATION FROM 1790 TO 1860.

Towns,	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Belvidere,			217	198	185	256	207	366
Cambridge,	359	733	990	1176	1613	1790	1849	1784
Eden,		29	224	201	461	703	668	919
Elmore,	12	45	157	157	442	476	504	602
Hyde Park,	43	110	261	373	823	1107	1080	1409
Johnson,	93	255	494	778	1079	1410	1381	1526
Mansfield,		12	38	60	279	223	J'd to	Stowe
Morristown,	10	144	550	726	1315	1502	1441	1751
Stowe,		316	650	957	1570	1410	1771	2046
Waterville,		10	20	274	488	610	753	747
Wolcott,	32	47	124	123	492	910	909	1161
Sterling,		9	122	181	183	193	233	div'd.
	549	1700	3847	4184	8930	10590	11097	12311

LAND—WHEN CHARTERED, GRANTED AND ORGANIZED.

Towns.	*Acres of Land as granted.*	*Acres of Land in 1868.*	*When Chartered.*	*When Granted.*	*When Organized.*
Belvidere,	30,100	18,823	Nov. 4, 1791	March 5, 1787	March 29, 1785
Cambridge,	28,533	32,721	Aug. 13, 1781	Nov. 7, 1780	March 21, 1802
Eden,	23,040	32,347	Aug. 28, 1781	Nov. 6, 1780	July 23, 1792
Elmore,	23,040	20,483	Aug. 21, 1781	"	"
Hyde Park,	23,040	22,504	Aug. 27, 1781	"	"
Johnson,	23,040	24,859	Aug. 24, 1781	Feb. 27, 1782	"
Mansfield,	23,040 to Stowe	27,596	June 8, 1763	"	"
Morristown,	23,040	39,254	Aug. 24, 1781	Nov. 6, 1780	"
Stowe,	23,040	div'd	June 8, 1763	"	"
Sterling,	11,000	9,802	Feb. 25, 1782	"	March 2, 1797
Waterville,	23,040	19,542	Oct. 26, 1788	Nov. 15, 1824	March 1806
Wolcott,	23,040		Aug. 22, 1781	Nov. 7, 1780	Incorp. out of Coit's gor

BELVIDERE.

BY E. HENRY WILLEY.

From the want of necessary records and statistics, I shall be unable to give any thing in this article, but a brief descriptive history of the town.

Belvidere is situated in the northern part of Lamoille Co.; bounded N. by Avery's Gore and Lowell, E. by Eden, S. by Johnson and Waterville, and W. by Waterville. In area, it contains more acres than most of our Vermont towns; and yet, has been shorn of its original proportions, by the annexation of a large tract of the western and southern border to Waterville, as well as several square miles on the east, annexed to Eden. Within the limits of the town, there are about 30,000 acres. The original tract was granted to a Mr. John Kelley, March 5, 1787, and, Nov. 4, 1791, chartered by the name of Belvidere, and the first settlement made about the year 1800; one of the first settlers, if not the first, being a Captain Shattuck. The population of the town has slowly increased to the present time, and now numbers, probably, about 400. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 217; in 1820, 198; in 1830, 185; in 1840, 207; in 1850, 256; in 1860, 366. Quite an impetus has been given to settling and clearing, within a few years, through the efforts of a Mr. Dean, of Bakersfield, who owns large tracts of land in the town. Much of his territory is valuable timber-land, and he is proprietor of several saw-mills. Many of the more recent settlers are Irish.

The town-house was built in 1853; is commodious, and ample for the wants of the town, neatly painted, and has no spire.

The oldest man in town is Dea. Joseph Cheeney, aged 78.

Lead* and iron ore have been found in limited quantities; with a sufficient amount of capital, there would no doubt be some profit in their development.

The surface of the township is very uneven; probably three fourths of it so much so as to be unfit for cultivation. Several of the mountain peaks are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. Through the center of the town, runs North Branch, on the banks of which are the principal agricultural portions of the township, This stream rises in the western edge of Eden, and is the outlet of Belvidere pond. Its course through Belvidere is due west, through Waterville and Cambridge, where it mingles its swift, sparkling waters, in the S. W., with those of the more placid Lamoille. Its length is about 14 miles. There are no less than 11 or 12 improved mill-sites on its course, in a distance of about 9 miles; these furnish power for more than twice that number of various manufacturing enterprises,—saw and grist-mills, starch and woolen factories, machine, carding, planing, cabinet, sash, and other shops. As tributaries, it receives in Belvidere Rattling brook, Basin brook, Mill brook, and numerous smaller brooklets. The higher peaks and ridges of the town's surface are covered with immense quantities of spruce and hemlock; the lower portions, with maple, white and yellow birch, ash, etc.

The soil is generally of a rather poor character; though some tracts on the branch are, with efficient cultivation, susceptible of producing average crops of grass, corn and oats. Owing to the height of the mountains, their close proximity to the valley, and the denseness of the timber, snow remains on the ground, in the Spring, for a longer period of time, than in many other sections of Lamoille and adjoining counties, of equal or higher altitudes; consequently, the agricultural seasons are frequently backward.

The people are nearly all engaged in agricultural, manufacturing and lumbering enterprises. There are no professional men in town,—excepting, perhaps, one or two local clergymen. In the town there are, I believe, 6 saw-mills, actively employed at all seasons of the year. The manufacture of tubs—butter and sap,—is quite extensively carried on. It is a common saying, that "Every other

* Lead is said to have been discovered, in Belvidere, by the Indians. There is a current tradition, that an Indian, at one time, took one of the first settlers with him upon Belvidere mountain, and there cut from a ledge a very pure chunk of the ore, which he afterward run into bullets. There were indications from the cuts in the ledge, that there were large quantities of lead, and that the Indians had frequently been there before, to procure it. The settler, whose name I think I have heard, but do not now recall, thought to mark the place with his eye and his route back, so as to return; but the cunning savage crossed and re-crossed his steps so many times and ways, the man was completely lost, and could never find the place afterward, though he frequently made search. We have, likewise, been told by L. J. Seely, the late Henry Stevens and others, that an Indian offered, to a Mr. Beals, of Belvidere, to show him where lead was found in his town, for a pair of shoes and quart of rum; but Mr. Beals, fearing some joke, would not accept the Indian's offer.—*Ed.*

man in Belvidere is a cooper." I presume 30,000 tubs, to be a low estimate of the number annually manufactured in this town. Large quantities of shingles are made, especially during the winter season; also considerable lath, of a good quality, is exported. The people, or many of them, no doubt, possess peculiar notions, ideas and characteristics, —the natural result of their isolated location. The town is divided into 5 school districts, in each of which are substantial school-houses. Belvidere has been able to do without what few Vermont towns have been able to dispense with:—no professional lawyer, doctor or preacher has ever resided here any length of time. Litigation suits are often conducted by home-made, self-made pettifoggers, who are, doubtless, much better posted in the art of shoeing horses, or grinding corn, or splitting shingles, than in the science of "the law, —the glorious law" as expounded and illustrated by Blackstone, Kent, and Story; yet, even though sometimes pitted against "members of the bar,"—they more, than less frequently "win their cases." The preachers, though their ministerial labors may never achieve a reputation, beyond a local one; born, "brought up" and educated among their future "flock;" understanding, perhaps, the theory of "hoss-trades," better than that of theology; yet, I believe, give satisfaction to their hearers, whether their unwritten sermons are delivered in school-houses, the town-house, or the neat little church at the Junction.

The people of Belvidere believe in the motto: "Patronize home industry." In this town are to be found Nimrods, equally "at home" in the halls of the State House, legislating for the best interests of their town and state,—as well as when, armed and equipped, they eagerly tramp over the mountains in quest of bruin. Mr. Curtis Brown creditably represented the town in the legislature, in 1867 and 1868. This gentleman has, during his lifetime, killed and captured some 30 or 40 bears,—*a la* Crockett, a "mighty hunter" and a good legislator.

The ponderous bear seems still *extant* in this town. Curtis Brown caught one in a steel trap, July 29, 1861, which weighed 500 pounds.

MILITARY.

From 1861 to 1865, a time when many, of the most sanguine even, believed our nation to have reached its zenith, and that its decline had already commenced, Belvidere was not behind one of her sister towns, in cheerfully and patriotically giving her sons, as her free contribution, towards effectually preventing a dismemberment of the Union. The smallest tribute, I can pay to their worth, is to give their names to the public through the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, an appropriate medium:

Joseph Barkyoumb,	Lewis Lamonday,
Phineas Bartlett,	Stephen H. Leach,
Ira C. Bickford,	Zephaniah W.A.Leach,
Ephraim Brown,	Stephen A. Lock,
William Burt,	Henry McGookin,
Alfred Burroughs,	Rodney McGookin,
Charles Carpenter,	Rodney McGookin, jr.,
Henry Carpenter,	Sandford M. Reynolds,
Phineas Carpenter,	Urial R. Reynolds,
Eugene L. Chappell,	Lewis Russell,
Andrew Cowan,	Zolvey Sargent,
Isaac Cowan,	Jeremiah Shattuck,
Henry Cull,	Henry H. Thomas,
Richard T. Cull,	Solomon A. Thomas,
David H. Davis,	Curtis Tillotson,
Henry H. Downey,	Henry Westcomb,
William S. Downey,	John A. Weston,
Alexand'r Hutchinson,	Lewis Whittemore,
Lewis J. Ingalls,	Robert D. Whittemore.

Two not credited by name.

Of this number several were either killed or died in the service; among them was Lieutenant Richard T. Cull, who was a member of Co. E, 7th Vt. Reg't. In 1861, though having resided here but a year previous, he was chosen to represent the town in the legislature. He enlisted the following winter in the 7th, was commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. E; after a short, but honorable service, he died; being unable to withstand the malarious climate of Louisiana.

THE JUNCTION.

There are two small villages in Belvidere. The larger, sometimes called the "Junction," is near the Belvidere and Waterville line,—about 3 miles north of Waterville village. Situated in the valley watered by North Branch, with Round, Belvidere, and several other mountain peaks around,—shutting it in from the outside world,—it is really a pleasant little "ville." It contains, perhaps, less than a dozen dwelling-houses, one church, —erected in 1851 or 1852, by the Christian denomination,—one saw-mill, an excellent grist-mill, a tub factory, a machine, and cab-

inet-shop, two stores, a blacksmith's shop; also, a school-house, near by. With the building of the Lamoille Valley Railroad, and the consequent developing of the immense lumber, bark, and stone resources of Belvidere, the Junction will stand very fair chances for expansion.

THE CENTER VILLAGE

is about 2 miles north-east. Here are 6 or 8 dwelling-houses, the town-house, a school-house, 2 saw-mills, a planing and lath mill, a starch-factory, etc.

Four miles east, at the junction formed by the intersection of the Belvidere, Montgomery, Eden, and "Dean's" roads, is a post-office,—Belvidere Corners,—and a hotel.

The smaller streams, as well as the Branch itself, abound in trout; the bogs, near the head of the Branch, as a long-time and successful fishing ground, have already become famous.

The tourist and all lovers of nature, will find much to admire in this town.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

BY C. B. WESTON.

About the year 1810, Elder Morris of Hardwick, preached a sermon in the barn of Timothy Carpenter; it is probable that this was the first sermon preached in town. After the war of 1812—'15, special meetings were held under the auspices of Elders Newland of Hyde Park, and R. Dodge of Stowe; and as the result of their labors, a church of the Christian denomination was formed, consisting of 8 members, viz: Ebenezer Williams, Jerre Hodgkin, Chester Chaffee, Eliphalet Carpenter, Jesse C. Holmes, Joseph Perham, Fanny Hodgkin and Nancy Russell. But one of these is now living, Jesse C. Holmes, who, at an advanced age, resides in the village of Waterville, at the present time (1869). For several years they enjoyed preaching by Elders Rollins, Orcutt, Dunbar and Morfitt. In 1827, the church made choice of Joseph Cheeney, as their bishop, and of Richard Tillotson, as their deacon. Some additions had been made to their number, up to this time In 1828, an addition of 7 members was made to the church. The preachers were Elders Pettingill and Morfitt,—occasionally Elder Hartshorn. Since 1828, the church has prospered greatly; revivals of considerable magnitude taking place in 1843 and 1853. For several years, Elders Pettingill, D. H. Watkins, M. Powers, Williams, Carpenter, Hartshorn, Bailey, Gray and Whittemore have each, occasionally, acted as preachers or pastors. In 1851, a neat and substantial meeting-house was built. It is but a dozen rods from Waterville line, and in Belvidere village.

In 1822, a Methodist clergyman, by the name of Lyon, succeeded in forming a class. But in a few months, owing to few numbers, and no pastor, the class disorganized. In 1861, another Methodist class was formed, mainly through the efforts of Rev. C. A. Garvin, who preached regularly to them during that year. Some additions have since been made. This point, with that of Waterville, constitutes a station. In 1863, Rev. N. O. Freeman filled the station; in 1864, '65, '66, Rev. D. P. Bragg; in 1867, '68, Rev. A. Scribner. Meetings are held at the town-house.

It is highly probable that the religious interest in our town, is not possessed of that energetic, burning, fervent zeal, that in former years was enjoyed; and, in view of this, one is led to exclaim, "Where are those that were counted leaders? Have they fallen no more to rise, until they come to the judgment?"

TOWN CLERKS.

BY C. B. WESTON.

In 1808, John Brown was elected and served as town clerk until 1829, except the years 1816, '17, which time Jesse C. Holmes served. Alva Chaffee was town clerk 1830—38; Josiah Potter, 1835, '36; Daniel Melvin, 1832; Richard Tillotson, 1839—43; Phineas Carpenter, 1844—56; C. B. Weston, 1852—'69; Erastus Chaffee, 1855; Z. W. A. Leach, 1858; Alva J. Chaffee, 1863; C. B. Weston is present town clerk.

FIRST SELECTMEN.

William Beals, John Hodgkin, John Adams.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

John Brown, 1822; Moody Shattuck, 1823; from 1823—1832 not represented; Josiah W. Potter, 1832; Alva Chaffee, 1833; no record from 1834—1836; Alvah Chaffee, 1836; no record from 1836—1844; Amos K. Whittemore, 1844; no more record until 1853; Jerre Shattuck, 1853—55; Amos Thomas, 1856; Lybeus Brown, 1857; Arnold Chaffee, 1858; R. D. Whittemore, 1859, '60; R. T. Cull, 1861; George B. Thomas, 1862, '63; Alva J. Chaffee, 1864; Thomas Potter, 1865, '66; Curtis Brown, 1867, '68; S. H Hulburt, '69.

JUSTICES.

In 1850 is the first record we find. Phineas Carpenter, 30 votes; Thomas Potter, 28; Amos K. Whittemore, 27; Alva Chaffe, 16; Amos Thomas, 18; Moody Shattuck, 16.

FIRST LISTERS.

Jonathan Perham, John Adams, Samuel Warren.

FIRST CONSTABLE, Nathaniel Hodgkins.

CAMBRIDGE.

BY LYMAN J. SEELY.

The township of Cambridge lies in the S. W. corner of Lamoille Co., in lat. 44° 38′, and long. 4° 7′; bounded N. by Fletcher and Waterville; E. by Johnson, Morristown and Stowe; S. by Stowe and Underhill, and W. by Fairfax and Fletcher. It is 30 miles W. from Montpelier, and 27 miles N. E. from Burlington—15 miles from Hyde Park, (the county seat,) and 14 from Georgia depot—the nearest rail-road depot.

Cambridge lies on the Lamoille river and at the base of Mount Mansfield. The surface of the township is uneven, and in some places rough, and has a variety of soil, from a fine intervale to a rocky hill, but the soil is generally good, and not many townships in the State are as good for maple sugar. The soil on the upland is much better than on the intervale. The whole is well watered and well timbered. The farming class take the lead. The farmers devote themselves to making butter chiefly. They consume their produce, and there is no grain raised for market, but butter often brings a higher price here than in the market of other towns.

Maple sugar is made to a great extent. The sugar-orchards number from 100 to 3,000 trees, and are about 320 in number. The average yield to a tree is about 3 lbs.—and a very large amount is annually sent into the Western states; and some is sold to the cities of New England. In the olden time, the citizens of the town were occupied in various things, they cleared land, made potash and whisky, &c.

The town was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered Aug. 13, 1781, to Samuel Robinson, John Fassett, Jr., Jonathan Fassett and 64 others. It contained 23.533 acres in its grant, but Oct. 30, 1828, there were 2 miles of the west part of Sterling annexed, and Nov. 1, 1841, all that part of Fletcher that lay upon the south side of Lamoille river, making 9.184 acres which gives our present size 32.721 acres.

For further account, see the history of Sterling, which will follow in the order of towns in this county, and the history of Fletcher in Franklin county, in this volume. It seems Amos Fassett was the first surveyor; but there is the following anecdote of Safford as an early surveyor.

It appears that in the early survey of the town, many of the lots were large, that is, they were over-run. There was one John Safford, one of the first settlers in town, who had a compass and chain, and did the surveying till quite old. He would run out the lots and then run off 10 acres, and claim it as his, till the Safford pitches were all over town. Those pitches "were no just thing," but they all pass. It is told of him that at one time he took his compass and chain and was going to run out a neighbor's lot. But when he came on to the lot, the neighbor wanted to know what he was there for. He replied, "I am going to run out the lot, and take a 10-acre pitch of you." "You get right off the lot—and if you pitch on my lot, your next pitch will be in *hell*;" replied the neighbor, and he never run that lot over.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

"State of Vermont, Bennington, July 1st, 1783.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Cambridge, in the county of Rutland, held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, agreeable to a warning in the Massachusetts Gazette:

1st. Chose John Fassett, Jr., Moderator.

2d. Chose Joseph Safford, Clerk.

3d. Vote to lay out a first division lot of one hundred and fifty acres, to each proprietors right in Cambridge, in the following manner, viz. to but each of said lots, on the river Lamoille, one hundred and twenty rods on a perpendicular, and to run back two hundred rods, and if there is not land enough in that manner for each right, then to make up the remaining number of lots on the last upland, in the most convenient place, and to be laid two hundred rods long and one hundred and twenty rods wide.

4th. Chose Amos Fassett, Surveyor, to survey the township of Canbridge, as aforesaid.

5th. Chose Amos Fassett, Noah Seymour, Stephen Kinsley, Ezekiel Bruster and Isaac Hathaway, J., as a committe to survey said land, in the manner aforesaid.

6th. Voted to adjourn this meeting till the 28th. of August, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then to meet at this place."

"Bennington, August 28, 1783.

The Proprietors of Cambridge met agreeable to adjustment.

1st. Chose Jonathan Robinson, Clerk Protem.

2d. Voted to make a draught of the first division lots in said town, which are as follows, viz."

William Fellows,	43	Stephen Kinsley,	47
Goden Weston,	35	Aaron Haynes,	5
John Weston,	52	Saml. Underwood,	21
Timothy Brownson,	28	John Fassett, 3d.,	13
Nathan Lenard,	54	Elias Fassett,	40
John Paine, Jr.,	57	Amos Fassett,	17
Salmon Safford,	8	Benjamin Fassett,	61
Daniel Kinsley, Jr.,	44	Joseph Taylor,	60
Nathaniel Brush.	45	Simeon Sears,	64
Elijah Dewey,	16	Jonas Fay,	42
Thomas Chittenden,	24	Aleathan Wade,	23
James Whitlow,	11	Joseph Safford,	59
Noah Chittenden,	55	Silas Whitreny,	36
John Fellows, Jr.,	70	Jonah Bruster,	10
James Hawley,	2	Jonathan Hasting	50
Ezra Fellows,	12	Ezekel Smith,	67
Martin Chittenden,	65	Nathan Fassett,	25
Gideon Ormsley,	33	Ebenezer Drury,	51
John Fassett,	19	Ira Allen,	22
Hiram Weston,	4	Joshua Straton,	14
Jeremiah Brigham,	9	Jonathan Fassett,	49
Abraham Stevens,	69	Ephraim Smith,	34
Jonas Galusha,	46	Hezekiah Smith,	39
Benjamin Fay,	48	Uriah Seymour, Jr.,	58
Moses Robinson,	63	Chancey Seymour,	6
Samuel Robinson,	20	Silas Seymour,	56
Thomas Brown, Jr.,	7	David Fassett,	3
Leonard Robinson,	26	Joseph Fay,	53
Moses Robinson, Jr.,	37	Benj. Carpenter	18
Jonathan Robinson,	62	Joseph Hinsdell,	66
Elihu Tuld,	38	Minister,	31
John Fassett, Jr.,	68	College,	29
Hannah Fassett,	32	School,	41
Daniel Kinsley,	1	Grammar School.	15

Minister, 30

3d. Voted unanimously that if any one or more of the proprietors be dissatisfied with his or their lot, he or they shall, and hereby have, liberty to fling up his lot as undivided land, and make a pitch in any of the undivided lands in said town, which pitch is to lie in the same form, and contain the same number of acres, and to run parallel with those already laid out—not leaving any between said lots and the town line, less than one hundred and twenty rods: Provided they pitch within eight months after the surveyor-general shall assure their lines of Cambridge aforesaid.

4th. Voted to accept the committee account for surveying, being one hundred and ten pounds, seventeen shillings, and eleven pence.

5th. Voted to pay Amos Fassett & Co., for viewing said town, four pounds, fourteen shillings, and six pence.

6th. Voted to lay a tax of one pound, seventeen shillings, and six pence, on each right, for the purposes aforesaid.

7th. Chose Elijah Drury, Treasurer.

8th. Chose Stephen Kinsley, Collector.

At a meeting, March 26, 1784, the proprietors "voted that John Fassett and Benjamin Fassett, have the privilege of pitching two hundred acres of their undivided land, on condition they have a grist-mill running in said town by the first day of November, 1785.

Voted at the same meeting, to give John Fassett, Amos Fassett and Benjamin Fassett, two hundred acres, providing they shall have a saw-mill ready to saw by the first of November, 1784, in Cambridge."

The next proprietors' meeting was held at Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1784. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to set off the lands for the mills that were to be erected in town.

JOHN SPAFFORD,

the first settler, came to Cambridge in May, 1783, cleared 2 acres of land, and planted it to corn, which was nearly all destroyed, in the fall; being overflowed by the waters of the Lamoille river. He built him a log-house in the summer, covering it with bark, and after gathering what remained of his corn, went back to Pierpont, N. H., in November, for his family, a wife and two children.

His house was small, with no windows, and a bed-quilt was used for a door the first winter. His nearest neighbor was in Jericho, a distance of 20 miles, and the Hazen road in Craftsbury was the nearest road. The next summer, Amos Fassett, Stephen Kinsley, John Fassett and Samuel Montague came from Bennington, and Noah Chittenden from Arlington, and settled around Mr. Spafford—their farms all joining each other. In 1785, the first saw-mill was built, which gave the settlers a chance to cover their houses, and have floors and doors.

When the settlers got out of meat, they would kill moose, which were numerous. At one time he went out to kill a moose near his clearing, but the moose ran down the river, and Mr. Spafford followed him as far as Fairfax Falls and killed him. He hung part of the meat in a tree, and took the hide and a peice of meat on his back, and went home. The next morning his neighbors helped him get the meat home.

He once took a grist on a hand-sled, and went down the river on the ice to Colchester Falls, 25 miles to get it ground. On his return, when a number of miles from home, being very hungry and fatigued, he struck a fire, wet up some of his meal in the mouth of his bag, baked it and ate his supper, and then resumed his journey. Sarah Spafford, his wife, sat up till a late hour waiting for him, but he not coming, went to bed and dreamed her husband was calling for help. She awoke, but, as all was still, soon fell asleep and dreamed the same again, and awaking the second time, arose and took a torch, and went down to the bank of the river, where she found her husband nearly exhausted and unable to get up the bank.

Mr. Spafford was one of those who had to plump their corn in a plumping-mill, used by

the first settlers in this town. A pine tree now stands on the farm of Harvey Butts, near where the mill stood.

After having 6 children live to be men and women, Mrs. Spafford died, in January, 1839, aged 82 years; in April, 1840, Mr. Spafford died, aged 84 years.

CELINDA KINGSLEY

was born in Bennington, in 1779. When she was 7 years old her parents moved to Cambridge; she riding 146 miles on horseback with her sister. When she came through Burlington, there were but three houses in the town which is now a city.

She is now 91 years old, and enjoys good health and mind. She pieced a bed-quilt this season, and can walk well for an aged person. Until 1866, she never saw a rail-road car, or a steamboat. She is now living within a few miles of where she settled, with her father, Samuel Montague, in 1784.

THOMAS PAGE

came to Cambridge with his family in 1804.—He died Nov. 15, 1849, aged 85. He was the father of 25 children, and outlived two wives; his third survived him.

He was garrulous, and at all times ready for a chat with those he fell in with, and soon made acquaintance with strangers. It is narrated that once when coming up to Cambridge—(he had been down to Rindge, N .N., on business, and was on his return)—traveling in the usual manner of the times; with horse, saddle, and saddle-bags, which contained his traveliag ware-house and ladder, arriving at Waterbury, he fell in company with a young gentleman and his sister, on their way to Stowe, and they passed on in company; the roads being then literally Indian trails, through the forests. Mr. Page being a talkative man, and rather inquisitive, soon learned the young man possessed a goodly share of the needful, for future use and comfort; arriving at one of those cooling rills which flowed from the mountain, it being very warm, they alighted to quench their thirst.—Mr. Page repairing to his store-house, observing that it was a suitable place to discharge his pistol. The young man apprehending a design upon his life and treasure, remounted his horse and proceeded with great speed toward Stowe, leaving his sister to the mercy of the supposed robber. The young lady being equally frightened, pursued her brother. Mr. Page soon overtaking her, however, with his usual courtly address, dispelled her fears, and they rode on together. The young gentleman arriving at the settlements, his horse nearly exhausted, made known his apprehensions, and the good people immediately collected, armed with such weapons as they possessed, and proceeded toward the place of the supposed intended robbery, and probably where innocent blood had already been shed. They had gone but a short distance, when to their great surprise, they met the young lady and the supposed robber in cheerful conversation, and, lest some Yankee trick of cheerfulness and glee was designed to veil deeds of evil in darkness, it was thought prudent to make search of the contents of his ware-house; when lo, the deadly weapon was discovered, inclosed in the form of a puncheon; the contents of which being diffusive, were inhaled by the affrighted people, and caused merriment to expel jealousy, and the suspected person continued on his way to Cambridge.

Samantha Fassett, daughter of Amos Fassett, was the first child born in town, in 1784. She died at the age of 22. There is nothing to show her resting-place. Daniel Kingsley, son of Stephen Kingsley, was the second child born, in 1784. He lived 'till 1864: an infant of David Safford was the third, but did not live: Solomon Montague was the fourth, and is now living, having voted for Grant. His memory is very good. He is the oldest man in town, and has been for many years.

Theron Holmes, son of Rev. Samuel Holmes, born in 1788, has claimed to be the first male born in town, but the records show otherwise.

Saml. Montague	died	March 27, 1826,	aged	84,
his wife	"	April 4, 1828,	"	81
David Spafford	"	May 10, 1831,	"	88
his wife	"	Dec. 17, 1831,	"	83
John Spafford	"	April 4, 1840,	"	84
his wife	"	Jan. 14, 1839,	"	82

All settled farms adjoining each other. They all lived and died upon the same farms upon which they settled, and never had a law-suit or arbitration with each other. David Spafford, together with Seth Warner, John Warner, Elnathan Hubbell, Jr., Nathaniel Holmes and John Stewart, constituted the Spartan band, which defended the house of James Breckenridge, of Bennington (called the Thermopylæ of the New Hampshire grants), against the Sheriff of the county of Albany, aided by a force of 300 men. E. Hubbell died Sept. 12, 1792, aged 49 years.

Elder Samuel Holmes and his wife moved into town, in March, 1787. He and his wife, came on snow-shoes to their home (where the meeting-house and liberty pole in East Cam-

bridge now stand), 5 miles from the Boro', and Mrs. Holmes carried a child a year old in her arms, through the woods.

The first Elder of the Baptist Church was Joseph Call, who removed and was succeeded by Elder Samuel Holmes, who died March 19, 1813, aged 54; leaving Sellena, his wife, with a large family, that she lived to see all settled in life, and who died Sept. 8, 1856, at the age of 90 years.

The first deed on record was April 2, 1785. Cambridge then belonged to Rutland County; in 1791 it was set to Chittenden Co., and in 1796, to Franklin Co. December, 1836, is the date of the first deed on record in town, in Lamoille County.

The first grist-mill was owned by Mr. Poor. In 1791 they came from Morristown to this town to mill, a distance of 20 miles, through the woods. In 1795 Frederick Parker built a saw-mill at the junction of Bacon, Smedley and Boardman brooks. It was the second saw-mill built in town; it has been twice re-built.

In 1789 Truman Powell moved his family from Manchester, Vt., into town, and settled on a farm now owned by his grandchildren. He died in 1852, aged 85 years. In 1791 Zebulon Baker moved his family from Bennington.—Once during their journey, night overtook them on the hills of Underhill, and they were obliged to camp in the woods, in the chilling winds of March. He lived to see his children settled in town, and his farm is now owned by a grandson.

DR. STEPHEN PEABODY

came to Cambridge in 1792, and settled on the west side of the Lamoille river, in the center of the town near the arch-bridge, on the place now east of Harrison Warner's farm. He came from what was Amherst, N. H., which has since been set to Vernon. Not having a good chance for an education, he had to get his knowledge by his practice.—His brother gave him this word of caution, when he left his native town to settle in Cambridge. "You have not the learning for a great doctor, and you must not give harsh medicine, but the mildest you can." This the doctor adhered to, and was always very successful, and particularly so as a surgeon, especially in cases of internal injuries. When sober, he was a shrewd man, as the following incident shows: It happened that while living near the Centre, he had a fine melon-yard, and one night his melons were stolen, and all the vines pulled up and piled in the centre of the yard. The Doctor, going into his melon-yard next morning, found it in ruins; and near the heap of vines, a gold watch-key and seal. This the Doctor laid away safely, and at the hotel, 3 miles away, posted a little paper which read: -

"NOTICE.

Found on Thursday last, a little above Cambridge Boro, a gold watch-key and seal; the owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. STEPHEN PEABODY."

In a few weeks a stout young man applied for the watch-key, reported that he had seen the notice, and was himself the unlucky loser. The key and seal were brought forward, and the Doctor said, "Is this your property? Will you take your oath that these are your key and seal?" "Yes, yes! I will do that any how." "Well," said the Doctor," that is all right; and now I want my pay for my melons." $5 were readily produced. "And now you will not let this be known?" But the Doctor, with the money in his hand, promised him it was too good to keep.

He was an intemperate man, but would not attend a patient when intoxicated, and if carried to see a patient, would wait till he was himself, and then "old Stephen" would do what many another physician dare not,

Dr. Peabody removed at length to Montpelier, where he remained a year, and then went to Canada, but soon returned to the States and located in Fairfax, where, shortly afterwards, he died, about 1805 or '06. His remains were brought to Cambridge for interment, but there is no stone to show his last resting-place.

Dr. JOHN FASSETT was ths first physician that settled in town. He came from Bennington, in 1784; remained in town about 40 years, and then went to the west.

Dr. WILLIAM PAGE came from Bennington, in 1795, and practiced in town most of his life; but removed to Waterville, late in his practice, where he died at an advanced age.

Dr. BERIAL S. MINER came from Cornwall, this State, and was in practice till his death.

Dr. GERSHOM NEWTON came in at an early day, and practiced till broken down by drinking, in the last years of his life. He died when quite old.

Dr. A. PARSONS came from Bennington and practiced in town for many years. He died about 26 years since.

DR. DEMING settled here, but died after being in town only 3 years.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

The fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Carleton's wedding was celebrated at their residence at Cambridge Center, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866, by a large circle of their relatives and friends.

Mr. Carleton bears lightly the weight of 75 years. He was born in Amherst, N. H., in 1791, and came to Cambridge, in 1794, at the age of 3 years. He was the oldest of a family of 6 children. Dec. 5, in 1816, he married Rosamond Chadwick, of Cambridge, daughter of David and Mary Chadwick, and the second of a family of 8 children.

Eleven children have made their house glad, and brought to their hearts many changes of parental joy and sorrow. Their family record was reported as follows.

Rosamond, born Sept. 5, 1819; married April, 18, 1846, and died March 24, 1847; George, born Feb. 5, 1820, married Sept. 25, 1845, and died March 27, 1863; Lewis P., born July 19, 1822, and died June 19, 1823; Lewis P., second, born May 20, 1824, and married Nov. 14, 1844; Mary, born Nov. 15, 1826, married April 12, 1846, and died May 25, 1847; David, born Jan. 27, 1829, and married Nov. 20, 1851; Hannah, born Jan. 17, 1832, and died April 30, 1864; Alonzo, born July 27, 1834, and died Nov. 23, 1840; Franklin, born May 15, 1837; Caroline, born July 1, 1840, married Oct. 20, 1860, and died May 1, 1864; Louisa, born Aug. 18, 1842.

An incident, which occurred while Mr. Carleton was deputy sheriff in Franklin County, illustrates the leading peculiarity of his whole life. He had taken a poor man to the county jail in St. Albans, whose children were sick at the time. He returned home at night troubled at the sad condition of the man's family. There was a religious meeting in progress at the Boro; he entered the meeting, stated the condition of the man's family, and asked for a contribution to pay his fine or debt, promising to have the man at home before the next morning, if the money could be raised. The money was raised, and, before light in the morning, Mr. Carleton had the man out of jail and at home with his distressed family.

Mrs. Carleton has been through her whole life a beautiful example of a lovely daughter, affectionate sister, prudent wife, and devoted mother. Her generous, wise and patient management at home, and her cordial and noble hospitality, so courteously and freely dispensed, have secured for the decline of her life, a large friendship, and a growing circle of warm friends. Her children rise up and speak her praise, and her neighbors reverence her pure and exemplary character. It falls to her lot to be best loved where she is best known.

The children and friends of the aged couple manifested their appreciation of their worth and life-work, by many precious tokens of kind affection, and gold pieces, which were placed in their possession.

After a very pleasant evening, and reviving fond memories and associations of the past and a bountiful supper, the gratified company bade the aged partners of 50 years, "good-by," knowing that ere another half-century has passed, they, with many of the happy company, would be gathered with the life-long partners who have traveled all the way to the silent land.

CHARLES BENNETT

came from Bennington into town, in 1794. After working for John Fassett a year for a wild lot of land, which not proving good, he sold it and bought another, which he cleared for a farm. He raised a family of smart children; some of them are now holding town or county offices. He died Nov. 4, 1820, aged 49. His widow died March 20, 1831, aged 53 years.

JAMES GILMORE

came into town from Pelham, Mass., in the Spring of 1795, with his two sons, David and James B. They cleared some land that season, raised a little grain and built a log-house; splitting out plank for one half the floor and leaving mother earth for the other and roofing it with bark. In the fall Mr. G., with David, went to Pelham for the rest of his family, consisting of a wife and six daughters. They all came through the town of Underhill on foot, with a part of their furniture on a hand-sled, the balance of what David could not load on to his ox-sled, and so moved their household goods.

Mr. Gilmore used to remark that he brought into Cambridge 36 feet of girls. The girls all married and have passed the way of the world. David married and soon went back to Massachusetts.

James B. remained with his father on the

farm where they first begun, owned now by Francis Green; and after his father's death lived there during his own life time.

Mr. Gilmore represented the town and was justice of the peace till his death. His son James B. held the same offices after his father, during his life, and many other offices in town.

James Gilmore was himself 6 ft. 4 in. in hight, weighing 210 lbs. His son James B. was 6 ft.3 in. and the daughters each 6 ft.

IRA MORGAN

came from Pownal, this State, in 1799. He settled in the S. E. corner of the town; cleared his farm, and died Nov. 7, 1848, aged 75. Their son Wm. S. Morgan is still living on the old farm and has 30 cows and other stock. In 1800 Caleb Morgan came from Pownal and settled near his brother. He toiled hard to live, and died Feb. 14, 1800 aged 74. His wife died March 8, 1858 aged 74.

HON. JOHN WARNER

came from Sturbridge Mass. in 1811 with but 35 cents and what clothing he could put in a handkerchief. He bought 3 acres of land and built a tannery, and by industry added to his small purse and land till in 1829 he built a large brick house. In Nov., 1832, his shop was burned, and all his tannery buildings. He then built a brick shop. He carried on the boot and shoe business with his tannery till about 1850 when he had advanced in years, and finding his means sufficient to carry him through life he retired from business. His shop is now used for a dwelling-house. [For further account see biography by Rev. Mr. Wheelock. *Ed.*]

BENJAMIN GRISWOLD

came into Cambridge, with his family, in 1798 It appears that he, in his first start in the world, came from Westfield, N. Y., to Bristol, Addison Co., being one of the first settlers of that town; from which place, he moved to the adjoining town, New Haven, and there having some difficulty about his title, he left that town, and settled in Enosburgh. The place was new, there were few inhabitants, and it was hard for him to get grain for his family. At one time he went to Bristol, and bought a bushel of corn, had it ground and brought it home on his back, a distance of 70 miles, and then divided one half the meal with 3 other families. Grain was so hard to be obtained, he sold out and settled in this town, where he raised his family. He used to go bare-foot most the year round. His feet were tough and would stand the grinding of the stones better than some leather of this day.

He and his wife have been at rest 30 years, from the toil of this world. His age was 73 years. He was born in 1765. He left a son Benjamin, whose health is good at 76 years. He has an extraordinary memory, and has read much. In conversation with him this month (September 1868), he said he was fond of reading; that he had read the bible through 84 times, and could tell where any text could be found. He was a member of the Baptist church, when it existed in town; but it has died out and left Uncle Benjamin in his old age.

DEA. TIMOTHY THOMPSON

came from Pownal, with his wife and one child, in 1808; cleared and settled on a farm, raised 8 children, and died July 9, 1837, Æ. 56. His widow is still living, and her memory is good. She can tell the young people of the hardships of her youth. She lives with her son on the old farm; five others are settled around her—their farms joining.

BEARS.

About 1800, bears came into the fields and killed the only cow of widow Young, (mother of the late Augustus Young, who has been a great statesman), leaving her destitute of milk for her children. The townsmen contributed enough to buy her another cow.

In April 1832, Sam'l and Ira Dickenson, who were looking for lost sheep came up to a large rock that was turfed over, with bushes growing upon it, and found a bear upon it digging for roots. They had no other weapon than a stout wooden cane, that they had furnished themselves with upon coming to the sugar-place below; but too brave to retreat, they soldier-like made a charge upon him with the cane, and both being young and vigorous came upon him with such a yell, that the bear, instead of running as they expected, curled down. One gave him a lesson with his cane, and the other laying hold of his neck, he became so docile, they took him alive, and he was afterwards exhibited in Cambridge, Waterville and Bakersfield.

The citizens at one time turned out for a hunt, had a good time, and when they closed the ring, they had two bears, which they killed; but of later times, they have only

been caught in traps, and that mostly on a hill in the easterly part of the town, known as the Seely Hill. One Samuel Seely, in 1830, settled upon this hill, half a mile higher than any one else, and, therefore, it was named for him.

Six bears have been caught near his clearing in a log-trap. In 1858, there was a steel trap set in Seely's corn-field; one morning the trap was gone, the citizens rallied, and after following the trail into Morristown (formerly Sterling), they found old Bruin and the trap. They killed the bear and brought him in; his weight was 230 lbs. The same trap was set by Dickenson and Edwards in 1863, and caught a large bear, that carried the trap a mile; but when near the Seely clearing the trap got entangled and held the bear, and they found him dead.

At one time the children of Uri Perry, on their way to school, met a bear in the road. The dog, that was trained to accompany the children to school and remain till their return, treed the bear and waited by the tree till the children had time to reach home; then he left the tree and went home, smelling of all the children, and again returned to the tree; but the bear by this time had made his escape.

There was a man in our olden days, who was a terror to bears. He shot and trapped a large number. The bears must have rejoiced when he was gone; but now there are none to amuse the hunter. The last bear was found dead by a log in Smugglers' Notch, by Judah G. French, in 1866.

The first settlers lived in but rude dwellings of logs. The forest echoed for miles around with the ax-man's blow and crash of sturdy trees. The settler's wife spun flax, while her daughters spun tow for the summer clothing—and when this was finished, the wool was next spun and woven for the winter wardrobe; and summer and winter they wore their durable homespun, and were not dependent upon factories and stores. The school-houses too, were filled with a robust lot of boys and girls with but few books to complete their education. On the Sabbath, the meeting-house was filled with hearers, and all were kind and tender to each other.

The old houses are gone, more tasty ones have taken their places. The school-houses that had 40 or 50 scholars, you will find in their stead better houses, but only about 10 scholars there now, and these in imported fabrics and thin shoes—and less rosy and robust than of old. The church-slips, too, are vacant. They who used to fill the seats have gone down to the grave in old age, and the young have other fashions, and don't attend church; the minister does not preach what they like. The boys must try some easier way to live—"Father has money, and I can't work in the dirt!" and the girls instead of a wheel and a loom, must have a sewing-machine and a piano. How have the old settlers vanished and a funny set taken their places!

PREMATURE DEATHS, &c.

In 1784, Mr. House, a brother of Stephen House, was killed by lightning, while standing under a tree in the center of the town, engaged in surveying the township. It was the first death in town. He was buried near the center of the town on the farm of H. N. Lathrop. The field-stone placed at the head of the grave is legible at this day.

In April, 1807, William Campbell was killed by a falling tree while he was clearing his farm. A field-stone is now standing at the place, on the farm owned by N. B. Paine.

May 21, 1813, Sally Page was drowned while crossing the Lamoille river in a boat with her father and sister. They were going to a Mr. Hawley's to attend the funeral of his daughter. The river was "full bank." When they were nearly over they struck a snag and upset; the father caught one of the girls when she rose, but Sally never rose to the surface and her body was not recovered till the following June, and then a mile and a half below the spot, 2 feet under water, caught by the root of a tree.

Mrs. Lucretia Adams attempted to ford Lamoille river and was drowned. The horse with the side-saddle, was seen on the meadow. The neighbors rallied and the body was found a few rods below.

In 1813, a Mr. Clapp committed suicide by cutting his throat, at Brush's Hotel. He was Representative from Montgomery, and on his way from Montpelier home. The cause was supposed to be insanity.

In 1817, Francis Wetherby; in 1840, Wm. Melendry; in 1863, John Warner; and in 1868, Calvin Cadry committed suicide by hanging. Hezekiah Gilmore, Widow Barber Elizabeth Page, were found dead in their beds. Asa Adams died as he was going to bed.

In 1827, Mr. Bodfish dropped a knife, and in saving the knife from a fall, the blade struck his leg, severing an artery. Any attempt to take it up failed; amputation was resorted to but he died in the operation.

July 15, 1827, John Holmes was drilling out a charge in a rock, when it ignited, blowing his clothes nearly off and injuring his left hand so badly that two fingers and a part of the hand had to be amputated.

In 1830, Landes Cady was crossing Seymour river on a log, after the cows, fell in and was drowned. It was near the place called Pleasant Valley.

In 1835, Erasmus D., son of John Holmes, fell into a well and was drowned.

April 8, 1837, while Brewster-rock bridge was being repaired, John Chadwick, a lad of 17, was knocked into the river. He clung to a plank and floated down 10 rods and then went under the ice. His body was not found till the next May.

In 1838, Joseph H. Austin, son of Joseph Austin, was hunting, when he went into an orchard and taking his gun to knock off some apples, caused it to explode, lodging the discharge in his heart, which caused instant death.

July 21, 1840, Joseph P. Hawley fell dead while hoeing corn. At the time, he was on a race, and having gained ten hills, dropped to rise no more.

Oct. 14, 1846, Sampson Adams went out in the night to fasten some boards the wind was tearing from his log barn. The wind took both him and the roof and carrying them some rods he fell among the boards and was killed. Not coming in, one of the family went out with a light and he was found dead under the boards.

In 1851, Wm. Buck, living on the same farm of J. P. Hawley, was killed by lightning while he was on the road to Burlington with his team, which latter was unharmed.

In 1852, Thomas Blake, son of Caleb Blake, was drowned near Norman Atwood's meadow, while bathing.

In 1852, Austin, son of Joel Davis, was drowned while bathing at wooley Rock on the bow of the river. In 1863, Peter Cardinal was drowned at the same place.

Jonas Safford was drowned once and brought to life. In 1854, he fell from the roof of Stephen Cornel's barn, about 25 feet, and came off little hurt, though the dent in the ground, under the floor in the barn, is visible at this day. Aug. 29, 1859, while he was helping his son-in-law stone a well,—he was standing at the time with Mrs. Thompson, the widow of the late Timothy Thompson, on the platform—the staging gave way and they both went to the bottom. The woman was unhurt, but he, falling upon the stone, was so severely injured, he lived only about 2 hours after. He was 58 at the time of his death.

In 1855, L. B. Foot, a first constable of the town, crossing the street at the Boro' village in the middle of the way, fell dead.

The same summer a son of Rawley Goodrich, while working in the garden, feeling a little sick, went in to the house and spoke of it to his mother, laid down upon the bed and died immediately.

In January 1859, H. N. Macoy erected at the Boro' a steam-mill for grinding corn, and sawing lumber. A day was set when the steam would start; many were assembled to see the circular saw run. There was a delay of an hour and all were impatient to see the monster start. They had raised all the steam to have the thing do its best. There had been some extra weight placed on the safety-valve, and the water was low, which caused the boiler to burst, and the engine-house was demolished. Chauncey Warner was severely wounded in the head; no one else was much hurt.

In 1860, two youths, one named St. John, the other Crosier, from Fletcher, attended meeting in the forenoon at the Boro', and started for home, stopping at Pumpkin Harbor to bathe. Monday morning, Lewis Terrill went to the river to draw a tank of water for washing, and found their clothes on the bank. He gave the alarm and search was commenced. In a few hours their bodies were found near each other.

In 1864, Patrick Duffy, on his way to Burlington, for a priest to attend his son's wife who was dying, died in his wagon, 10 miles from home.

In 1864, a son of Abner Barnes was drowned in the river near the boro, by falling into a crack in the ice.

In 1865, Leonard C. Holmes had his leg hurt by a tree while cutting logs. His leg was amputated to save his life, but he soon died.

In November 1868, Edmund Perry, son of

H. J. Perry, while digging at a hole, where he had lost a trap, the earth caved in, and covering him caused instant death.

In 1868, a Mr. Lafort was found dead where he was cutting wood.

In 1869, Lee Scott, son of Julius Scott, was drowned in the Lamoille river, while bathing.

About 30 years since, Mrs. John Stearns was sick and sent to the store for medicine. Through carelessness arsenic was put up, in stead of the prescription, which caused a most horrible death.

Some 60 years since a son of Mr. Lord was drowned at Pumpkin Harbor.

The mortality in Cambridge during the past year (1868) was not as great as in former years. Those who died between the ages of 80 and 90, 4; 70 and 80, 5; 60 and 70, 6; 50 and 60, 3; 40 and 50, 4; 30 and 40, 2; Under 30, 9. Total 30.

The aged inhabitants who have lived to the age of 80 and over are Salmon Montague, aged 85; Edgbert Powell, 81; Ephraim Gates, 80; Mrs. Lemuel Scott, 81; Widow Cheeseman, 85; Widow Colby, 84; Widow Delino, 83; Widow Morgan, 83; Widow Townshend, 85; Widow Thompson, 80; Widow Graves, 92; Widow Wetherby, 83.

There is a family in town, all well, which consists of father and mother, aged 80; son and wife, aged 50; grand-son and wife, aged 30; great-grand-son, aged 10.

The averaged number in the families in town is 6.

The Good Templars number about 100.

RIVERS, BRIDGES, MILLS, ETC.

The rivers in Cambridge are Lamoille River, Brewster River, Seymore Branch, Dead Creek Branch, Metcalf Branch, Mill Branch, Waterville Branch, Wickwire Branch and Hunt Brook.

Lamoille river enters the township about a mile from its N. E. corner, and runs a serpentine course, leaving the town near the S. W. corner. It receives Belvidere Branch, on the N. At the mouth of this stream is a hill, which rises 30 feet and then is level on the top, with 5 or 6 acres of good tillage land. There is a steep grade around this hill, as though it were built by man. This place goes by the name of Indian Hill, from the fact that when they were tilling it, arrow heads and other Indian weapons were found there.

On the south, is Seymour Brook, which rises in Underhill, runs about 4 miles in town, and falls into the Lamoille, at the Boro'. On this stream, were the first mills in town. There are but 2 saw-mills on the stream at this day. At the Boro', there was a saw and grist-mill, at an early day. In 1822, Ira Scott built a stone dam for Peleg Stearns, and warranted it for 5 years. The warrant ran out, and, 30 days after, it sunk in a hole below, leaving the bed of the stream smooth. A wooden dam was next built, which remains at this day. In 1846, the water carried off the saw and grist mill, leaving nothing but the dam, and these mills have not been rebuilt.

Brewster River rises in Sterling Pond, runs some 7 miles, and falls into the Lamoille, at Jeffersonville. It runs through a fertile part of the town, and near the mouth there are some fine mill seats.

Thomas Ellinwood built a carding and clothing mill, and ran it a few years, when it ran down. In 1838, H. & M. Reynolds built a starch factory on the same site, which is going the same way. Isaac & Willard Griswold built a saw-mill and clothing and carding machine shop, which were burned in the fall of 1838. The clothing and carding machine shop was built the next year by Willard Griswold, and the saw-mill by Jesse Sears. In 1849, Willard Griswold built a starch factory, in connection with the other works. In 1818, Thomas H. Perkins came from Weathersfield, this state, and built a trip-hammer shop, and it was re-built in 1839, and is now used as a wheel-wright's shop. In 1820, Isaac Griswold built a grist-mill, above all the rest of the works, which was bought by D. D. Safford, in 1837, and which he ran till 1847, when he built a mill of 3 run of stone, which is capable of grinding 20,000 bushels yearly.

This stream receives Parkermill Brook, which is a considerable stream, with good mill seats. A mile above, are falls of some interest. At the top of these falls, Thomas Ellinwood built a saw-mill in 1828. Above the falls, is Wickwire Brook, above which is a mill seat of Eben Fields, a good school-house, meeting-house and other houses.

Black Creek rises on the farm of A. J. Wheelock, within half a mile of the Lamoille, not more than 50 feet above low water mark, and runs northwardly till it receives a branch from Metcalf Pond, and falls into the Missisquoi at Sheldon. Between this and the pond

are 2 saw-mills, and a carding machine shop was erected in 1816, which ran for a few years.

Harbor Brook rises in Fletcher, and runs southerly, 3 miles, and empties into the Lamoille. This stream came by its name in this way: it is said, when the first settlers came into town, they settled at the mouth of this brook, and when the floods came, in the Fall, the pumpkins would float down the Lamoille, and heap up in this brook, where they found harbor. There is a small village here of 20 dwellings.

The first arched bridge was built by Enoch Carleton and Joseph P. Hawley, in 1832. There are 5 in town at the present time, and the town has invested in bridges $6,800. At the mouth of Brewster River, there is a rock, 16 feet above the water, which is an abutment for the arched bridge, and from which the bridge takes the name of Brewster-rock bridge.

BORO' VILLAGE,

the oldest village in town, contains 2 meeting-houses—Congregational and Methodist,—the Congregational has a good organ,—one neat finished school-house, a post-office,—the name of which is Cambridge, and which was the original post-office in town, and the only one for more than 30 years,—3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 harness shop, 1 shoe shop, 1 tailor's shop, 1 tin shop, 3 blacksmiths' shops, 2 wheelwrights' shops and 50 dwelling-houses. Three physicians and two clergymen reside in this village; and there is a flourishing select-school maintained here.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The center village, or Jeffersonville, contains 30 dwellings, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 starch-factory, 2 blacksmiths' shops, 1 wheelwright's shop, 1 harness-shop, 2 shoe-shops, 2 dry goods stores, 1 shoe-store, 3 stores, planing-mill, clapboard-machine and circular saw-mill, 1 hotel, a town hall, a Masonic hall of the Warner lodge, aschool-house for a high school,—a good one is taught here,—a post-office and a meeting-house.

The meeting-house is a union house, and was built by the united efforts of the Baptists, Methodists and Universalists, and has a good organ; and the Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition. This church was erected in 1827,—the next thing was a post-office. The citizens called a meeting, and voted it should be named after President Jefferson; and Nathaniel Read was appointed post-master, which office he held 20 years. The office is now changed every 4 years. Town meetings are now, and have been held here for the last —— years. It is surrounded by a fertile company of wealthy farmers.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

About half way between Jeffersonville and Waterville, there is a pretty natural curiosity,—a stone upon the upper side of the road, upon the side facing the road, upon which is the image of a squirrel, of a dark red, as nice as if put on by the best of painters; and the storms do not make it look any different.

CAMRRIDGE EAST

lies at the base of Mt. Mansfield, contains 5 dwelling-houses, 1 circular-saw-mill, 1 school-house, and 1 meeting-house. This village has no post-office and until a post-office was established in the east part of the town, was called East Cambridge—since Cambridge East. The church at this place belongs to the Christian's order.

NEW YORK, OR MACOYVILLE,

upon the north side of Lamoille river near the Boro' contains 10 dwelling-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 steam circular saw-mill, a shop with a machine for bending wagon-felloes, which they fit for market at the rate of 8 or 10 a day, besides doing other work in their line. There is also other machinery in this place.

PUMPKIN HARBOR

lies one mile north of Macoyville and was once the site of the plumping-mill where the first settlers ground their grain, of a store and a tannery. The place now contains the remains of but 5 dilapidated dwellings. The river has taken another course, so that the place where the pumpkins first floated into the bow of the river, so now passed over by the plow and scythe. The pine that stood by the plumping-mill has been broken by the wind and has its stub cut down, leaving only the stump in remembrance of former times.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE,

named from its post-office, is in the extreme north part of the town. It is a good farming community.

EAST CAMBRIDGE,

named from its post-office, lies in the easterly part of the township, upon the Lamoille river. The post-office was established some 20 years since—discontinued after 2 years till 1866, when it was again re-established.

PLEASANT VALLEY,

in the southern part of the township, on Seymour Branch, contains 13 dwelling-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, 2 shoe-maker's shops, 1 saw-mill, 1 store and a post-office, named after the valley.—Pleasant Valley post-office.

STATISTICS.

There was made here, last year, 431,942 lb of butter, 305,400 lb of sugar, 16,400 lb of cheese, 67,200 lb of pork.

The wool growing is small, many of the farmers do not keep sheep. The average number of sheep in town is 600. In 1840, there were nearly 4,000 sheep. Dairying has been the leading business for 15 years past, though the raising of sheep is now on the gain, and probably it will be but a few years before a herd of sheep will be seen on the hills.

A large quantity of flax was raised 50 years ago, and was worked up in the families for their own use, by the women and girls, but at present none is raised.

In 1816, there were 7 distilleries in town and in 1830, but two, and in 3 years more there was not one.

In 1828, the hemp speculation raged in town, and every man had it on his farm; then it went down and all they had to do was to get it out of their land.

The common schools are good in this town. There are good houses in every district, and six months of school in each district per year.

In 1786, the first school was kept in a log-house, having 24 scholars, by John Safford. The members of the first district were; John Spafford, John Fassett, John Fassett, Jr., Stephen Kingsley, David Safford, Noah Chittenden, and Samuel Montague.

In 1830, there were 536 scholars that attended school 316 weeks, and $299.56 was paid to teachers.

In 1863, there were 336 heads of families, and 486 children, between 4 and 18, that had attended school. Schools had been taught by male teachers 28 weeks, and by female teachers 413 weeks. The amount paid to school-teachers in town was $824.72.

In 1786 there was one district with 5 families; at this date, 1863, there are 18 districts. with 336 families. Such is the difference in 70 years,—what will the next 70 years do?

POPULATION, GRAND-LIST, &c.

In 1791, 359; in 1800, 733; saw-mills, 2; grist-mill, 1; in 1810, 990; saw-mills, 4; grist-mill, 1; in 1820, 1176; grand-list, $13,-755; saw-mills 4; grist-mills, 2; in 1830, 1613; grand-list, $10,142; grist-mills, 3; saw-mills, 4; in 1840, 1790; grand-list, $11,702; saw-mills, 5; grist-mills, 2; in 1850, 1849; grand-list, $507, 171; saw-mills, 6; grist-mill, 1; in 1860, 1784; grand-list, $624,708; saw-mills, 7; grist-mill 1.

SELECTMEN FROM 1840 TO 1863.

J. W. Brush, 1840; Martin Reynolds, 1841; Giles A. Barber, 1841, '42, '44, '45, '46, '49, '50, '51; H. Stowell, 1842; Joseph B. Morgan, 1842, '53, '55, '58; Asa M. French, 1846; Farewell Wetherbe, 1843–'46; J. W. Turner, 1843; William Blaisdell, 1844–'46; M. Wires, 1847; Alva Brush, 1847; Lyman Walker, 1847; Anson Buck, 1848; Elias Chadwick, 1848; Henry W. Sabine, 1848, '53–'57; Enoch Carleton, 1849; John Warner, 1849; H. A. Morgan, 1850, '57, '63; A. Thompson, 1850, '56, '57; Norman Atwood, 1852; Harrison Warner, 1852; Jesse Mudgett, 1852, '57; N. McFarland, 1854, '60, '61; W. H. H. Wood, 1854; D. H. Watkins, 1855; H. Montague, 1855, '56; B. Fullington, 1858, '59; J. Wires, 1858; J. Mellendy, 1859, '60; E. A. Hull, 1869; E. Adams, 1860, '61; E. Ellinwood, 1861; John H. Page, 1862, '63; E. N. Bennett, 1262, '63.

CONSTABLES FROM 1840 TO 1863.

Martin Armstrong, 1840; J. Sears, 1842—49, '51—58; Jason Crane, 1843—49; E. Bently, 1850—52, '56; Philip Baker, 1850; H. J. Stowell, 1853, '60—63; L. B. Fort, 1854, '55; L. L. Smith, 1851—59; L. C. Nichols, 1861, '62.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1840 TO 1863.

Thomas Parker, 1840, '41; Willard Griswold, 1842—49; J. C. Bryant, 1849, '50; Philip Baker, 1851; Harrison Griswold, 1852, '53; L. A. Carleton, 1854; Orange Reynolds, 1855; W. H. Griswold, 1856—69.

CLERGYMEN FROM 1840 TO 1863.

Rev. J. H. Woodward, 1840; Rev. J. C. Bryant, 1840—50; Rev. Joseph Baker, 1842—'44; Rev. David H. Watkins, 1842—63; Rev. Cornelius Cady, 1846; Rev. C. Granger, 1850—'54; Rev. Mr. Loveland, 1850—52; Rev. L. Wheeler, 1853—63; Rev. P. Tyler, 1853, '54; Rev. J. S. Mott, 1855, '56; Rev. E. Wheelock, 1856—69; Rev. S. B. Whitney, 1857; Rev. J. Sylvester, 1857; Rev. W. R. Puffer, 1858; Rev. A. Lyon, 1859; Rev. L. A. Lamphere, 1860.

ATTORNYES FROM 1840 TO 1863.

H. Stowell, 1840—63; Levi Joslin, 1840—'46; Wires & Law, 1840; W. H. Law, 1842—'61; Nathaniel Read, 1842—63; R. E. Miner, 1854—56; H. J. Stowell, 1855—63; M. O. Heath, 1860—63.

POSTMASTERS FROM 1840 TO 1863.

CAMBRIDGE. S. W. Brush, 1840; C. C. P. Gould, 1842, '43; Henry Stowell, 1844, '45, '56; E. Meech, 1847—54; W. H. H. Wood, 1855–'58; J. V. Ellis, 1859; J. W. Saxe, 1861, '62.

JEFFERSONVILLE. Nathaniel Read, Jr. 1842—49; W. Griswold, 1850—53; L. A. Carleton, 1854; W. N. Griswold, 1856—60; M. O. Heath, 1861—63.

PLEASANT VALLEY. M. P. Richardson, 1852—56; John Duffy, 1857—69.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE. P. Kinsly, 1853, '54; H. Montague, 1855; P. Kinsley, 1856—69.

SENATORS FROM CAMBRIDGE,—since Lamoille County was formed,—Nathan Smiley, 4 terms; Berril S. Miner, 2 terms; Elisha Bently, 2 terms.

COUNTY SHERIFFS FROM CAMBRIDGE. Martin Armstrong, 2 terms; Jason Crane, 2; Elisha Bently, 2.

COUNTY JUDGES OF LAMOILLE COUNTY FROM CAMBRIDGE. Gardner Gates, 2 years; Henry Stowell, 2; Giles A. Barber, 2; John C. Bryant, 2; Eli N. Bennett, 2; Norman Atwood, 2.

STATE'S ATTORNEY. William H. Law, 1 year.

JUDGE OF PROBATE. Giles A. Barber, 3 years.

EAST CAMBRIDGE CHURCH

was organized Oct. 18, 1839. It has 10 members of the Advent and Christian orders. It has a Sabbath-School with 30 scholars, and a library of 100 volumes.

BOROUGH SABBATH-SCHOOL has 60 scholars, and a library of 200 volumes.

JEFFERSONVILLE SABBATH-SCHOOL has 35 Scholars, and a library of 100 volumes.

MILITARY.

1813.

Merritt Wilson and Ira Hawley were killed at the battle of Odletown, Canada (known as French Mills). Their bodies were brought from the battle-field, and interred with their kindred in Cambridge. Hawley's widow kept the handkerchief that her husband had upon his neck, and the ball that lodged in the handkerchief, when he was killed. She afterwards married Solomon Green, and lived with him till quite old, and when she died her loss was deeply felt among the neighbors.

There are 4 soldiers, now (1868), of the war of 1812, living in town;—all the rest have departed from life, or gone West.

1861.

When the Southern rebellion broke out, and there was a call, by the government, for men from the North, there were few more bold and brave than Eli Ellenwood. He left all his property in Cambridge and Fletcher, and his family,—at once to enlist.

There were many of the young men, who enlisted in the first of the rebellion, that the town kept no record of, but, when there was a call for a draft in 1862, then they, who had suffered their patriotic young men to depart, unrecorded upon their town books, began to stare, and wonder how many had enlisted. Then was the time, the town was ready to pay a bounty to volunteers; then was the time, when the citizens were willing to let their money go, to save themselves from service; and from that time till the close of the war, bounties grew higher and higher, till a soldier got $500, to enlist.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY CAMBRIDGE.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Adams, Daniel	L	11	June 23, '63.		Prisoner June 23, died at Andersonville Aug, 2, '64.
Allern, Harvey	D	11	Nov. 2, '63,		Deserted Dec. 2, '63.
Agin, Peter	E	7	Jan. 16, '62.	June, '65.	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Ainsworth, J. F.	F	6	Mar. 18, '62.		Promoted 2d lieut. Aug. 21, 62. resigned Feb. 24, '63.
Ailes, S. T.	A	8	Oct. 3, '61.		Killed Sept. 4, '62, at Booth Station, La.
Austin, Jas.	H	2	May 7, '61.		Died Oct. 4, '63 at Alexandria, Va.
Amlaw, N. B.	I	4	Aug. 24, '63.		Died May 7, '64, (sub. for Orlando Holmes).

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Blaisdell, J. A.	M	11	Jan. 5, '64.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. Co. D and A of 11th reg.
Blaisdell, L.	D	Cav.	Aug. 15, '62.		Died Nov.11,'62,at6 A.C.hos.Va.
Bellows, E.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Bellows, A.	M	11	Jan. 5, '64.	April 13, '64.	
Bentley, E. A.	M	11	Dec. 31, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	Trans. to Co. F June 21, '65.
Blossomon, H. G.	1st,A.C.		Feb. 27, '65.	Gen. order '65.	
Burnham, P.	"	"	"	" "	
Billings, S. jr.	H	2	May 20, '61.	July 15, '65.	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Butler, E. D.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Pro. corp. May 3, '63, wounded July 3, '63.
Butler, John	B	17	Jan, 14, '64.		Deserted, Feb. 1864.
Butts, H. R.	E	Cav.	Aug. 15, '64.		Taken Pris. Oct. 7, '64, died Mar. '65, at Richmond pris., paroled Feb. '65; before taken from Libby prison, died.
Brush, S. M.	E	Cav.	Aug. 13, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Brush, G. W.	H.S.	Cav.	Nov. 9, '61.	Nov. '64.	
Brush, E. R.	H	2	July 17, '63.	July 15, '65.	Promoted as't surg. Oct. 15, '63.
Cady, E. P.	E	7	Dec. 10, '61.		Deserted Aug. 1862.
Cady, G. H.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-enlisted Dec. 17, '63, Co. F, Cav., must. out Aug. 9,'65.
Carleton, C.	F	Cav.	Jan. 4, '64.	Aug. 9, '65.	
Cady, S. C.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Chayer, J. B.	A	8	Nov. 12, '61.	June 18, '65.	Reën Jan.15,'64,wound. May 22, '62, must. out June 28,'65.
Coleman, H.	D	11	Aug. 11, '62.	May 13, '65.	
Cornell, Wm.	D	11	Aug. 9, '62.	Aug. 26, '63.	Re-en. Aug. 13, '64 Co.E, cav., mustered out May 31, '65.
Cota, Charles	B	Cav.	Aug. 18, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Corse, Thomas. H.	E	7	Dec. 5, '61.	Feb. 26, '63.	Pro. corp. Oct. '62.
Corse, H. P.	G	2	May 7, '61.	Aug. 21, '63.	Re-en. Co.L, 11th reg., pro. corp. Jan. 7, sergt. Oct. 25, '64, 2d lieut., June 26, '65, died July 28,'68, Alexandria,Va.
Daniels, Charles	E	Cav.	Aug. 17, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Davis, Edwin F.	D	5	Aug. 15, '61.	June 2, '62.	
Davis, Edwin L.	A	9	June 5, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Davis, Gilbert S.	D	11	Aug. 11, '62.	June 24, '65.	
Davis, John E.	D	9	June 2, '62.		Pro. corp.,re-en., died Jan. 13,'65.
Davis, A. J.	K	13	Sept, 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Co. B, 17th reg., wound. June 3,'64, died June 19,'64, at Washington, D. C.
Davis, John M.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Dickenson, Byron	D	11	Aug. 9, '62.	June 3, '65.	
Dickenson, D. M.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Wound. July 2, '63, re-en. Co, A, 6th reg. March 1, '65, must. out June 26, 65, both enlisted together.
Dickenson, O. H.	E	13	"	"	
Doron, James H.	H	2	Aug. 16, '62.	June 19, '65.	Wounded Dec. 13, '62.
Downer, R. C.	K	5	Sept. 15, '61.	Mar. 1, '62.	Re-en. Co. B 17th reg., Sept. 17, '63, died Sept. 2, '64, at Montpelier, Vt.
Driscol, Wm. H.	H	7	Mar. 6, '65.	July 21, '65.	
Ellenwood, Eli	H	2	May 25, 61.		Died Aug, 5, '62, at New York.
Estes, Lewis H.	H	2	Aug. 16, '62.	July 2, '65.	Wounded Dec. 3, '62.
Edwards, S. E.	C	4	July 17, '63.		K'd May 11,'64, Spottsylv'a, Va.
Ellsworth, C. J.	A	2	Mar. 24, '65.	July 15, '65.	
Fletcher, A. C.	D	11	Aug. 9. '62.	June 24, '65.	
Fleming, Luke	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	June 10, '65.	
Fullington, C. B.	A	8	Oct. 2, '61.	Nov. 25, 62.	Commissioned 1st lieut. U. S. C. Troops, Dec., '62.
Fullington, B. S.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Jan. 2, '64, mustered out July 1, 65.
Ferington, G. M.	E	13	"	April, '65.	A sub., wounded Aug., 1863.
Farrington, H. W.	I	4	July 17, '63.	Feb. 6, '65,	Wounded at Wildern's, and right hand amputated.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
French, Sidney P.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Gates, C. D.	Adj.	Cav.	Oct. 4, '62.	Nov. 18, '64.	Prisoner Sept. 15, '63.
Gallop, Edwin A.	H	9	June 16, '61,	Mar. 20, '63.	Pris., Sept. 15, '62, re-en. Co. L, 11th reg. wound. at Wilder.
Gallop, Robert S.	"	9	June 22, '61,	Jan. 22, '63.	Prisoner, paroled,
Gilman, Joseph D.	E	2 S. S.	Oct. 19, '61.	Nov. 24, '62.	
Gilbert, H. C.	F	Cav.	Dec. 30, '63.	Aug. 19, '65.	
Glougie, John R.	H	2	Aug. 16, '62.	Feb. 22, '65.	Wounded May 7, '64.
Glougie, Magure	H	9	Jan. 23, '62.		Deserted Dec. 5, '62.
Goodwin, H. N.	K	5	Sept. 4, '61.	Aug. 9, '62.	
Griffin, S.	C	6	Dec. 28, '63.	June 26, '65.	
Holmes, Chancy	H	17	Mar. 30, '64.	July 14, '65.	Wounded June, '64.
Hopkins, A. S.	H	1	May 2, '61.	Aug. 15, '61.	
Heath, Orlando	K	5	Aug. 11, '61.	May 7, '62.	
Hebb, Lewis S.	H	2	June 17, '61.	June 20, '64.	Taken pris. June 30, '61, from V. R. C., re-en. Jan. '65, brev. lieut. must. out gen. orders.
Hebb, George G.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.		Died May 30. '63, at cp. Crucia, Va.
Holmes, B. F.	I	6	Aug. 31, '61.	Jan. 26, '63.	
Horner, A. N.	"	"	Sept. 6, '61.		Nov. 18, '62, died, Harper's Ferry.
Horner, Eri jr.	"	"	Sept. 8, '61.		Died July 28, '62 at Baltimore.
Horner, H. H.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '62.	
Hubbard, G. W.	H	2	Aug. 16, '62.	Feb. 6, '65.	Wounded May 5, '64.
Huggins, G. E.			Dec. 31, '63.	Jan. '65.	Not assigned to a regiment.
Hulburd, N. C.	A	11	Dec. 24, '63.		Died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 23, '64.
Holmes, H. B.	K	Cav.	Sept. 6, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Holmes, E. W.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.		Died May 30, '63, camp Crucia Va.
Hull, John P.	E	13	"	July 21, '62.	Wounded July 3, '63.
Hutchings, Edward	E	4	Aug. 21, '64.	June 9, 65.	
Hayford, S. S.	C	8	Mar. 24, '64.	June 28, '65.	
Hitchcock, J. D.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Ives, John R.	D	4	Aug. 21, '61.	July 13, '65.	Pro. corp. May 12, '64, re-enlis' Dec. 15, '63.
Jordon, G. R.	E	13	Sept. 8' '62.	July 21, '63.	Went sub., died in service.
Keith, U. W.	E	13	"	"	
Kettle, S. W.	C	4	Aug. 17, '63.	June 19, '65.	
Kettle, Wm. L.	C	4	Aug. 24, '63.	July 13, '65.	Promoted corporal.
Lathrop, N. B.	H	2	June 10, '61.	Nov. '61.	Re-en. Co. E. 2d reg. N. H. Jan. 65.
Lambert, Joseph	A	9	June 5, '62.	June 13, '65.	Pro. sergt., lieut., wound. July 3, '63, June 18, '64, re-en. Jan. 19, '65, 1st A. C., pro. com. sergt., must. out, re-en. Co. D, 57th Mass. reg., wound. May, '65. re-en. Co. B, 17th reg. Sept. 15, '63, must. out July 14, 65.
Lamplough, T. B.	K	Cav.	Sept. 6, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Ladd, George W.	G	7	Mar. 8, '65.	"	
Law, John F.	E	2 S.S.	Oct. 5, '61.	Aug. 1, '64.	
Long, Thomas	D	5	Aug 19, '61.	Dec. 16, '62.	
Lemonda, N. B.	H	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
LeBarron, L.	D	2	Aug. 16, '61.	Dec. 11, '63.	
Melvin, D.	C	Cav	Nov. 19, '61.	March '62.	
McDemick, George	D	11	July 22, 62.	June 24, '64.	
Meeker, Henry V.	H	2	May 7, '61.	June 29, '64.	Pro. corp., reduced to ranks.
Mills, Denis	E	Cav.	Aug. 13, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Miner, Charles H.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Miner, Hanibal	K	5	Sept. 3, '61.	Sept. 17, '62.	Re-enlisted, Co. E, 3d Pa. cav.
Miner, Charles	D	Cav.	Dec. 1, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	
Morton, J. W.	H	2	May 7, '61.		Died Aug. 11, '62, at Harrison Landing.
Montague, A. H.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Jan. 2, '64, cav., must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Morgan, H. A.	H	2	Aug. 17, '62.	July 8, '65.	Pro. corp., sergt., wound. Sept. '64.
Morgan, A. H.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Co. M, cav. Jan. 2, '64, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Murry, Wm. L.			Aug. 21, '64.		Died Oct. 15, '64, at Grape-Vine,
Murry, Moses	B	Cav.	"	Jan. 21, '65.	Pt., Ct.
Miner, William	I	Cav.	Sept. 20, '61.		
Page, Edgar W.	F	4	July 17, '63.		Died Oct. 17, '64, at Andersonville.
Page, William A.	I	5	Sept. 9, '61.		Re-en. Co. B, 11th reg. Aug. 23, '64, taken pris. Oct. 19, '64, no record since.
Pease, James H.	L	11	June 11, '63.	Jan. 24, '65.	
Prior, E. W.	D	11	July 2, '62.	Aug. 8, '63.	Re-en. Aug. 24, '64, Co. L, 11th reg., must. out June 24, '65.
Putnam, C.	E	7	Dec. 16, '61.	April 3, '63.	
Putnam, E. S.	B	Cav.	Aug. 29, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Parker, M. M.	F	Cav.	Dec. 31, '63.	July 17, '65.	
Parker, W. H.			Feb. '65.		Com. lieut. U. S. C. R.
Parsons, C. H.	F	Cav.	Dec. 31, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	
Parsons, S. W.	M	Cav.	Jan. 2, '64.	May 22, '65.	
Proctor, John	B	Cav.	Aug. 27, '64.		Died June 20, '65, at Frederick,
Putnam, H.	A	6	Mar. 2, '65.	June 26, '65.	Md.
Perry, Daniel O.	H	4	July 17, '63.		Killed May 5, '64, at Wilderness.
Renouf, W. B.	A	Cav.	Sept. 17, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Read, E. R.	E	13	Sept. 8, 62.		Died Dec. 12, '62, at Alexandria.
Robinson, F. E.	1st,	A.C.	Jan. 20, '65.	July '65.	
Robinson, R. A.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Robinson, Levi	B	11	Aug. 10, '64.		Deserted in '65, substitute.
Reymore, H. W.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Co. B, 17, reg., wound. May 2, '65, must. out July 11, '65.
Robie, M. D.	E	7	Dec. 1, '61.	Nov, 27, '62.	Died Dec. 2, '62, on way home.
Robie, E. W.	H	3	July 13, '61.	July 27, '64.	Promoted Corporal.
Reynolds, E. L.	I	6	Oct. 18, '61.		Killed May 4, '63, at Banks Ford.
Safford, J. M.	C	11	Jan. 5, '64.	Aug. 25, '65.	Pro. corp. and sergt., Aug. 1, '65. com. sergt.
Safford, J. D.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Scott, Wm. M.	E	2 S.S.	Oct. 5, '61.	May 22, '62.	
Shambo, Joseph	H	9	June 7, '61.	June 13, '65.	Pro. sergt. March 2, '65.
Smith, E. R.	H	2	May 23, '61.	June 29, '64.	Pro. sergt., reduced to ranks.
St. Johns, Francis	D	5	Sept. 1, '61.		Trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63.
Stearns, T. P.	E	7	Dec. 18, '61.	March	Re-en. Feb. 15, '64.
Straton, S. jr.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Seely, L. J.	"	"	"	"	Wounded July 3, '63.
Seely, S. S.	Mass.	Bat.	Dec. '63.	Feb. '65.	Wounded June 16, '64.
Smalley, R E.	D	5	Jan. 5, '64.	June 29, '65.	
Smith, C. T.	I	4	Aug. 24, '63.	July 13, '65.	Taken prisoner, a substitute.
Shanley, John	H	4	July 17, '63.	July 13, '65.	Pro. corp. Dec. 28, '64, wounded April 2, '65.
Stearns, S. F.	F	11	Dec. 18, '63.		Pris. June 23, '64, died Sept. 20, '64, at Charleston, S. C.
Sanders, C. M.	I	4	Aug. 24, '63.		Killed May 9, '64, Spottsylvania.
Tabour, S. U.	C	1	May 2, '61.		Died Aug. 11, '61, Brattleboro, Vt
Tuliper, Henry B.	C	4	Aug. 29, '61.	April 3, '62.	Re-en. July 27, '62, Co. D, 11th reg., must. out June 24, '65.
Tuliper, Nelson B.	C	4	Aug. 18, '61.		Deserted July 11, '63.
Turner, C. W.	E	2, S.S.	Nov. 1, '61.	June '62.	Pro. Com. sergt. Feb. 16, '62.
Twiss, Ira C.	D	11	Aug. 11, '62.		Pro. corp. Mar. 5, '64, wounded Sept. 19, '64, died Sept. 21, '64.
Turner, I. O.	F	11	Dec. 21, '63.	April 30, '64.	
Townsend, A. G.	E	7	Feb. 11, '61.		Died Nov. 20, '62, in Florida.
Townsend, M.	"	"	Dec, 10, '61.		" " "
Waterman, Neh'h jr.	I	Cav.	Jan. 5, '64.		Died June 6, '65 at Hyde Park Vt.
Winchell, M. H.	G	2	Mar. 27, '64.	July 15, '65.	
Weston, D. W.	"	"	Mar. 24, '64.	"	
Walker, Daniel C.	D	Cav.	Aug. 15, '62.	June 21, 65.	Pro. sergt., wounded at Wilson's raid and Wilderness.
Wilson, Merrit	B	Cav.	Aug. 16, '64.	"	
Wilcox, Samuel J.	H	2	May 25, '61.		Died Jan. 7, '62 at ca'p Griffey, Va.
Westman, O. C.	"	"	May 15, '61.	July 15, '65.	Pro. corp. Sept. 1, '62, sergt. Sept. 1, '63, June 7, '65 1st lieut., re-en. Jan 31, '64.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Wood, Gideon	C	6	Dec. 26, '63.	Jan. 20, '65.	Wounded May 5, '64.
Wood, E. D.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Wood, E. H.		9	Jan. 16, '62.	Oct. 23, '62.	
Wood, James	H	5	Sept. 10, '61.		Died Feb. 17, '63, at H. Ferry.
Woods, Horace S.	C	Cav.	Dec. 31, '63.	June 7, '65.	
Woods, Wm. E.	E	13	Sept. 8, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Co. M, cav.
Wells, S. O.	"	"	"	"	Wounded July 2, '63.
Whipple, T. S.	"	"	"	"	
Wood, Albert O.	E	3	July 17, '63.	July 17, '65	
Washington, R.	Colored.		March '65.	Aug. '64.	
Wells, Felix L.	B	17	Sept. 23, '63.	July 14, '65.	

SUMMARY.

Soldiers that enlisted for 3 months,	2
" " 3 years,	124
" " 9 months,	33
" " 1 year,	32
" drafted for 3 years,	18
" went as substitute,	6
3 years soldiers discharged for disability,	40
9 months " " "	1
3 months " died in service,	1
3 years " "	28
3 years " drafted, died in service,	3
1 and 3 years soldiers died in rebel prison,	5
Soldiers that did not serve long enough to receive a Government bounty.	21
Soldiers that entered service without a town bounty.	64
Soldiers that received a town bounty,	105
Soldiers in Hancock's corps,	4
" Black regiment,	2
" New Hampshire regiment,	1
" Massachusetts regiment,	2
Deserted,	5
Soldiers promoted Corporals,	14
" " Sergeants,	8
" " Lieutenants,	5
" " Captains,	2
Entered service, Adjutant,	1
" " Hospital Steward,	1
" " Captain,	1
" " Lieutenants,	3
" " Sergeants,	5
" " Corporals,	4
" " Musicians,	3
" " Wagoner,	1

BOUNTIES.

Paid 3 years volunteer soldiers,	$10,850.85
" 1 year " "	13,800.00
" 9 months " "	1,650.00
" by citizens for 3 y's, 9 mos.,	2,100.00
" by Commutations,	4,500.00
Service of recruiting soldiers,	50.00
Subsistence and transportation,	90.70

ANDREW J. DAVIS

was born in May, 1840. His chance for an education was limited,—his father being poor, and living remote from schools, which made it hard for him to get to schools in the winters, but he improved his opportunity. When the rebellion broke out, he wished to enlist, but his father, being infirm, kept him back.

In 1862, when the call for 9 months came (his father had gone to his long home), at town-meeting for furnishing men, he arose and said, "I am ready to start and fight, but I want $75, to pay little debts, and not leave any one to say he lost by my going to the war." John Warner,* then 80 years old, said, "I will let you have the money." Whereupon Davis rushed through the crowd and put his name down first, which encouraged others to follow.

He was chosen 1st lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1862, and promoted captain, June 4, 1863, and mustered out, after serving 10 months and 18 days;—married Amelia, daughter of Samuel Dickenson, Sept., 1863; remained at home five months, and then reënlisted, and was mustered in, Feb. 23, 1864, in the 17th reg't. He received a large bounty in the town of Berlin, in which place he last enlisted; was wounded at Coal Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, which proved fatal, and he died at Army Square hospital, June 19, 1864. His remains were brought home to Cambridge, and interred. A year and a half later, his little daughter was laid by his side, leaving his young wife bereft of a husband and only child.

CAMBRIDGE CONTINUED—BY NATHANIEL READ, ESQ.†

EARLY HISTORY.

John Spafford was the first settler who came into town, May 8, 1783. During this year the town was mostly surveyed into lots by Amos Fassett—and the following year (1784) Amos Fassett, Stephen Kinsley, John Fassett, Jr., and Samuel Montague, removed their families into town from Bennington; and Noah Chittenden his also from Arlington.

This same year, Amos Fassett built a sawmill, and 35 families spent the next winter here. In 1785, David Safford and others

* The Hon. Judge Warner, since deceased. See biography.—*Ed.*

† This venerable historical contributor is now in his 81st year.—*Ed.*

came on with their families from Bennington, bringing their provisions with them.

The first improvements upon the land were made upon the flats or intervals along the Lamoille river, which often overflowed its banks and injured the crops. These meadows, however, were found to be very rich and fertile, and the occupants were not discouraged by occasional losses of their crops; and they are to this day held equal to any lands in the State for farming purposes.

The town was organized, March 29, 1785, and John Fassett was appointed the first town clerk, and David Safford the first representative. John Safford taught the first school in town, and he outlived all those who came on about the time he did. He died Nov. 17, 1857, at the advanced age of 90 years,—then being the oldest person in town. David Safford was one of the Spartan Band, so called, which defended the premises of James Breckinridge, of Bennington, in 1771, and resisted the execution of process in the hands of the sheriff of Albany County, issued for the purpose of ejecting the settlers on the New-Hampshire grants from the use and occupancy of their lands—wherein the first resistance *by force* was made to the authority of New-York.

DEACON JONAH BREWSTER

was one of the early settlers of Cambridge. He made his pitch at the center of the town, where the Brewster river, so called, empties into the Lamoille, he being 3 miles from any neighbor, through thick woods. In seasons of sickness he had difficulty in getting assistance or medical aid; and one time in case of the sickness of his wife, he went to the "Boro'" for Dr. Pomeroy,* going on foot and crossing the stream on a tree. The river in the meantime was rising very fast, and on their return they both got on to the Doctor's horse and swam across the river, both holding on as best they could. At length the stream rose to that degree, by the time they got to the house (a temporary log fabric), that it was surrounded and filling with water; and they, with the assistance of a nurse in the house, picked up their *patient* and *duds*, and made their escape back into the woods, upon higher ground, and built them a shanty—which became the birthplace of one of the first of the native inhabitants of the town.

TRUMAN POWELL AND ZEBULON BUKER,

were also among the early settlers—the former in 1789, and the latter in 1791. They both came from Bennington† and lived to the remarkable age that near all the early settlers of the town attained—raised up large families and died on the farms they settled on.

The first grist-mill built in town was by Amos Fassett, in 1791, on the Mill river near the Boro', and people came from Morristown, 20 miles by marked trees, to mill. About the same time, Frederick Parker built a saw-mill in the easterly part of the town. From 1789 to 1800, the population of the town steadily increased, mostly by emigration from Bennington. Among those who came during that period, were Abner Bursh, a tailor, by trade, and, for a long succession of years, inn-keeper and post-master at the Boro'; Charles Bennett, Ira Morgan, Caleb Morgan, James Gilmore, Elias Green, Nathan Billings, Enoch Carlton, Maj. Hawley, Russell Hawley, Erastus Hawley, Ephraim Fullington, David Chadwick, John Dickinson, Oliver Cutler, David Lewis, Christopher Tiffany, one of Burgoyne's Dutch soldiers, Ezra Mudget, William Mudget, Ezekiel Fullington, Solomon Keyes, David Keyes, Daniel Blaisdell, Jon. Blaisdell, Beriah Curtis, Frederick Hopkins, Solomon Walbridge, Dea. Reynolds, Benj. Griswold, Gen. John Wires, Nath'l Montague, Dr. Dickinson, William Prior, Dr. Nathan Fassett, John Wood, Robert Cochran, John Marcy, John Hovey, Joseph Taylor, Levi Atwood, John Horner, James Horner, Parker Page, Amos Page, John Page, Dr. Wm. Page, John Holmes, William Miller, Eld. Samuel Holmes, who with his wife, traveled 5 miles into the woods on snow-shoes to reach their shanty, she carrying a child in her arms; and in February, 1800, Nathaniel Read came into town with his family from Warren, Worcester Co., Mass.

The early settlers of the town, including the above list, formed material for a new settlement rarely flung together. With hardly an exception, they were temperate, industrious, able-bodied, intelligent, and staunch citizens. As neighbors they were kind-hearted and generous; and as members of society they were a high-minded, moral, church-going,

*It was at the "Boro'," so called both then and now, where the main part of the early settlers congregated, and where Dr. Pomeroy first settled when he came into the country, and commenced practice—He afterwards removed to Burlington.

†Mr. Seely says, Powell came from Manchester and Buker from Bennington.—*Ed.*

liberty-loving people. The spirit of the Revolution, in which very many of them had taken a part, was retained by them and never failed to show itself on public occasions. These habits and sentiments of the old inhabitants added very much to the high character and material prosperity which the settlement acquired from the beginning, and which has in a good degree continued to the present time. It has been substantially a community of independent farmers, among whom mechanics and traders have been well sustained, and some of whom have become quite wealthy. John Warner, a tanner by trade, came to reside in town, in 1801, established his business, was very successful, became a man of large property and lived to the age of 82 years.

NATHAN SMILIE

came into town at a later day (1811), from Haverhill, Mass., purchased 40 acres of wild land, near Waterville line, and began his business career by clearing his land and making potash; this he exchanged for goods, and by carrying on this mode of exchange for two or three years, he got able to open a little shop, and commence business upon a larger scale. From this small beginning he kept on growing until he became a man of large means for a country merchant. He also became an extensive farmer, and owned in town a large landed estate of great value. Mr. Smilie was an educated man of fine natural abilities, and a ready, strong debater. He was a prominent leader of the Democratic party in the State, and distinguished himself with his political friends, by his public acts and speeches. For 9 or 10 years he represented the town in the State legislature, and was chosen senator for his county (then Franklin), 2 years—1837 and '38; and in 1841, became the nominee of the Democratic convention for Governor. He had a strong mind, and, socially as well as politically, was a man of weight and influence. He was also exemplary in his deportment, benevolent, generous to the poor, and a true friend. He made a settlement of his estate before his death, which took place Aug. 11, 1862, in the 76th year of his age; leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

A SERIOUS BEAR HUNT.

In the Fall of 1814, a large, ferocious looking bear was discovered prowling about the inclosures of the farmers in the southerly part of the town, and Seymour Powell, Jonathan Howe, Thomas Page, and Zenas Baker, with their dogs, guns, and axes, gave him chase. He took refuge on Haynes' Hill, below the center of the town, where he turned upon the dogs and assumed a posture of self-defense. Powell being ahead of his party, suddenly came in sight, and the brute dashed towards him with the dogs at his heels. When the enraged beast got within a rod or so of Powell, he fired upon him, the ball entering his mouth and knocking out some of his teeth, but in no way checking his onset. He fell at once upon Powell, knocked him backward upon the ground, aud grabbed him by the thigh with the teeth he had left. Powell seized upon the jaws of the animal and at length succeeded in grappling hold of his tongue; and while in this condition, Howe came up, and in the excess of his fright, flung his axe at the bear and hastily retreated. It was not long, however, before Page and Baker arrived with their guns—they fired into the beast, and encouraged the dogs to seize him behind; whereupon the animal left Powell and turned upon the dogs. Page and Baker continued to fire upon him as fast as they could load their pieces, but the hardy old veteran clung to life until he had received 15 gun-shot wounds in various parts of his body; one of which had passed entirely through the heart. He then fell upon the ground, and with a convulsive growl, gave up the ghost.

The fleshy part of Powell's thigh was terribly bitten, and portions of the flesh entirely torn off; beside other severe injuries upon his body, hands and arms. He was placed upon a litter and taken to his home, where he suffered great pain, but in a few months, with suitable care and attention, he entirely recovered, and finally lived to a good old age.

THE DISEASES

in town in years past, which have appeared in epidemic form, and proved most fatal, are dysentery, canker-rash or scarlet fever, and diphtheria. The first became very fatal in 1807 and '13, and in 1832 and '52 the canker-rash made sad havoc among the children. It was most malignant in the latter year, when it became so generally prevalent in town, that it was difficult to find well people enough to take care of the sick. Sometimes two or three would lie dead in one house at the same time, and the rest of the family sick and helpless, and dependent upon outside assistance.

Diphtheria is a more recent disease, having first appeared in a malignant type, in 1861. It then became very fatal, and there were from two to eight funerals per week during its prevalence.

SPORTING.

Cambridge was formerly a favorite sporting-ground, not only for its own people, who were disposed to enter into such amusements, but for others residing abroad, who came there to enjoy the sport. A section of the town, lying north of the river and covering the valley leading from the Center to Bakersfield, was a great resort for deer. It was watered by numerous springs, covered with low, thick timber and shrubbery, and formed the water-shed between the Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers; and here the deer congregated to feed in summer, and herd in winter. November and December were the usual months for hunting them, and the sportsmen, with their dogs, entered upon the chase with a peculiar relish. Old Gov. Tichenor, on several occasions, came up and joined his old Bennington friends, Gen. Fassett, Dr. Fassett, Judge Willoby, and others, then residing at the Boro', and had a regular week's hunt. They employed the most expert hunters in the vicinity with their hounds, to go on to the above mentioned premises, start the deer from their feeding places, and drive them to the river. The sportsmen, some upon their horses, so as to quickly change their position, and others taking their posts by the river side, listen and wait for the sound of the dogs. An open, swift rapid near Brewster's Rock, before noticed, was the usual place for the deer to strike the river, in their flight before the hounds; where they would plunge into the water to elude the chase, and protect themselves from pursuit. It was, consequently, at this point, that the sportsmen usually took their stand. The sound of the hounds always electrified the persons standing in wait, and as it approached nearer and nearer through the thick woods, they were upon the lookout for their game, and were usually successful in securing it—sometimes one, two or three in a day. This fine sport always gave occasion for a feast of venison, and the flow of soul—but this mode of sporting has long since passed away, and the pastures for the wild deer are now converted into pastures for flocks and herds.

It may be worthy of notice in this connection, that there was a quaint old gentleman of the name of

NATHAN MELVIN,

who was one of the first settlers of the town, and who made hunting and trapping his special business. He took up one of the most valuable farms in town, which his son, who succeeded him, improved and highly cultivated, but the old gentleman thought more of his musk-rats, sable, and beavers, than he did of his farm. He delighted in setting his traps and running his lines about the wilderness for the collection of furs; and made it a source of revenue more lucrative, perhaps, than his farm would have been, in those early times. He was expert in the business, and annually supplied himself with a stock of pelts for market, consisting of mink, otter, muskrat, sable, and beaver. The beaver-dams, where he trapped those ingenious artizans, are still to be found along the creeks and small streams, that enter into the Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers—especially along the sluggish streams in the valley extending north from Cambridge Center, where the beaver evidently had an extensive community, as appears from the remains of their works, still found there. Here the old gentleman is said to have had his favorite field for trapping the beaver, otter, &c., and for days he would follow his lines among the neighboring hills and valleys, in pursuit of the sable, sleeping upon the ground, and subsisting upon such food as he could collect in his way. This mode of life he pursued until old age and infirmity drove him to retirement upon his farm, where, under the care and protection of his son, he closed up his life, and his zeal for hunting and trapping, on the old homestead.

LONGEVITY.

The general healthfulness of the town, as indicated by the unusual longevity of its inhabitants, is shown further by the ages of several persons who are now living—Solomon Montague, 85, who was the 2d *son* born in town; Egbert Powell, 82,—Ephraim Gates, 81,—Nathaniel Read, jr.,80,—Widow Graves, 93,—Widow Cheeseman, 85,—Widow Colby, 84,—Widow Delano, 83,—Widow Morgan, 83, —Mrs. Scott, 81,—Widow Townsend, 85,—Widow Thompson, 81,—Widow Weatherby, 83,—Mrs. Edwards, 85—making 14 persons now living, over eighty years old.

The grand-list of the town in 1867, was $6.512.79; and the population in 1860, 1.784.

NATHANIEL READ.

FROM THE FAMILY.

Elias Read was the first of the lineal ancestors of Nathaniel Read, who emigrated to this country. He came over from England about the year 1632, and settled in Woburn, Mass., where he continued to reside until his death. His son, Thomas Read, removed from Woburn to Sudbury, Mass., where he settled and died; and his descendants for several generations after him continued to reside at the same place. Capt. Nathaniel Read, of the fifth generation after Thomas, was born at Sudbury, Oct. 6, 1702; and was the grandfather of Nathaniel Read, of Cambridge. He purchased a tract of new land in Warren, then forming a part of Brookfield, Worcester, Co., Mass., and with his family removed on to his new purchase, containing 1400 acres, where he made a large and productive farm, and spent the remainder of his days. He died June 9, 1785, in the 83d year of his life. He is reported to have been a man noted for his sound judgment and uniform integrity, holding a wide influence among the people of his vicinity, and commanding their respect and confidence. His eldest son, Maj. Reuben Read, born Nov. 2, 1730, was an officer in the Revolutionary service, holding the rank of Major, and, after the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, was detailed by Gen. Heath, then in command of the eastern military department, to take the charge of the Hessian and British troops, then held as prisoners of war at Cambridge, and, from thence, afterwards, removed to Rutland in the county of Worcester, and quartered there. Maj. Read married Tamson Eastman of Enfield, Ct., who was first cousin to Gen. Nathaniel Green, whose military history is familiar to all, and who became second in command in the Revolutionary army.

Nathaniel Read, of Cambridge, was the 3d son of Maj. Reuben Read, and was born at Warren Apr. 4, 1762. At 19 years of age, he enlisted in the Continental service as a private soldier, and was stationed at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and one of the men the arch traitor sold and sought to hand over to the enemy. After the close of the war he was married to Anna Keyes, daughter of Col. Danforth Keyes of Warren, an active officer in the Revolutionary service, holding the rank of Colonel, and who had, moreover, seen hard service in the French war. His father, Solomon Keyes, was *one* of the *two* survivors of the desperate fight with the Indians at Pickwacket, May 8, 1725, (known as Lovell's fight,) where he received three wounds, but was marvelously saved. Thirty years after, he was killed at the head of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, in the battle between the forces of Sir William Johnson and the French under the command of Baron Dieskau, where also his eldest son was wounded, and soon after died at Fort Edward, and where Col. Keyes himself, then but 16 years of age, was also engaged, but came out without injury. Afterwards the latter was in the campaigns upon Lake George and Lake Champlain, in the year 1758, '59, and '60, for the reduction of Canada, during which time he was in the disastrous assault of Gen. Abercrombie upon the French lines at Ticonderoga, the final capture and re-building of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by Gen. Amherst and the reduction of the Isle-Aux-Noix, St. Johns, and Montreal—which completed the conquest of Canada.

Although these stirring incidents belong to and were the characteristics of the family with whom Nathaniel Read became allied and connected, and are matters of interest to his friends to know, yet *he* had one of those unambitious minds, though loyal and patriotic to the very core, which led him to live a less adventurous life, in the humble calling of a farmer. He inherited a portion of the old homestead in Warren, where he made his beginning, cleared up the fields, and erected buildings. After residing there 16 years, he sold, came to Vermont, and purchased the beautiful interval farm, on Lamoille river in Cambridge, now owned and occupied by his grand-son, Silas H. Read. He left Warren with his family, then consisting of himself, wife, and 8 children (the youngest, but 6 months old, riding in his mother's lap) and after enduring much fatigue from the long journey from cold and storms, snow-drifts, and next to impassable roads, arrived on the farm at Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1800; when they took possession of their bark-covered shanty, and feasted in rather an unceremonious way upon such rude fare as the hour afforded, for the first time in their new home; and it is worthy of note, that the oldest son, Capt. Rensselaer Read, who participated in the first occupancy and joy of the new home, died on the place just at the close of 66 years from that time.

The farm had been partially cleared, a barn erected, and the frame of a good sized house, for that day, which was afterwards finished, and still forms the house of the premises set up, when Nathaniel Read moved on to it. Here he spent the remainder of a long life (dying Oct. 12, 1841 in the 80th year of his age) toiling from year to year to improve his farm and educate and support his family. In the mean time his house was a stopping-place for every needy person, and a home for the stranger, and especially for clergymen, whom they sought to entertain, when they came into town to labor among the people. For more than 30 years himself and wife were exemplary and devoted members of the Calvinistic Church; steadfast and firm in their views, and holding a conservative influence and power in the church, against the inroads of Burchardism, Socialism, and every other *ism*, that tended to invade its orthodoxy. He was a constant attendant upon meetings, whether stated or of special appointment, and when he spoke upon business or religious subjects, that came before their meetings, as he often did, he exerted a power of thought and language that commanded attention. Though his education was but primary, he was naturally logical, sincere and convincing, especially upon such subjects as came up for discussion, within the proper scope of his study and experience.

His life was one of industry an just dealing, piety and deeds of kindness and Christian benevolence; and his highest aspirations were confined to these truly Christian virtues. He sought not the honors of this world, nor the praises of men, but his pride and happiness seemed to consist in obeying the golden rule, of doing as he wished to be done by. This was the law of his life, inwardly written both by education and habit. and he could no more depart from it than from himself. In short, he was a well-informed, sound and good man, and that is all. The life of such a man, appearing so commonplace, is seldom noticed. Few command the attention of the biographer, except those whose lives are marked by some striking event, or some display of heroism, genius, or learning, while those who spend their whole lives in doing good, and stand before the world as its best teachers, teachers by example, find their reward only in that trust, which looks beyond the veil, to a land mysterious and invisible to the natural eye, but seen by the eye of faith,

> "Where the fresh flowers in living lustre blow,
> Where thousand pearls the dewy bowers adorn,
> A thousand notes of joy in every breeze are borne."

CAPT. RENSSELÅER READ.

BY GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, ESQ., OF ST. ALBANS.

Rensselaer Read, eldest son of Nathaniel and Anna (Keyes) Read was born in Weston, (now Warren,) Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 10, 1784, and died at Cambridge, Vt., Feb. 22d, 1866.

He came with his parents to Cambridge, Vt., where they arrived 24th February, 1800, when he was in the 15th year of his age, and he continued to reside in that town and Fairfield until his death.

His life was one of unpretending beneficence, and not of incident or adventure. During sixty years and over in which he resided in Cambridge and vicinity, he was justly and universally esteemed as one "who loved his fellow man."

Capt. Read, as he was familiarly called, was a tanner and currier by trade and served his apprenticeship with the late Horace Loomis, Esq., of Burlington. In 1812, he was Captain of militia and resided in Fairfield and was active in aiding Parson Wooster to raise volunteers for the battle of Plattsburgh. He was twice married—marrying for his first wife a sister of Gen. Silas Berkley Hazeltine, of Bakersfield, and, for his second wife, Harriet, sister of Cassius Buck, Esq., of Fairfax.

The fruit of these marriages were Silas H. Read, Esq., who now resides in Cambridge at the old homestead; Charles R. Read, Esq., of Fairfield; Sophia; Hannah, wife of Alanson Read, Esq.; Maria, wife of Warren Root, Esq., of Chicago; Harriet, widow of Mr. William Buck, and Lucy B., wife of Myron Buck, Esq., of St. Albans.

The chief characteristic of Capt. Read's life grew out of his high social qualities and of a remarkably benevolent heart. We are favored with some extracts from an excellent funeral discourse pronounced by the Rev. Edwin Wheelock of Cambridge, which will be read with interest by the many friends and acquaintances of the deceased. This correct portraiture of his character is drawn by one who was familiar with Capt. Read's "daily walk and conversation."

"The family," says the Rev. Edwin Wheelock, "lived in a hut, near his present residence, covered with bark, and used a large elm stump for their table during their first summer in the town of Cambridge. He lived to see great and happy changes in the condition and prospects of his family and society. By the arrangements of the family in the decline of his father's life, the home-farm fell to his lot with the care and support of his aged parents. These duties and filial obligations were discharged with constant tenderness and devoted affection.

In his social relations, he was frank and cordial. A welcome hand was given to all, rich and poor, old and young; Quick, warm and generous sympathies beat in his heart toward evey one in trouble and distress. No one went empty away from his door. The poor debtor had his account cancelled on one page, only to receive credit anew on another page. The soul of generosity himself, he trusted men without suspicion, giving them the full credit of his own unsuspicious nature and mind.

His domestic relations were felicitous and happy. His children grew up under his roof in affectionate obedience and filial love and respect. They have all made his heart glad through all the years of his long and industrious life, as lovely and virtuous youth, and useful men and women, occupying honorable places in society. He governed his household with cheerful affection, a wise prudence, and a large generosity; and he received the promise in his latter years in the rich harvests of their tender affection and care, rejoicing to give back to their aged father, the wealth of generous love and toil that he so freely and liberally bestowed upon them in his earlier life.

The scene in his sick-chamber for the last 6 months of his life was deeply affecting. The aged father was sinking patiently and uncomplainingly into his grave, and his children, day and night vieing with each other to minister to his wants and solace his last hours. A precious scene of domestic and filial love!"

On the occasion of Capt. Read's funeral, at Cambridge, a large number of relatives and friends were present to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. An elderly gentleman and life-long friend of the deceased, named Montague, approached the bier and grasped the hand of the dead man, remarking with great emotion that "he was the first man in Cambridge to take the hand of the deceased after his arrival in town 66 years ago, and now he was the last!"

Capt. Read was the worthy descendant of a patriotic, high-minded and large-hearted ancestry. He is now resting from his labors, having bequeathed to his family the honored memory of an eminently benevolent, just and honest man.

NATHANIEL READ, JR.,

the son of Nathaniel Read and Anna Keyes Read, was born at Warren, Worcester County, Mass, June 4, 1788.

In 1805 he commenced study with the Rev. Elijah Woolage, the first settled minister of Cambridge; kept school in the winter, and the following spring went to Burlington and placed himself, as an Academician under the tuition of Dr. Sanders, then president of the University of Vermont. He entered the University in 1807, kept school winters, and graduated in 1811; the other members of his class being Luke B. Foster, Henry Hitchcock, Levi Holbrook, Oran Isham, Timothy Tyler, Luther Wait, and Jared Wilson. After graduating he taught school most of the time until Summer or Fall of 1813, when he entered the service in the war between the United States and England, and received the appointment of quartermaster sergeant and commissary. The regiment was stationed near the line and for a short time posted alternately at Plattsburgh, Cumberland Head, Chazy, and Champlain, and instead of going into Winter-quarters, were discharged; and he kept school again during the following winter. In September 1814, he volunteered in the defense of Plattsburgh, received the appointment of quartermaster, and was engaged with the Vermont troops in the battle of September 11th and received, under the Act of Congress, 160 acres of land, as a compensation for his services.

The following winter he again kept school; and in the Spring commenced the study of law in the office of Isaac Warner and Israel P. Richardson, then law partners in the Boro', at Cambridge. In 1815, he studied, for a while in the office of Judge Turner in St. Albans, and getting somewhat destitute of funds, went into the office of Joshua Sawyer, Esq., of Hyde Park, and did business in the office for his board and tuition, until admitted to the bar in 1816 He then opened an office at Cambridge Boro'

and afterwards at the Centre; at which time there were but four or five buildings in the latter place, and the lands around to a considerable extent in a wilderness state and unimproved. His practice was small, and for several years has devoted himself wholly to agricultural pursuits, as the most congenial employment. Through his instrumentality a post-office was established at the Center, and he received the appointment of post-master; which office he held about 20 years. He was appointed justice of the peace 8 or 10 years, and served as town grand-juror for several years. His ambition never led him to seek office, or to enter upon any schemes of enterprise or speculation; but rather to be an honest man and faithful citizen, religiously believing in a God, the authenticity of the Scriptures, and accountability of man to his Creator.

CAMBRIDGE CONCLUDED—BY REV. E. WHEELOCK.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

In school district No. 11, 10 heads of families, nearly the whole district, at an earlier day, lived to a remarkable age, the sum of whose ages is 1697 years, and whose average is 83¾ years. The sum of their married life is 645 years, and their average is 61½ years,

Their names, ages, and length of married life are as follows:—

Names.	*Age of Man.*	*Age of Woman.*	*Length Married Life.—years.*
Daniel and Mary Blaisdell,	89	88	70
Samuel and Lucy Montague,	83	80	63
Richard and Susan Thomas,	94	90	61
John and Elizabeth Safford,	92	70	61
John and Sarah Spafford,	84	83	61
David and Anna Safford,	88	84	62
Nathaniel and Anna Read,	80	80	60
Solomon and Clara Montague,	82	77	57
Rufus and Polly Butts,	83	80	60
Samuel and Celenda Kinsley,	87	90	60

John Safford and wife, John Spafford and wife, David Safford and wife, Samuel Montague and wife and his son Solomon Montague and wife lived in the territory of the district during the whole period of their married life. Five of those person above named are now living, A. D. 1867, four in the district and one in the adjoining town of Fletcher. Ten are buried in the grave yard which was laid out with their own hands in the district, in 1790.

Can a parallel to the above be found in any school district in the State?

And their long life can be traced directly to their industrious, sober, and temperate habits, and to their Christian and virtuous methods of their personal and social life. No litigation or angry lawsuits disturbed the harmony of their neighborhood, or interrupted their friendship.

In 1789, Samuel Montague brought grain on horseback, to support his family, from Bennington, guiding his way through the forests by marked trees. These families were the first noble band of settlers and the fathers of the town of Cambridge, and Solomon Montague, who is now living near the homestead of his father, was one of the two first children born in the town and in the Lamoille Valley, and so far as is known in all that part of Western Vermont north of the present boundary of Rutland County, in which county he was born in A. D., 1784.

HON. JOHN WARNER

was born in Brookfield, Mass., A. D. 1780. He received a common school education in Brookfield and Sturbridge, Mass., where he lived until he came to Vermont. In 1801, he came into Cambridge, as a poor boy without friends or money. He made the whole journey from Sturbridge, Mass., to Cambridge on foot, working out the expenses of his lodging and food on the way.

At first he hired himself to Nathaniel Read, his future father-in-law, as a journeyman currier, for 2 years. In 1803, Mr. Warner began the currier business for himself, which he steadily followed for nearly 50 years, and accumulated a large property. At an early day, he became a large land owner, and farming received his careful attention. Lands improved under his cultivation. He farmed well.

In the war of 1812, he volunteered, and went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and was engaged in the battle fought at that place on September 11, 1814.

Mr. Warner was a prominent and useful citizen, exerting a large influence for many years in the affairs of the town and County. He was often employed in important public business, and he represented the town in the State legislature in 1823–4, and in 1842–3, was one of the side judges of the County.

My recollections of him are, as a cheerful, vigorous, generous, genial, old gentleman, who loved his friends and loved to help the poor. He died Sept. 1, 1863.

HON. NATHAN SMILIE

was from Haverhill, Mass., where he was born, A. D. 1787. He came to Cambridge in 1811, and was for some years the efficient and model school-master of the town. He was afterwards a successful merchant and farmer. whatever he put his hand to, prospered, for he did it well, and stuck to it. His landed estates were large. He bought certain valuable tracts at an early day, and then got all that joined them, and by their judicious cultivation and increase in value, became possessed of great wealth. He was a man of large influence. He represented the town in the general assembly of the State for 9 successive years, and the County in the State Senate for 3 successive years. He possesed an exceedingly vigorous intellect, large reason and quick judgment, therefore, in public bodies he was found a keen and ready debater, whose opinions carried weight and force. From him originated the phrase that will ever live in Vermont—,*Smilie and Bank Reform.*' He died Aug. 12, 1862,—[see notice in Read's paper.]

DEA. SOLOMON MONTAGUE,

son of Samuel and Lucy Montague, was the first or second child born in the township of Cambridge, A. D. 1784. He has lived all his life on the old homestead which was among the first farms cleared in town. He is now 84 years old, and looks hale and sound enough to last 20 good years more. For 70 years he has wrought at the mechanics' bench. Most of the first framed houses and barns in the town were built by him. He was a skilled and exact workman, and was never ashamed of his work when he looked at it a second time. The first panel door which was made in town was made by his hand, and it is doing good service to this day. Few men are more uniformly and eminently nseful to a community than Dea. Montague has been to his. Of quick sympathies and benevolent hands, his heart and help have been freely with the earlier settlers of the town, and with the poor, in their joys and sorrows through long years. He has filled the office of a deacon well, and purchased for himself lasting affection and commanding respect. To a most retentive memory he has added the facts of a close and correct observation. Very many of the incidents which pertain to the earlier settlement and history of this community have been drawn from his well stored mind by those who have written them out.

HARRIET MONTAGUE,

daughter of Dea. Solomon and Clara Montague, was one of those bright and genial persons who adorn and grace every relation of life, and whose memory is worthy of more than a passing notice.

I find in my memorandum these pleasant recollections of her which were entered at the time of her death, in 1863 :

This lovely, noble young woman possessed a remarkable and well cultivated literary taste. She was a lover of good books. The writings of wise and critical minds on art, education, poetry, morals and religion were her fond study and special delight.

She was a good teacher. Let it be said for its truth. Her mind never wearied in receiving and in imparting instruction. The familiar school-room was her paradise, and her circle of admiring pupils her good angels. The delight was mutual. She inspired within them her own fresh glow of enthusiasm.

She was remarkably self-reliant. Her step never faltered because she was walking alone, and she never stopped because others were busy to obstruct her way. She knew well her own position; and so far as her own appropriate work was concerned, she had confidence in her own judgment, and went modestly and firmly forward.

Her habits of industry were reduced to a system. Her time was carefully economized and used for mental and moral improvement and useful labor. No young person ever gave a more diligent and conscientious application to patient study and to the teacher's toils. She was an affectionate, resolute and courteous instructor—intellectually and morally upright, and impulsively generous. She not only kindled the enthusiasm of her pupils, and gratified their desire of knowledge, but she commanded their respect, and inspired them with confidence and affection. They not only received the instructions of the devoted and painstaking teacher, but they loved and trusted the hearty, generous and noble girl.

She loved the science of the Bible—the teachings of Jesus—more than her meat and drink was her daily pursuit of its principles and truths. Her religion was the deep and quiet devotion of a consecrated heart—steady as the growing light of the morning—and shedding its mild and constant radiance over the family, the school, and her circle of friends. She died, greatly lamented, of typhoid fever, at the house of her brother-in-law, E. S. Fairchild, of Georgia, Oct. 21, 1863, aged 32 years.

HON. HENRY STOWELL.

Henry Stowell was born in Mansfield, Ct., Dec. 11, 1798. He was the son of Josiah and Mary Stowell, who moved to Middlebury, Vt., in 1807.

He early discovered a taste for books, and fitted for college at the Middlebury academy, then under the instruction of the late honorable Zimri Howe, at the early age of 14 years. He entered Middlebury college in 1812, and graduated in regular course, with credit, in 1816, the youngest member of his class.

After leaving college, he read law in the office of Hon. Daniel Chipman, of Middlebury, who was a member of Congress in 1815—'17.

In April, 1820, he came to Cambridge and began the practice of law, a slender and unassuming youth of 20 years in personal appearance, but with a well-furnished mind, prepossessing modesty of demeanor, a fixed purpose of life, and habits of virtue. Friends and clients gradually gathered around him, and a growing practice rewarded his diligence, sobriety and untiring industry, in the duties of his office. Natural diffidence caused him to shrink back from the clash of the bold and public advocate, while it has encouraged in him the desire to cultivate a larger knowledge with writers on law and jurisprudence, and made him a safer and wiser counsellor for the people of his town.

His rich intellectual powers have ripened by constant, steady and close application to his profession. His acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages has been kept alive amidst the increasing duties and cares of life. The distinction between true reasoning and sophistry is marked with great precision in his mind. His eye is carefully trained to discover men, so that he has seldom been deceived in the character of men with whom he has been brought into contact in the business of his office. Rare prudence has directed his steps and prospered him. Master of himself, and of his passions, he avoids offence—serious in conversation, he is yet facetious at suitable times. Frugality and economy have brought him rich fruits, and filled his house with a well-spring of sound hospitality. Modest and retiring, his social worth and legal abilities are best known to his intimate acquaintances. For nearly a half a century he has been found in the same law-office, day by day, receiving courteously all who call, and giving his undivided attention to their varied cases, but never inviting litigation—always advising men to adjust their difficulties calmly and peacefully, without recourse to the law; and thus he has been a wise and able lawyer for almost 50 years for the people of the town, saving their time, money, industry, promoting social harmony, peace and prosperity, through the entire community, and educating the citizens in the principles of law and order. May the number of such lawyers in town never be less, and may the citizens delight to do them honor.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

The first settlers of the town brought their religion with them in the Congregational form of worship. In 1784, one year before the town was organized, a remarkable revival of religion is reported, probably under the labors of Rev. Mr. Hibbard, who lived in Bennington, and of whom very little is remembered. It is related by Dea. Solomon Montague, that he was of a poetical turn of mind, and that there was among the people a hymn written by him, entitled "Honor to the Hills."

In 1792 there was another revival of religion which reached nearly every house in town, exerting a saving and ennobling influence over all the people.

It was at this period that the Congregational church was organized, as is generally understood—the earlier records of the church being lost. The Rev. Mr. Kezare is supposed to have been instrumental in its organization. He was preaching in the town at this period; but very little, if any thing, is remembered about him, more than that he preached in barns, in the summer, and in the dwelling-houses in the winter, and that all the people went to hear him preach.

Of this interesting period in the history of the town, only two or three persons are now living: Dea. S. Montague, his sister, Mrs. C. Kinsley, and Mrs. Delano, now (1869) deceased. There were more than 50 conversions, as the fruit of this revival. A lively sense of moral and religious obligation was felt in all the personal and social relations of the people. These Christian men felt their obligations to shape society and its institutions after the model of the Divine Word.

In 1805 they built their church, the first church edifice, of any denomination, that was built in Northern Vermont. The church settled Rev. Elijah Woolage as their first pastor, during the same year, who was dismissed in 1806, after one year's labor. But before and after the settlement of Mr. Woolage, the church and society availed themselves of the services of the Rev. Mr. Dorman, a man of culture, of sensibility and native powers, who was in after years the able and beloved minister in the town of

Swanton. There was an interesting revival of religion under his labors in 1808, and 20 persons were added to the church.

In 1810 Rev. John Truair* was installed and settled over the church, but was dismissed in 1812. He was a man of massive intellect, dignified address, persuasive eloquence, and of external popular talents as a preacher. It would be interesting to know the names of the members of these earlier councils that settled and dismissed these earlier pastors, together with an account of their deliberations—but their records are all lost.

Rev. Simeon Parmelee, pastor of the church in Westford, labored one half of the time with the church and society for several succeeding years. He used for his pulpit the carpenter's workbench, as the other ministers had done before him, and the congregation sat on slab-seats, without fire in the winter, and with unfinished beams and rafters in plain sight around them and over head—but the large house was filled, both summer and winter, with attentive worshippers.

In 1817 there was an extensive revival of religion under the labors of Dr. Parmelee, and nearly 60 persons were gathered into the church.

During the following years, to 1824, Revs. Messrs. S. Robinson, Parker, Randall, Kinsley, Baldwin and Waterman, were employed to preach for longer or shorter periods. In 1824 Rev. Royal Avery was settled, and continued his ministry for 1 or 2 years, when he was dismissed, and after him came Rev. Mr. Hurd, a young man of some promise, who labored with the church for a season.

In 1828 the meeting-house was finished: galleries were built around the house, the walls were lathed and plastered, pews were made, chimneys erected, stoves put up, and the house for the first time since its erection in 1805, was made convenient and comfortable for the purposes of public worship. During the same year the church and society called and settled Rev. George Ranslow, who was afterwards settled in the ministry, in the town of Georgia, for 25 years. Mr. Ranslow was dismissed in 1832, after a successful ministry of 4 years, during which time many were brought into the church.

In the years which intervened between the dismissal of Mr. Ranslow and 1847, the church and society employed Revs. Messrs. Johnson, Adams, Ladd, Cady and Woodward, (who was afterwards the beloved pastor of Westford, for a quarter of a century) to labor with them for stated periods. This period may be called the revolutionary period of the church. Rev. John Truair, the former pastor of 1810, spent some time in the community, holding special meetings, followed afterwards by Revs. Messrs. Kellogg, Gregg and Day. The regular ordinances of religion were suspended. The regular duties and labors of life were broken up, and in some cases dispensed with altogether. Business was suspended. Wild excitement took the place of sobriety of deportment. Men's minds and hearts were stimulated with unhealthy motives—and religion,—a quiet and beautiful spirit of trust and hope and help and love, was changed into the passion of an hour, or the sensations of a passing day. The church was rent and divided. Councils, controversies, divisions, alienations, personal debate and animosities, followed in the wake of these things. And but for the strong undercurrent of religious principle in the society, it would seem as though the church must have become extinct. The society, composed of conservative men, remembering the precious legacy which it had received from the fathers, rallied to the support of the stated ministry, and the regular administrations of religion in the community. The bond of identity with all its early history, and with its former and early faithful ministry held in the society, and it gathered itself from these dark turmoils and smoking eruptions, took home the lessons of experience, and set itself to the work of supporting the beauty and order of God's house, and the great interests of regular and systematic Christian instruction among the people.

In 1847 Rev. Calvin Granger, a man of great prudence and moderation, wise in council, a friend of education, an example of Christian virtue and humility in public and private, commenced his labors with the church and society, and remained for 7 years, doing a good work, and exerting a salutary influence in the community. But after 4 or 5 years, he found favor and disfavor, like and dislike, and when he was best prepared to do the greatest good to the Church and people, by his identity of interests and intimate acquaintance with their defects and wants, then, restive influences cropping out, compelled him to leave.

From the organization of the church in 1792, down to 1855, or from the ministry of Rev. Mr. Hibbard, the earliest minister in the town, to the beginning of the present pastorate, cover-

* See history of Fletcher, Franklin Co. under *Truairism.—Ed.*

ing a period of 62 years, the church has had the labors of 22 different ministers, and they were not only faithful, but a large majority of them were able ministers in word and doctrine.—Their names are as follows:

Revs. Kezare, Dorman, Woolage, Truair, Parmelee, Randall, Robinson, Parker, Baldwin, Waterman, Avery, Ranslow, Kinsley, Johnson, Hurd, Adams, Cady, Ladd, Gregg, Day, Woodward, Granger.

The present ministry which commenced Sept. 1, 1855, continues to the present time, A. D., 1868. There is good blood in the veins of this church and society. Through all these years of malfeasance and abuse, the society remembering the imperfection of all human agents, even the best and the holiest, and remembering too, that if the church is to be built up, and made a blessing, each must sacrifice his own private wishes for the good of others, has stood firmly and persistently by its great work.

It is pleasant to record the names of those worthy men who have been in all the history and struggles of this church, the head and front of steadfast virtue, and who, out of their poverty and trials have done generous and noble things for society and religion. Here they are—the useful and venerable men who laid the foundation of our social institutions and large prosperity in right and truth, whose names and memories we love and cherish:

John Spafford, David Safford, Amos Fassett, John Fassett, Stephen Kinsley, Samuel Montague, David Spafford, John Safford, Noah Chittenden, Zerah Willoughby, Abner Brush, M. T. Runnels, Frederick Hopkins, Nathanael Read, Bildad Hubbell, Truman Powell, William Campbell, Reuben Armstrong, Solomon Keyes, Solomon Montague, Wm. & J. Mudgett, Samuel Kinsley, Theodore Melvin, Benjamin Griswold, Joseph Montague, Ezekiel Fullington, William Walker, Walter Cady, Christopher Tiffany, Zebulon Baker, Peter Thurston, Moses Melvin, Jonathan Wooley, Thaddeus Murdock, Solomon Walbridge, Enoch Poor, Amasa Cady, Clement Trowbridge, Salmon Green, John Kinsley, Henry Stowell, Benjamin Barrett, Nathan Smilie, John Warner, Erastus Hawley, Alpheus Hatch, John Slater, Jonathan Ellsworth, Joseph Austin, J. A. Willey, Patrick Miles, D. W. Maclure, David French, Azariah Faxon, William Prior, Caleb Eastman, Sollis Runnels, Buel Cady, Benjamin Barron, A. H. Parsons, Jonah Brewster.

These men bore the burdens of the early days of this community, erected the church, built the school-houses, supported the minister and the teacher with a remarkable liberality, when poverty and debts hung heavily upon them. Now we look back over the history of 84 years, we see that change and tumult has marked some portions of the course of the church; but we also see that the spirit of peace has hovered over the society from the first, and its councils have been favored. The failures of Christians and their inconsistences are the exceptions; and joy and peace have been the rule in the society.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized at an early day after the settlement of the town, and it had a good measure of prosperity under the labors of such men as Revs. Elders Call, Holmes, Butler, Ide and Sabin—the last of whom was member of congress in 1853—'57, and the able and devoted minister of the Baptist denomination in the town of Georgia, for more than 30 years. Through the operation of various untoward causes, however, the church became extinct, as an organization, about the year 1850.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

began from a small class gathered many years ago, which continued to increase in numbers until 1849, when they built a neat church in which they hold worship every Sabbath, having had a reasonable measure of prosperity as the fruit of their efforts and faithfulness.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1858, and is called "The Church of the Holy Apostles." It has a small membership of devoted Christian people, who receive the annual visitation of their Bishop with great joy and gladness.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was formerly a large and able body, and statedly maintained Sabbath preaching of their own order—but of late years they have given their aid and help to the other religious societies in town.

EDEN.

BY FRANK PLUMLEY.

Eden is a township in the northern part of Lamoille Co., lat. 44° 42′ N., lon. 4° 25′ E.; bounded, N. by Lowell, E. by Craftsbury, S. by Hyde Park and Johnson, and W. by Belvidere. It is 30 miles north of Montpelier, and 37 N. E. of Burlington.

This township was granted Nov. 7, 1780,

and chartered Aug. 28, 1781. The first part of the charter reads as follows:

"The Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Freemen of the State of Vermont; To all people to whom these presents may come; Greeting.

Know ye, that whereas Col. Seth Warner and his associates, our worthy friends, Viz., the Officers and Soldiers of his regiment, in the line of the Continential Army, have, by petition, requested a grant of unappropriated land within the State, in order for settling a new plantation, to be converted into a township; We have therefore thought fit, for the encouragement of their laudable designs, and as a consideration, in part, for their past and meritorious services to their country; and do, by these presents, in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant the tract of land, hereafter described and bounded, unto the said Seth Warner, Lieutenant Col. Samuel Safford, and the several persons hereafter named, in equal rights or shares."

Then follow the names of the soldiers of Warner's regiment, and the shares which they should possess. The charter was signed by Thomas Chittenden, Governor.

The first proprietors' meeting, called by Jabez Bigelow, J. P., was held at the house of Thomas Taylor, Esq., in Wolcott, Aug. 1, 1799;—Thomas H. Parker, moderator, and Samuel Crafts, proprietors' clerk.

The town was to contain 36 square miles, by the charter; but as there were afterwards added 21 square miles from Belvidere, the town now contains 57 square miles.

The settlement was commenced in 1800, by Thomas H. Parker, Moses Wentworth and Isaac Brown. In 1800, its population was 29; 1810, 224; 1820, 201; 1830, 461; 1840, 702; 1850, 668; 1860, 919;—showing a steady and rapid increase, up to the present time; excepting a decrease, at the census of 1820, which was caused by many of the inhabitants leaving, from fear of the Indians, during the war of 1812; and also, a decrease at the census of 1850, caused by large numbers of the people of the town being seized with the "Western fever."

The town was organized, March 31, 1802. The meeting was held at the house of Thomas H. Parker, near the present residence of Kingsbury Whittemore, and the following officers chosen, viz. Moses Wentworth, town clerk; Archibald Harwood, treasurer and constable; Isaac Brown, Thomas McClinathan and William Hudson, selectmen; Dana Hinds, Jedediah Hutchins, Jonas Joslyn, listers; Eli Hinds, Jeduthan Stone, William Hudson, highway surveyors. The town was first represented in 1803, by Thomas H. Parker.

The first physician was Dr. Eaton, father of Gov. Eaton;—he remained here two years; the next physician was Dr. Griffin; the present one is Dr. David Randall.

The first child, born in town, was Eden Brown, son of Isaac and Lydia Brown.

This township is somewhat hilly and mountainous. The hills are generally good grazing land, and the valleys are excellent for tillage. A large part of the town is woodland, consisting, principally, of pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar, bass-wood, rock-maple, red birch and beech.

The principal mountains are Belvidere, Hadley, and Norris. Belvidere mountain is an elevation of considerable height. Though taking the name of Belvidere, a part of it lies in the north-western part of this town. Its surface, though somewhat rocky, is well timbered. Near its top, there is a small open space, entirely free from timber, affording an excellent prospect of the surrounding country and Lake Champlain, together with many places of note, to be seen from it with the spy-glass. Tradition has it, that there exists a copper mine on this mountain; and, that this fact was well known to the aborigines, who used to find copper in large quantities; and also, that one American discovered it, but, on obtaining a party to go to it, he was unable to find his way again to the mine; so that, if it exists, its situation still remains unknown.

Mts. Norris and Hadley lie in the N. E. part of the town, and are elevations of no mean height. The surface of Mount Hadley presents a rocky, jagged, and, on the whole, quite picturesque appearance; there is said to be a small pond, near its summit.

Cool springs of soft water, gush from the rocks and hillsides, gratuitously furnishing the neighboring families, with a plenitude of this one of the most precious of nature's gifts. There are also 9 ponds, lying, wholly or in part, within its domain. The most noted of these, is the one called North Pond; which lies alongside the main road, running from Eden to Lowell, and is over 2 miles in length, and about half a mile in width. It is divided into two parts, by two peninsulas, which start from the opposite ends of the pond, and run towards the center, but are prevented from uniting, and thus forming two distinct ponds, by a small strait or channel. This pond was,

in former times, much larger than at present, owing to an artificial dam, that was erected at its outlet; one excellent farm was wholly inundated, and the two peninsulas were then islands. These peninsulas are covered, principally, by blueberry bushes, whose berries are eagerly sought by people, in, and out of town.

THE BREAKING AWAY OF THE NORTH POND.

It was, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the summer of 1803, that this large body of water broke away the dam, and precipitated its contents down the narrow channel of the stream, that had hitherto made its egress from the pond.

It swept away every thing in its course; huge rocks, and large trees, were torn from their foundations, and borne along; and even hills were swept from before it; so resistless was the strength of this mighty force. The progress of this large volume of water is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been a grand and imposing sight. Its roar was heard for miles, and resembled distant thunder.

The traveler, who passes along the road, running from North Hyde Park to Eden Mills, may know that, before the event described took place, the hills which now rise on both sides of him, which then formed the banks of the stream were so near together that, in some places, it was difficult even for fishermen to pass along without wading in the stream; he can then form some idea of the magnitude of the event just described.

POLITICALLY.

Ever since the first agitation of the slavery question, this town has been Anti-Slavery. At the last presidential election, but five Democratic votes were cast. The people of this town do not lack for patriotism; for, prior to the orders issued for a draft, they had sent 59 volunteers forth to battle for their country's rights; and preserve their national liberty. At a town-meeting, called for that purpose, a bounty of $50, and also the $7 per month, State-pay, was voted, to be paid to all who would enlist, to fill their quota of the 9 months men. Three men immediately enrolled their names; but it has since been ascertained that the town was, at that time, ahead of its quota.

AGRICULTURE. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. They are in the main, a well informed, genial, well-to-do people: though unfortunately, perhaps, for the great public good, with no great ambition to depart from their old customs, nor a great desire for reforms.

MANUFACTURES. C. A. & E. C. White, and James Brown, starch; Truman Raymore, Amasa Stevens, McClenathan, C. P. Brown, lumber; E. C. White, clapboards.

MERCHANTS. Scott & Wellman and A. C. Fairfield.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The first religious meetings were held in a barn. The inhabitants were supplied with preaching by ministers who traveled from place to place, preaching and exhorting, at every opportunity. Among these we find the names of Fish, a Congregationalist preacher, and Gage, Methodist. The first inhabitants were mainly Calvinistic in sentiment, and violent opposition was made to any preachers, other than the followers of Calvin, settling in town. One honest old deacon averring that he had rather his children should fish and hunt on the Sabbath, than attend Methodist meetings. This was the state of affairs when Rev. Wilbur Fisk, Methodist, arrived; but he soon converted the majority over to his belief, and, from that time to this, the Methodist has been the leading church in this place.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH

was organized Nov. 3, 1812; being the first organized church in town. The first settled pastor was the Rev. Joseph Farrar, who commenced his labors Nov. 24, 1811, and was dismissed from his charge Dec. 20, 1815. This church has now no regular preaching, but is supplied by ministers from other towns: in this way they obtained preaching nearly half the time. The number of ministers is 30.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in 1818. Its first pastor was the Rev. Wilbur Fisk It now contains about 54 members; the present preacher in charge being the Rev. Horace Fowler.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

was organized in 1834. This church is the least prosperous of the three; it sustains no regular preaching, but is supplied occasionally by traveling Universalist preachers.

A UNION MEETING-HOUSE

was erected at Eden Corners, in 1832. This house was formerly owned and occupied by four societies: Methodist, Congregationalist, Universalist and Unionist; it has lately been occupied chiefly by the Methodists and Congregationalists.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools were taught in private dwellings. The first teachers, of whom we obtain any information, were Miss Lucretia Adams

and Dr Griffin. The first school-house was built near Eden Mills. The town is now divided into 10 districts. In nearly all of these are school-houses; and schools are sustained 6 months in a year. Some of the school-houses are new, capacious, and quite well adapted for their purposes; while the others are in an exactly converse state. There is no academy, but select schools, taught by capable teachers, are quite often held. On the whole, Eden equals most of her sister towns, as regards the advancement of her educational interests.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Abel Smith was born in Holden, Mass. He came with his wife and one child to this town in February, 1802. At the time he arrived there were but 10 families in town. Leaving his family with one of the inhabitants, he proceeded to build a house on the land which he had purchased. The house was built of logs, and covered with the first boards sawed in town; his barn which was built the year following. was the first framed building. While at work on his house he had to travel 3 miles, each way, in going from, and returning to, his family. For his corn and flour that winter, he had to send to Cambridge, 21 miles distant; and for several years all their clothing, save what was made by his industrious helpmeet, was obtained in Burlington, 47 miles distant. The hay which he used that first winter was procured in Hyde Park.

On one occasion, while gone for hay, he came near being attacked by a panther. Those animals were then quite plenty in the forests.—Previous to starting, his wife cooked a piece of pork, which, together with several other articles, were put in a sack, and thrown on the load. After reaching Hyde Park, and obtaining his hay, he started to return; the snow was deep, the traveling tedious; night came upon him, and found him far from home: becoming faint and weary, from hard walking and long fasting, he thought he would mount his load and partake of his lunch. Nearly as soon as he had done so, his dog, who was naturally a very resolute creature, gave a low growl and jumped upon the load. Mr. Smith endeavored to drive him off, but the more he tried, the closer did the dog crouch to him; his oxen also partook of the fright, and soon Mr. Smith, to use his own words, heard a scream, which, "made his hair stand on end." Knowing the character of the enemy with whom he had to deal, he hurled his piece of meat, which he had just removed from the sack, as far back in the road as he could, and, seizing a large bough which grew over the road, he, by exerting his powers to the utmost, succeeded in wrenching it off: armed with this weapon, he started his cattle into the run, and the panther, meantime, screaming terrifically. But when the panther reached the meat, he stopped to devour it; accomplishing this, however, he renewed the pursuit, but had fallen so far in the rear, that, after giving a few screams to denote his disapprobation of the means used to cheat him of his prey, he gave up the chase, much to Mr. Smith's satisfaction, who proceeded on his way rejoicing, and arrived safely at home.

Mr. Smith lived to see his children all settled in life, and comfortably provided for: he died Jan. 15, 1860, aged 90 years. His wife, Mrs. Sally Smith, still lives, enjoying the fruits of her toils in earlier days. She has reared a family of 12 children; all of whom reached the age of manhood and womanhood; and several of whom still reside near her home. She is the oldest person in town, being 84 years of age in October, 1862.

PAPER FROM AMASA STEVENS.

Town Clerks. Moses Wentworth, 1802—1811; Jeduthan Wentworth, 1812—1815; Abel Smith, 1816 '17; Jeduthan Stone, 1818, Wm. C. Atwell, 1819, '20, and '22; Massa Bassett, 1823; Wm. C. Atwell, 1824; Jonas Stone, '1825—'31; Wm. H. Isaacs, 1832—'34; Sam'l Plumly, 1835, '36; Wm. H. Isaacs, '37; Samuel Plumly, 1838—'43; Amasa Stevens, 1844, '45; John T. Pratt, 1846, '47; Amasa Stevens, 1849; John T. Pratt, 1850—'53; Amasa Stevens, 1854 to the present time.

The town was first represented by Thomas H. Parker, afterwards by Jeduthan Stone, Abel Smith, Jonas Stone, Eli Hinds, Jr., Clark Fisk, Waller Wheelock, L. H. Brown, Philo A. Matthews in 1847, '48; David Randall, 1849; Richard T. Hull 1850; C. W. Sturtevant, 1853, '54; Amasa Stevens, 1855, '56; Simeon Ingalls, 1857; Wm. C. Atwell, 1858, '59; David Randall, 1860, '61; Aden Warren, 1862, '63; James Brown, 1864, 65; Horace Wait, '66, and George A. Hyde, 1867, '68.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions, Joseph Farrar, 1814; Jeduthan Stone, 1821; Eli Hinds, Jr., 1828; Martin Wheelock, 1836; Samuel Plumley, Jr., 1843.

Lamoille County Judges. Eli Hinds, 1856, '57; Wm. C. Atwell, 1861; Samuel Plumly, 1862, '63. Sheriff; David Randall, 1865, '66.

I have no means of ascertaining who were the first justices. The Rev. Joseph Farrar,

(Congregationalist,) lived here a few years after the town was organized. The Methodist society are usually supplied by circuit preachers.

Eli Hinds and Jonas Harrington were soldiers in the war of 1812. For a list of the men furnished by the town of Eden, for the late war, see Adj't Gen'ls Report for 1864, page 565.

The town of Eden was organized March 31, 1802, and the records of the town and freemen's meetings for a number of years were not kept as complete as they should have been, and the returns I send you are as full as I can get from them.

Yours, truly,

AMASA STEVENS.

In Eden, Dec. 24, 186—, Mrs. Sally Smith, aged 87 years. She came to Eden with her husband, Abel Smith, more than 50 years ago, when there were only 8 families in town. She was the mother of 12 children, of whom only 7 survive her.

EDEN SOLDIERS.

BY AMASA STEVENS, TOWN CLERK.

Volunteers for three years previous to call for 300,000 *volunteers of Oct.* 17, 1863.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Age.*	*Mustered.*	*Remarks.*
Adams, Albert J.	5	D	18	Sept. 12, '63.	Discharged Dec. 24, '63.
Adams, Delphus M.	7	E	41	Feb. 12, '62.	" Aug. 21, '63.
Adams, Martin	5	D	23	Sept. 16, '61.	Died Oct. 5, '62.
Ballou, Adin	9	H	23	July 9, '62.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Bailey, Hiram	3	I	35	July 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63, must. out July 11, '65.
Blake, Charles W.	8	A	22	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged Nov. 25, '62.
Blake, Orwell	8	A	25	"	" "
Buchanan, George.	Cav.	M	18	Sept. 25, '62.	Tr. to Co. F, June 21, '65.
Buchanan, Joseph	Cav.	M	35	Dec. 31, '62.	Died at Andersonville, Ga. Aug. 1, '64.
Buckly, Charles H.	8	A	22	Feb. 18, '62.	Died June 23, '62.
Burnham, Philander	Cav.	I	40	Nov. 17, '61.	Sergeant, mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Burnham, Ebenezer.	11	D	43	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Chamberlin, Joseph C.	8	A	29	Sept. 24, '62.	Died Jan. 11, '64.
Daniels, Henry F.	2	D			Died in the service of the U. S.
Demeritt, Wm. L.	5	D	18	Sept. 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63, wounded May 5, '64.
Doying, Richard A.	11	F	21	Sept. 12, '63.	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Emerson, Moses	5	D	20	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 22, '63.
Emery, Wm. H.	3	H	20	July 16, '61.	Tr. to Invalid corps Oct. 9, '63.
Fisk, Granville C.	9	H	17	July 9, '62.	Pro. sergt. Mar. 9, '65, must. out June 13, '65
Foss, John M.	11	M	18	Oct. 7, '63.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Griswold, Leroy S.	9	H	28	July 9, '62.	Corp., discharged July 27, '63.
Hill, Chester H.	3	E	25	July 16, '61.	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Hill, Seth C.	8	A	21	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. sergt. Dec. 14, '63, re-en. Jan. 5, '64, must. out June 28, '65.
Hinds, Abel	11	M	30	Oct. 7, '63.	Died of wounds in action June 21, '64.
Hinds, Alonzo	11	D	42	Sept. 1, '62	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Hinds, Barnabas	11	D	39	"	Wounded in the thigh, discharged.
Hinds, Silas	Cav.	I	24	Nov. 19, '61.	Taken prisoner, died in rebel prison.
Hinds, Sylvanus	11	D	30	Sept. 1, '62.	Lost both hands save one thumb.
Hyde, George A.	Cav.	I	32	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. to sergt., must. out Nov. 18, '64.
Kelly, John A.	Cav.	I			Discharged.
Kimball, James	8	A	44	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Aug. 18, '62.
Leighton, Lucius	7	E	25	Feb. 12, '62.	Corporal, discharged March 21, '63.
Lunt, Albert C.	Cav.	I	19	Nov. 19, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 28, '63.
Miles, Edmund	5	D	25	Sept. 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63, must. out June 29, '65.
Miles, Page	5	D	18	"	Discharged Oct. 28, '62.
Miles, Stephen	7	G	18	Feb. 13, '62.	Re-en. Feb. '23, '64, must. out July, '65.
Miles, William	5	D	44	Sept. 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63, wounded May 5, '64.
Newcomb, Israel A.	11	M		Oct. 7, '63.	Died April 4, '65.
Perkins, Lawson M.	5	D	21	Sept. 16, '61.	Dishonorably discharged May 22, '63.
Raymore, George,	7	H	19	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Oct. 14, '62.
Sargent, Martin R.	Cav.	I	19	Nov. 19, '61.	Died in hospital July 5, '64.
Sargent, Samuel W.	Cav.	I	24	"	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Shute, Nathan	5	D	20	Sept. 16, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63.
Steenbarge, Alanson P.	5	D	32	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Steenbarge, George	5	D	29	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63, wounded May 5, '64, mustered out June 21, '65.
Stevens, Jonas T.	Cav.	I	20	Sept. 26, '62.	Pro. to 2d lieut. June 4, '65.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Age.*	*Mustered.*	*Remarks.*
Stone, Stillman	9	H			1st. lieut. date of commission Juue 4, '63, resigned Oct. 9, '63.
Wescomb, Charles	8	A	19	Nov. 19, '61.	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64.
Wescomb, Joseph	8	A	21	"	" "
Wescomb, Mitchel	8	A	29	"	" "
Whitney, Wm. W.	Cav.	D		Sept. 26, '62.	Died in hospital.
Whittemore, Carsena	8	A	18	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Whittemore, Lawson	8	A	19	Nov. 17, '61.	Re-enlisted March 1, '64.
Winchel, Martin	8	E	63	Feb. 18, '62.	Dropped Aug. 18, '62.
Volunteers under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers for 3 years,					
Baily, Joseph	Cav.	I	18	Jan. 12, '64.	Mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Brown, Milton S.	"	F	18	"	Died Dec. 24, '64.
Farrand, T. Sobieski	17	C	24	Mar. 2, '64.	Died of disease July 6, '64.
Finegan, Patrick	9	C	44	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Foster, Haskel	11	D	35	Nov. 9, '63.	Died in Andersonville, Ga. Oct. 25, '64.
Griswold, Wilber F.	17	C	27	Mar. 2, '64.	Mustered out July 14, '65.
Jones, Dan	11	E	29	Jan. 15, '64.	Lost an arm in action and discharged.
Moulton, Silas J.	17	C	20	Mar. 2, '64.	Died in Harwood Hospital, Washington.
Stearns, Frank	17	C	19	"	Died of wounds received May 12, '64.
Whittemore, Russell	11		44	Jan. 12, '64.	Died Feb 22, '64.
Volunteers for one year.					
Scott, Lucian	Cav.	M	21	Sept. 9, '64.	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Stearns, Francis J.	"	K	21	Sept. 16, '64.	" "
Volunteers for nine months.					
Chamberlain, Chas. J.	13	H	32	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out July 21, '63.
Demerritt, Marcus	13	H	29	"	" "
Leach, Leonard W.	13	H	38	"	" "
Furnished under draft and entered service.					
Barns, Obadiah H.	4	A	27	July 17, '63.	Missing in action May 5, '64.
Hinds, Napoleon B.	3	D	25	July 16, '63.	Disch. Feb. 22, '65, with loss of an arm.
McCutchen, Caleb D.	4	D	23	July 17, '63.	Died Nov. 12, '63.
Smith, George H.	3	K	33	July 16, '63.	Mustered out July 18, '65.

Drafted men who furnished substitutes—Abel C. Chaffee, Asa A. Raymore, Daniel C. Smith, Edwin C. White. *Drafted men who paid commutation*—John A. Temple, Willard Warren. *Volunteers from Eden not credited to the town*—Allen W. Griswold, Joseph Griswold, Marcena Leach,—all killed or died in the service, and Robert Emery who lost a leg by a gun-shot.

I have done the best I could under the circumstances; the town never furnished an official list for the town clerks.

ELMORE.

BY E. HENRY WILLEY, OF HYDE PARK.

This town is in the eastern part of Lamoille county, and is 6 miles square; is bounded N. by Wolcott, E. by Hardwick and Woodbury, S. by Worcester, and W. by Morristown. Through the town runs the Hog-back range of mountains, dividing it into unequal portions, and on the lower slopes of which, and around the pond (Elmore pond), are to be found some of the best farming lands in our State, or rather here are an excellent class of farmers, who by scientific and laborious culture, have made their farms, and farm-produce, to rank with any in the State. Improved breeds of both cattle and sheep have been pretty generally introduced, and in the manufacture of butter, in quality, and in quantity *pro rata*, Elmore is behind none of the towns in the Lamoille Valley.*

Elmore was granted Nov. 7, 1780; Aug. 21, 1781, it was chartered to Colonel Samuel Elmore and several associates. From Col. Elmore the town derives its name. Nothing was done toward settling the town until about July, 1790, when Martin and Jesse Elmore, James and Seth Olmstead, Aaron Keeler and others, mostly from Sharon and Norwalk, Ct., commenced a settlement. From this beginning the population has slowly but steadily increased to about 650. The population in 1791 was 12; 1800, 45; 1810, 157; 1820, 157; 1830, 442; 1840, 476; 1850, 504; 1860, 602. Elmore was first civilly organized, July 23, 1792, with Jos. Leach as town

* During the late war this town alone sustained, for a time, an agricultural Fair, as stated in County Chapter by Mr. Seely.—*Ed.*

clerk and constable; Job Gibbs, Jos. Leach and James Olmstead as selectmen; Martin Elmore as town representative, Martin Elmore as justice of the peace. The latter office was held by Mr. Elmore 18 successive years. He was also town clerk 41 years, from 1797 to 1838. For 29 years, Jonathan Bridge was a justice. Henry Olmstead was the first child born in town, May 14, 1793. Martin Elmore represented the town in the Legislature for several years at first; Jona. Bridge in 1827–8 and in 1836; Abner Doty in 1829, '30, '32; Martin Elmore in 1831, '33, '34, '35; Peleg Schofield in 1837; Samuel Bailey in 1838; Jesse N. Perley in 1839; Geo. W. Bailey in 1840, '42; Seth Town in 1841, '43; Heman H. Elmore in 1845,'46; Jos. C. Bailey in 1847, '48; Crispus Shaw in 1849, '50; Hiram P. Doty in '51, and of late years by A. M. Kelley, C. S. Parker, A. P. Slayton, H. D. Cook and others. Martin Elmore, Jona. Bridge, Peleg Schofield and Geo. W. Bailey have been members of Constitutional Conventions. Elmore also has furnished several of the officers of Lamoille County, viz. Geo. W. Bailey, senator; Jona. Bridge and C. S. Parker, judges (ass't); Geo. W. Bailey and C. S. Parker, sheriffs; Geo. W. Bailey, C. S. Parker, A. W. Averill and Freeman Smith, bailiffs.

MILITARY.

In the war for the Union Elmore furnished 64 soldiers; their names,—Stephen C. Albee, David P. Barnes, Jos. Bashaw, Henry J. Bagley, John P. Bedell; Wm. Biscomer, May 20, '64, died of wounds; Lewis Belville, deserted Jan. 1, '63; Albert J. Biddell, prisoner June 23, '64; Clesson Cameron, Lyman L. Camp, Charles Carter, deserted Dec. 18, '62; W. B. Chandler, Rufus H. Clark, Seth L. Clark, Chas. Clement, Chas. S. Cooper, John A. Camp, Luman M. Davis, May 12,'64, killed, Spottsylvania; James P. Davis, Solon W. Davis, Learnard W. Davis, Hiram Dwyer, Jan. 17, '64, died; Edwin R. Dodge, April 16, '62, killed, Lee's Mills, Va.; Jas. Estes, June 29, '62, killed, Savage Station, Va.; Lewis H. Estes, Jos. Fisher, Sept. 4, '62' deserted; Sam'l B. Fisk, Jos. Gabouree, Justus Gale, Sept. 19, '63, died; Geo. W. Garner, Oct. 9, '61, died; Russell H. Gay, Luman M. Grout, Maj. 8th Vt. Reg.; Ira F. Grout, John S. Harrington, Andrew J. Hart, Franklin Hastings, Edward Holden, Leman Holden, Solon W. Hutchins, Feb. 23, '64, died; Jos. LaFleur, killed, May 5, '64, Wilderness; Melvin A. Leighton, deserted, Dec. 18, '62; John W. Merriam, Sept. 24, '63, died; Curtis B. Moore, July 9, '62, died; Andrew J. Morse, Benj. F. Morse, Chas. W. Morse, Aug. 27, '62, died; Luther W. Morse, June 19, '63, died; David R. Muliken, Charles Noe, Ingalls K. Ober, Franklin A. Olmstead, Horatio N. Olmstead, Alpheus Parker, Frank A. Russell, June 29, '64, missing in action; Frederick Schofield, drowned in Miss. river, June 23, '63; Lorenzo D. Shaw, John N. Stetson, B. P. Sparrow, June 23, '64, prisoner; Wm. Swift, Geo. F. Wheat, died, Mar. 14, '63; Hiram Wheeler, Feb. 25, '63, died; Anthony White, Ezra G. Williams, June 23, '64, prisoner; U. A. Woodbury, Capt. wounded in Bull Run.

There is a small village in the north-western part of the town, at the outlet of Elmore pond, consisting of about a dozen dwelling-houses, one hotel, one store and grocery, a harness-shop, a carriage-shop, which does an extensive business, a post-office, starch-factory, blacksmith shop, with church and school-house near by. The church, I believe is owned by the Methodists. There was formerly a Congregational society in town, but I think it has now become extinct. The surface of the town, though somewhat elevated, is accessible and generally quite even. The Hog-back range terminates, in the northern part of the town, in a considerable abrupt elevation, sometimes called Fordway mountain—more frequently, however, Elmore mountain. The timber is mostly hard wood; iron ore has been found. Elmore pond covers an area of near 500 acres, and is a beautiful sheet of water; there are several smaller ponds in town. Excellent scenic views may be obtained a short distance north and west of the village; from several points, almost the entire county of Lamoille, and large portions of Orleans and Caledonia counties may be seen at a glance.

[Mr. Seely also remarks that the waters in the northern part fall into Lamoille river, and in the southern part into the Winooski. He informs us, "there was once a grist-mill in town, but it has been abandoned of late. There are however several saw-mills in operation, and James Brown manufactures potato-starch near Elmore pond. During the iron rage in Northern Vermont iron ore was dug in Elmore and worked into bar-iron at Cady's Falls in Morristown, but a freshet carried off

the forge and the business was abandoned. Copper has lately been found in the town, and when the Lamoille River Railroad shall be in operation, capitalists or corporations may make Elmore a business place."—*Ed.*]

HYDE PARK.

BY D H. BICKNELL.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Lamoille county consists of 10 towns, of which Hyde Park is the geographical and political center. It is located in N. lat. 44° 37′, and lon. E. from Washington, 4° 26′,—27 miles N. from Montpelier, and 32 N. E. from Burlington. The town is bounded, N. by Eden, E. by Wolcott, S. by Morristown, and W. by Johnson. The boundary lines are not square with the cardinal points of the compass, but, as will be seen by the charter, the eastern line is N. 36° E. The plot is 6 miles square, and no change has been made, in boundary lines, since the original survey.

The Lamoille River enters the town from Morristown, nearly 2 miles from the S. E. corner, and follows the southern line at a distance not exceeding half a mile, passing into Johnson, near the S. W. corner. The principal tributaries of the Lamoille, from Hyde Park, are Green River, which takes its rise from the ponds in the N. E. part of the township, and reaches the Lamoille in Wolcott; and Mill Brook, which arises in Eden, passes through the center of Hyde Park, and unites with the Lamoille in Morristown, about half a mile from the village of Hyde Park Street.

Although there are no mountains within the town boundaries, the surface is very uneven, and in many parts, quite hilly.

From the summit of almost any of the hills in town, may be seen a fine panorama of mountains, located in neighboring towns. Commencing in the south-east, with the bare and rocky summit of Mt. Elmore, the eye sweeps over a prospect which, for grandeur and variety, is not often surpassed, even in Vermont. The undulating outline of the mountains, east of Morristown and Stowe, carries the view indefinitely into the blue distance, and in the extreme south, we have glimpses of the hills beyond the Winooski. In the south-west, are the most imposing of all the Green Mountains. Mt. Sterling makes the highest point of the horizon. Although there are loftier summits in the State, there are none which more completely satisfy the eye. The neighboring hills assist the imagination, and make it easy for one to look up with reverence, to Mt. Sterling, as the monarch of them all. Over the left shoulder of Sterling, is a glimpse of the chin of old Mansfield,—the highest elevation of the Green Mountains. The recession of the hills, in the west, leads to the lowest point of the horizon, down the valley of the Lamoille, in Cambridge. In the west and north-west, the view is bounded by the outlying ridges, of Round Mountain and Mt. Belvidere.

The beautiful valley of the Lamoille, with such a noble background of mountains, is here displayed to the best advantage. Every variety of soil and surface, is combined in this view,—from the most fertile alluvial flats in the State, to the utterly barren summits of the rock hills like Mt. Elmore.

The surface of the town, reaching its lowest depression at the Lamoille, near the southern line, gradually ascends northwardly, until it assumes almost the character of mountains, in a few localities. The village of North Hyde Park, in the N. W. corner, is, however, little, if any higher than the principal village, at the southern line, the latter village being situated upon a sand bluff, some 70 feet above the alluvium of the river. With the exception of a few sandy plateaus, the largest of which is in the eastern part of the town, crossed by the old Wolcott road, the soil, away from the river beds, is clay, and well adapted for wheat and grazing. This is speaking generally, as the usual variety of soil may be found, interspersed with the clay ground-work. The deciduous trees predominate,—the pines occurring upon the rough side hills, and on the sandy flats. The sugar maple is very common, the original growth of this valuable tree, having been spared, quite generally. The most striking feature of the surface is the cluster of ponds, in the north-east part of the township, varying in size from 150 acres to 1. If accurately counted, the number, I think, would be at least 20. Green-River Pond is the largest. These ponds are stocked with fish of different varieties, some of them being named after their finny inhabitants, as Perch Pond, Pickerel Pond and Trout Pond, each of which contains only one species.

Most of these ponds are supplied by springs beneath the surface, and are the sources of

brooks, which ultimately reach the Lamoille. A few have apparently neither inlet nor outlet, as Perch Pond. Some are entirely surrounded by the primeval forest, and, floating on a birch canoe, one may easily imagine himself transferred to the aboriginal days, when the yell of the copper-face was the only human sound to be heard. Wild ducks frequent these ponds, and, occasionally, a blue heron is shot in the vicinity. Some of them, apparently, might be easily drained, and thus discover a bed of muck, the deposit of ages.

A bed of *terre de seine* has been worked, in the gorge of Green River; and deposits of ochre have been discovered in the same vicinity. A Copper Mining Company was organized a few years ago, to develop the ore, small quantities of which have been found on the banks of that river. Nothing of importance has been done, however, by the company.

A few sulphur and iron springs are found, in different localities. At North Hyde Park a mineral spring exists, of great strength. It empties into the Gihon, a branch of the Lamoille, and has spoiled the boiler of a steam-engine, located on that stream, by its incrustations.

[We next introduce the charter of the township, with all the proprietors records which are extant, up to the organization of the town].

"CHARTER OF HYDE PARK.

The Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Freemen of Vermont,—To all people to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting:*

Know ye, that whereas Jedediah Hyde, Esq., and his associates, our worthy friends, have by petition, requested a grant of a tract of unappropriated lands within this State, of 6 miles square, in order for settling a new plantation, to be erected into a township. *We have therefore thought fit*, for the due encouragement of their laudable designs, and for other valuable considerations, us hereunto moving, and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of Vermont, give and grant the tract of land hereafter described, and bounded, unto the said Jedediah Hyde, and the several persons hereafter named his associates, viz.

William Dennison, William Ledyard, Elihu Marvin, John Lamb, Elisha Edgerton, Samuel Capron, Robert Hallam, Richard Deshon, Jr., Zacheus Lathrop, Frederick Tracy, Asa Waterman, William Latham, Jonathan Brewster, Charles Lamb, Hezekiah Edgerton, Ransford Rose, Richard Deshon, Samuel Lathrop, Jared Tracy, Simeon Thomas, John Dorrance, Theophilus Rogers, Daniel Rodman, Roger Enos, Jr., Elisha Marvin, William Read, William Whitney, Nicholas Fossdick, William Wattles, John McCn. Breed, William Hubbard, Elijah Bill, Lodwick Champlain, Elijah Bachus, Thomas Mumford, Solomon Story, Henry Billings, Joseph Woodbridge, Jabez Fitch, Henry Rice, Benjamin Talman, Thomas James Douglass, Ebenezer Basto, Zabaiel Rogers, Thomas Chittenden, Zebediah Varnum, Elisha Lathrop, Edward Latham, Ebenezer Witter, Peleg Hyde, Samuel Cardall, Daniel Coit, Christopher Lessingwell, Augustus Peck, Araunah Waterman, John Davis, Giles Mumford, Amasa Jones, Andrew Billings, Henry Woodbridge, Ebenezer Whitney, Erastus Rossiter, Joseph Smith, Jedediah Hyde, Jr.—

which together with the five following rights reserved to the several uses in manner following, include the whole of said township, viz. one right for the use of a Seminary or College; one right for the use of County Grammar Schools, in said State; lands to the amount of one right to be and remain for the purpose of settlement of a minister and ministers of the Gospel in said Township forever; lands to the amount of one right for the support of the social worship of God, in said Township; and lands to the amount of one right for the support of an English School or Schools in said Township, which said two rights for the use of a Seminary or College, and for the use of County Grammar Schools, as aforesaid, and the improvements, rents, interests and profits arising therefrom, shall be under the control, order, direction and disposal of the General Assembly of said State forever; and the Proprietors of said Township, are hereby authorized and impowered to locate said two rights, justly and equitably, or quantity for quality in such parts of said Township, as they, or their Committee shall judge will least incommode the general settlement of said Tract or Township. And the Proprietors are hereby further empowered to locate the lands aforesaid, amounting to three rights assigned for the settlement of a minister and ministers for their support, and for the use and support of English Schools, in such and in so many places, as they or their Committee shall judge will best accommodate the inhabitants of said Township, when the same shall be fully settled and improved, laying the same equitably or quantity for quality, which said lands amounting to the three last rights mentioned, when located as aforesaid, shall, together with their improvements, rights, rents, profits, dues and interests, remain inalienably appropriated, to the uses and purposes, for which they are respectively assigned, and be under the charge, direction and disposal of the Selectmen of said Township, in trust to and for the use of said Township forever.

Which tract of land, hereby given and granted as aforesaid is bounded and described as follows, viz; Beginning at the Northeasterly corner of Morristown, then North, thirty-six degrees East, in the line of Wolcott and

Minden, six miles—then North, fifty-four degrees West six miles,—then South, thirty-six degrees West six miles,—to the the Northeasterly corner of Morristown aforesaid,—then South, fifty-four degrees East, in the line of said Morristown six miles, to the bounds begun at, and that the same be, and hereby is incorporated into a Township by the name of Hyde Park; and the inhabitants that do, or may hereafter inhabit said Township are declared to be infranchised and entitled to all the privileges and immunities, that the inhabitants of other Townships within this State do and ought by the Law and Constitution of this State, to exercise and enjoy :—

To have and to hold, the said granted premises as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenancies thereto belonging, and appertaining to them and their respective heirs, and assigns forever, upon the following *Conditions* and *Reservations*, viz; That each proprietor of the township of Hyde Park, aforesaid, his heirs or assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build an house, at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right, within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of forfeiture of each right of land, in said Township not so improved, or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.

That all Pine Timber, suitable for a *navy*, be reserved for the use and benefit of the freemen of the State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, this 27th day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our independence. THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS TOLMAN D., Sec'y.

Bennington, 18th Feb., 1790.

The above charter compared with the records, and is entered in the first book of Charters of Grants made by the State of Vermont, page 86. Attest, JOSEPH FAY, Sec'y.

EXTRACTS FROM PROPRIETORS' RECORDS.

"At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of Hyde Park, met at the house of Col. James Brockings in Poultney on the first day of August, 1787, at ten o'clock according to adjournment proceeded to the choice:

Firstly, of a moderator, and made choice by majority of Gen. Ebenezer Walbridge. then adjourned for the term of one hour.

Secondly. Meeting opened according to adjournment. Made choice of Capt. Jed. Hyde as Proprietors' Clerk, and qualified him according to law, before one Ebenezer Walbridge, assistant.

Thirdly. Agreed to lay out two divisions to each right in said township.

Fourthly. To lay out one hundred acres to each right as first division, with an addition of five acres to each hundred acres, for the use of highways; said division to be laid paralell with the lines of said town—one hundred and sixty rods in length, and one hundred and five rods in breath; to be laid adjoining, in such part of the Township as shall best commode the Proprietors.

Fifthly. The seeond division to contain one acre, to be laid in the best of the Pine Timber in said Township, in a square form, said lots to be adjoining.

Sixthly. Voted, to give Capt. Jedediah Hyde and Jedediah Hyde, Junior, thirty-two shillings on each right, in said township, public rights excluded, for allotting the first and second divisions in said township, agreeable to the votes of this meeting. The lines of each lot to be run and well marked, on every side, and properly marked at each corner, and a plan or chart, thereof, returned to the Proprietors at their next adjourned meeting.

Seventhly. Voted to adjourn this meeting to the twenty-fifth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at this place, and the Clerk is hereby directed to publish this adjournment according to law.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE, Moderator.
JEDEDIAH HYDE, Proprietors' Clerk."

NOTICE.

"These are to notify the proprietors of the Township of Hyde Park in the County of Addison and State of Vermont, that their meeting, holden at the house of Col. James Brockings, in Poultney, on the first day of August, 1787, stands adjourned to the 25th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Col. James Brockings aforesaid: To act on the following articles, (viz):

First. To draw the lots of the first and second divisions in said Township.

Second. To choose a Collector and Treasurer for said Township.

Thirdly. To levy a tax to defray the expense of allotting said divisions.

Fourthly. To see whether the proprietors will agree to raise money to defray the expenses of making roads and building bridges in said Township, and to defray all other charges that have arisen to said Proprietors.

Fifthly. To see whether the Proprietors will agree to pitch their third division, and the number of acres it shall contain; and to do any other business to forward the settlement of said Township.

JEDEDIAH HYDE,
Proprietors' Clerk."

"POULTNEY, 25th October, 1787.

Met at the house of Col. James Brockings, according to adjournment, and made choice of Jabez Fitch, Esq., Moderator.

First. Voted, that whereas the lot No. 4 in the first division of said township of Hyde Park, appears to be convenient and a valuable spot for the purpose of mills, it is therefore exempt from drawing, and is to remain the property of the Proprietors in General,

and that No. 71 shall be drawn in lieu thereof.

Secondly. Proceeded to draw the said two divisions, as the other side may be seen.

[PLAN OF FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.]

Thirdly. Proceeded to the choice of a Collector, for said Proprietors, and made choice of Jedediah Hyde, Jr., to collect the cost that hath or shall arise to said Proprietors.

Fourthly. Made choice of Capt. Jedediah Hyde as Proprietors' Treasurer.

Fifthly. Passed a bill in favor of Jedediah Hyde, and Jedediah Hyde, Jr., to the amount of one hundred and four pounds, money, for the cost of surveying the first and second divisions, agreeable to the sixth vote of the Proprietors, at their meeting on the 1st day of August 1787, at the house of Col. James Brockings. Also passed a bill in favor of Jedediah Hyde, Jr., for the Advertisements, which bill is as follows, viz:

Proprietors of Hyde Park,
To Jedediah Hyde, Dr.

	£	s	d
May 1st, 1787,—To one day's service from Williamstown to Bennington, advertising meeting, including horse and expenses,	0	7	0
Cash paid Printers for inserting advertisemets,	0	15	0
August 10th, 1787,—Two day's service from Pawlet to Bennington to get the adjourned meeting advertised including expenses,	0	14	0
Cash paid the Printers for inserting advertisements,	0	15	0
	2	11	0

Sixthly. Adjourned this meeting until six o'clock to-morrow morning at this place.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, Pro. Clerk."

"October 26th, 1787.

The meeting of Hyde Park is now opened in this place according to adjournment.

1*stly.* Voted a tax of thirty-two shillings and nine pence half penny, on each proprietors' right in said Township, for the purpose of discharging the bills before mentioned and put into the hands of Jedediah Hyde, Jr., to collect. N. B. The 4th and 5th articles not acted upon.

2*ndly.* Voted this meeting stand adjourned to the first Tuesday of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the house of Col. James Brockings in Poultney, and the Clerk is hereby directed to publish the adjournment according to law.

JABEZ FITCH, Moderator.
JEDEDIAH HYDE, Pro. Clerk."

"Meeting of Hyde Park opened at Col. James Brockings' on the 12th of Feb. 1788, according to warning. Made choice of Gen. Roger Enos, Moderator.

1*stly.* Voted a tax of twenty shillings on each original proprietor's right in said Township—public rights excepted for the purpose of making roads, and building bridges thereon, through said Township, and the same to be applied to the best use by our Committee, viz, Jedediah Hyde, and Jedediah Hyde, Jr., who are hereby authorized and empowered to lay the road through said Township, from Johnson *alias* Brownington in the most convenient direction, they can conceive of to strike Wolcott line.

2*ndly.* Voted to lay out a third division in said Township, consisting of two hundred acres to each proprietor's right, with an addition of ten acres to each lot, as an allowance for highways, which lots are to be laid on lines parallel to the lots already laid, half a mile one way and 210 rods the other, if the land will admit; if not, to be laid in the best form our Committee shall see fit, who are to consist of Jedediah Hyde, and Jedediah Hyde, Jr., who are hereby allowed and ordered to lot out said Town, in the order before mentioned, for which service they are allowed forty shillings on each proprietor's right—public rights excepted—in said Township, to be by them demanded, at the time of their returning the plan or chart thereof to some future meeting.

3*dly.* Voted the Committee aforesaid are directed to have ten acres in the most convenient part of said Township for a public parade.

4*thly.* Voted this meeting be adjourned to the first Tuesday of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, at the house of John Fassett, Esq., in Cambridge, County of Chittenden, and the Clerk is hereby ordered to notify this adjournment in the Vermont Gazette.

JED. HYDE, Pro. Clerk."

"ADVERTISEMENT.

The Proprietors' meeting of Hyde Park, stands adjourned to the first Tuesday of July, at two o'clock afternoon, at the place above mentioned to draw the lots, and make out a rate-bill for the expenses of their third division, and other Proprietors charges, and to see if they will allow the present settlers in said Township the lots they now live on, in lieu of their draft, and to do any other business they think expedient when met.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, Pro. Clerk.

PAWLET, April 14th, 1788."

"CAMBRIDGE, July 1st, 1788.

Proprietors of Hyde Park met according to adjournment, proceeded to business.

Made choice of Capt. Jabez Fitch, Moderator.

Firstly. Voted to Mr. John McDaniel, the lot No. two in the third division, on the original right of Elijah Bill, in lieu of his draft in said 3rd division.—Said lot is the lot he now lives on.

2*ndly.* Voted the lot No. one in the 3rd Division to the right of Andrew Billings, to quiet the settlers now on said lot, who have settled under the title of his original right, being Peter Martin and Ephraim Garvin in lieu of Andrew Billings' draft in said 3d Division.

3*dly.* Voted ten acres of lot 29 in the 3d Division to be reserved for the use of a public parade.

4*thy.* Proceeded to draw the Third Division which is as follows:

[PLAN OF THIRD DIVISION.]

5*thly.* Passed a bill in favor of Jedediah Hyde and Jedediah Hyde, Jr., of one hun-

dred and thirty pounds, for the laying out the third division in the aforesaid township.

6thly. Also passed a bill in favor of Jedediah Hyde, Jr., of four pounds, fifteen shillings and nine pence.

7thly. Voted a tax to defray the above bills. Being two pounds, one shilling and six pence on each proprietor's right. Amount 134£, 15s, 9d.

Lastly. Voted this meeting to be adjourned to the first Tuesday of September next, at the house of Mr. John McDaniels in Hydes Park at two o'clock afternoon.

Proprietors present at the aforesaid meeting, Jabez Fitch, John McDaniels, Zachariah Lathrop, Jedediah Hyde, Jr.

JED. HYDE, Pro. Clerk."

"HYDES PARK, Sept. 2nd, 1788.

The Proprietors of Hydes Park met according to adjournment—former moderator present—proceeded to business.

1stly. Made choice of Capt. Jabez Fitch, and Mr. John McDaniel as Committee men to join our old Committee to assist in cutting roads and building bridges through said town, according to our former votes, reference thereto being had.

2ndly. Voted this meeting be adjourned to the first Monday of June next, at this place, two o'clock afternoon.

JED. HYDE, Pro. Clerk."

"HYDES PARK, June 1st, 1789.

The Proprietors of Hydes Park met at time and place according to adjournment, from 2d day of September 1788.

Firstly. Voted this meeting be adjourned till the first Monday of September next, at two o'clock afternoon, at the house of Mr. John McDaniel's, Hydes Park.

JED. HYDE, Pro. Clerk."

Precisely similar records of adjourned meetings follow dated Sept. 7, 1789, and June 7, 1790, the latter of which was adjourned to meet on the first Monday of October, 1790. No meeting however took place at that time. The next record is dated twenty-two years later. The organization of the town of course, relieved the proprietors of all business which did not concern the division of lands. Several proprietors' meetings were held in the years 1812 and 1813 pursuant to warnings published in the *North Star* (Danville), the *Vermont Republican* (Windsor), and the *Rutland Herald.*

Besides making further divisions of land, and "raising money to defray the expenses thereof," an invariable article in these warnings was to quiet the settlers in their pitches by exempting their lots from draft." Very few of the original proprietors, named in the charter were ever concerned in the settlement of the town. Indeed the settlement was largely effected by "squatter sovereigns." In subseqent divisions of land their lots were exempted from draft, and thus they were placed on an equality with those who had acquired their titles in a more regular way.

The original proprietors' records were handsomely copied into a durable blank-book by Aaron Keeler, Town and Proprietors' Clerk. The handwriting is neat, bold and uniform.

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.

The town was organized in March, 1791.—Jabez Fitch was the first town-clerk, and held his office to 1800. Aaron Keeler from 1801 to 1803; Truman Sawyer from 1804 to 1812; Aaron Keeler from 1813 to 1816, the year of his death; Abner Flanders from 1817 to 1828; Theophilus Wilson Fitch from 1829 to 1838; David McClure from 1834 to 1836; Lucius H. Noyes from 1837 to 1840; P. G. Camp from 1841 to 1843; Lucius H. Noyes from 1844 to 1852; Carlos S. Noyes from 1853 to 1855; and Charles Dutton from 1856 to the present time —to whose politeness we are indebted for access to the original records of the town.

Esq'rs McDaniel, Capt. Hyde, Aaron Keeler, Truman Sawyer and Jabez Fitch served most frequently, during the first years, as moderator of the town-meetings, or on the board of selectmen. For a few years, the election of officers comprised all the business transacted at the town-meetings, and this list was short, consisting of moderator, clerk, three selectmen and constable. The meetings were held in private dwellings—the houses of Jabez Fitch, Darius Fitch, John Searle and Oliver Noyes, serving as town-halls—the latter being the usual resort from 1804 until 1818, when school-houses were used for the purpose.

The following are items of business transacted as the town-meetings:

In 1798, the selectmen were directed to

"Erect a sign-post in some public place, near the present dwelling-house of Capt. Jedediah Hyde, in said town, and that for the future, all warnings for town-meetings for said town, shall be set on said sign-post."

In 1799, at a special meeting held Sept. 3, at the dwelling-house of Darius Fitch, it was

"Voted, the Selectmen be directed to petition the Legislature of this State at their next Session, to lay a tax of two cents on the acre, on all lands in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and that Messrs. Aaron Keeler, Theophilas W. Fitch and Jabez Newland of said town, be nominated as a com-

mittee to superintend the appropriation of said tax, and that Jabez Fitch, of said town, be nominated as collector of said tax."

Also, that "the Selectmen be directed to lay the main road of said town four rods in width."

It seems that the request of the town in this matter was granted by the Legislature, but not in such a manner as to satisfy the town.

At a special meeting held Sept. 2, 1800, it was

"Voted that whereas the town of Hyde Park was illegally taxed by the Legislature of this State, at their last session, and that the first constable of said town hath received a warrant to collect said tax, and hath accordingly collected and paid the money into the treasury of this State, agreeably to said warrant, whereupon the Selectmen of said town be directed to petition the Legislature of this State in behalf of said town, praying that the Treasurer be directed to refund to said selectmen the money of said tax, so collected, justly stating in said petition, the true situation of said town, with respect to paying taxes."

About this time the town was divided into two school-districts, the eastern and western—Mill brook, being the dividing line between them.

In 1804, at town-meeting, three school-districts were made, Mill-brook being the boundary line of the eastern and western districts, and the two-mile-tree on the Eden road, of the northern district.

In 1805, at a special meeting held June 3d, provision was made for the support of two paupers. This is the first record of action for such a purpose. In the same year, at a special meeting held October 9th, it was voted to petition the legislature for a road-tax, for the purpose of making and repairing a post-road through said town to correspond with the one from Danville to Lake Champlain.

At a regular town-meeting of that year, provision was made for two cemeteries, and a committee appointed to select suitable sites for the same.

In 1806, the committee on cemeteries made a report, and the selectmen were directed and empowered to purchase the lots of land selected by the committee for the purpose, consisting of one fourth of an acre each, and located, one in the eastern part of the town on the old road to Wolcott, and the other near the residence of Capt. Hyde, in the western part of the town.

In this year there were 41 scholars in the eastern school district, between 4 and 18 years of age, 38 of the same class in the western district, and 11 in the northern district.

The east district was regularly organized by the choice of officers, April 6th, and the west district May 1st of this year.

In 1809, at a special meeting held Sept. 1st, it

"Was voted, that whereas the inhabitants of Hyde Park are generally dissatisfied with its name; it is, therefore, the sense of the members of this meeting that the selectmen of this town be directed and required to petition the Legislature of this State at their next session in behalf of said town, praying said Legislature to alter the name of said town, to that of *Lebanon*, setting forth in said petition the reasons why said town requests such alterations, and that this vote accompany said petition."

In 1810 the western school district was divided in two, the eastern half to be called the first district and the western half the second district.

In 1811 school district No. 3 was organized at the house of John McDaniel, by election of officers—last Friday in March.

In 1812, May 6th, at a special meeting, a tax of seven mills on the dollar was voted, "to defray the expence of furnishing the town of Hyde Park with ammunition."

In 1813 the town released George McKinstry from a fine for killing a deer in 1812. This year there were six road districts in town.—School district No. 1 was again subdivided into two districts.

In 1816 twelve petit jurors were elected. On account of the death of the town-clerk, Aaron Keeler, which occurred Oct. 22, a special meeting was held Dec. 2, at the house of Oliver Noyes, and Abner Flanders, was elected to fill the vacancy. He was also qualified as town treasurer, an office held by Mr. Keeler.

In 1817 it was "Voted that for the future, Freemen's meetings be held in the School-house near Darius Fitch's, and March meetings at the house of Theophilus W. Fitch, or at the School-house to be erected near Capt. Lathrop's, when made convenient."

In 1819, at a special meeting, March 31st, the town voted to

"Hire preaching with the Social Worship money, and that Elder Jabez Newland, David Clemens and Robert Hastings, be employed to preach it out, said money to be divided according to the different societies in said town."

December 20, School-district No. 5, on the Eden road was organized. Those who took the Freemen's oath this year were Ariel Hunton, Leonard Wiswell, Jabez B. Fitch, James More and Gilbert Noyes.

In 1821, "voted to hold all meetings in future at the School-house, in the Second district."

In 1822, at a special meeting held March 16, of which Ariel Hunton was clerk *pro tem.*, the 2d and 3d school districts were united, to be called the 2d district; but another meeting was held April 28, at which this district was again divided, as before.

In 1825 sextons were appointed to dig graves: Horace Clemens for the eastern cemetery, and Grafton Downer for the western. At a special meeting held September 6th, a committee was appointed to "renew the corners of the town, adjoining Morristown."

In 1827, at a special meeting, September 4th,

"Voted unanimously to unite with the several towns in the vicinity to petition the General Assembly for a new County."

In 1829 a superintending committee of schools was elected, of which Ariel Hunton was chairman. This year there were 11 highway districts in town, and four pound districts.—Measures were taken to build a road to Craftsbury. The 1st school district was again divided, the additional district to be called the 7th.

In 1832 at a special meeting, held September 4th, the town

"Voted, unanimously, that our Representative is hereby instructed to use his best endeavors with other towns heretofore contemplated in the formation of a new County, to be called *Lamoille*, to procure the passage of an act creating a new County, as above named."

On the 13th of November, the same year, the town voted at a special meeting,

"That it be the minds of the members of this meeting to build a town-house in the town."

In 1835, at the March meeting, more definite action was had in the matter of building a town-house, by the appointment of a committee of nine to examine the subject in all its bearings, and report at a future meeting.

The same year, at a special meeting held April 13th, the above said committee made a report, recommending the erection of a town-house on the north side of the road, at the four corners, on land owned by Mr. Theophilus W. Fitch. The report was accepted as to location, and a tax voted to defray the expence of the building, and a committee of three appointed to superintend its erection.

The new town-house was first occupied by the town at a special meeting held Dec. 7, 1835.

The County of Lamoille having been organized at the October session of the Legislature, and Hyde Park chosen as the county seat—voted at this meeting,

"To see what method the town will take to raise funds, by tax or otherwise, to build and erect buildings for the new County of Lamoille, located at Hyde Park, to wit: a Court-house, Jail and appendages appertaining thereto."

In 1836 the county-buildings were erected, consisting of court-house, jail and jail-house.

In 1850, at the regular meeting, March 5th, the town "voted to establish a burial-ground at the village or Street."

To the new cemetery, thus commenced, some of those interred in the old one, near Major R. B. Hyde's, were removed.

At the same meeting,

"Voted, that the town of Hyde Park will give up such portion of their roads and highways as shall be wanted by the Lamoille County Plank Road Company," upon the conditions expressed in the following resolution, which resolution was passed and adopted.

"*Resolved*, that the town of Hyde Park are willing, and do hereby consent to have the Lamoille County Plank Road Company construct their road on any highway occupied and now traveled, and do hereby transfer and relinquish to the said Lamoille County Plank Road Company, so long as said Company shall keep in repair a good plank road, and pay all damages that may be sustained in consequence of said road being out of repair, and clear the town from all such expense and damage; and also suffer the citizens of the town of Hyde Park to pass and repass over said road at all times, from the termination in Hyde Park to the North bank of the Lamoille River, without charge to said town, and to said North bank of the River Lamoille, while on their common and ordinary town and private business."

In 1851, March 4th,

"Voted that the selectmen be empowered to purchase and locate a burial ground, near North Hyde Park."

In 1852, March 8th, the first vote was taken for County Commissioner, as provided by the last session of the Legislature, "to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking."

In 1857, March 3d, passed the following:

"*Resolved*, that the inhabitants do remove their holding of town and freemen's meetings hereafter, to Hyde Park Street, that the town vote to build a suitable building, or Town Hall, for the same—that there be room for a High School, or Academy, in the upper story, for which the said village of Hyde Park agree to contribute $500; and that said town borrow of the surplus fund, a sufficient sum to defray the remainder of said expense of erecting, completing and finishing said building. That the same be paid back to said surplus fund, in four annual instalments, at such periods as the town may hereafter direct."

The vote on the passage of this resolution, stood aye, 107, no, 100—showing that the town was nearly equally balanced on the question.—The vote is an indication of the growth of the village. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at this action by those residing in the eastern part of the town; and a special meeting was called to reconsider the vote upon the future location of the town-house. This meeting was held in

the county court-house, on the 24th of March; and the vote on the motion to rescind stood, 106 for, and 166 against. So the motion was lost.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPT. JEDEDIAH HYDE.

Of the Hyde family, there has been published a Genealogy compiled by Reuben H. Walworth, LL. D., and published by JOEL MUNSELL, of Albany,—a work of 1446 pages, large octavo.

WILLIAM HYDE (the first) of Norwich, Ct., is the first name on the list. Of his descendants the names of 7368 appear in these volumes.

I submit the following extracts, from the Genealogy, comprising all that would interest the public, and refer the reader to the published volumes for other information:

"The name of William Hyde, first appears at Hartford, Conn., in 1636. And his name is on the monument in the old Cemetery at that place, as one of the original settlers; and he had lands assigned to him there. * * * *

"I have not been able to ascertain from what part of England he came; to what family he belonged; or where he first landed in this country, or the precise time when he arrived here. He probably however came over in 1633, with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Hartford; sojourned a short time at Newton, Mass., and removed with him to Hartford, in 1636. The time of his removal to Saybrook is not ascertained, but he owned lands in Hartford, as late as 1639. He probably went to Saybrook soon after that, and his daughter was married there early in 1652. No information has been obtained as to the name of his wife, or when, or where she died From the age of the son, when he died (forty), he must have been born in 1636. * * * *

"Norwich was settled in 1660. Among the 35 original proprietors of that town, were Rev. James Fitch the first minister of that place (the ancestor of Jabez Fitch, of Hyde Park. Wm. Hyde and his son Samuel Hyde and others, whose descendants were among the early settlers of Hyde Park.

"William Hyde was a man of considerable importance among the settlers of Norwich, and was frequently elected as one of the townsmen or selectmen. He died at Norwich, January 6, 1681. His home lot was devised to his grandson, William Hyde the second." * *

There were two children, Samuel and Hester.

"SAMUEL HYDE, born at Hartford, Conn., about 1637, only son of the first William Hyde, of Norwich, married in June 1659. Jane Lee, of East Saybrook (now Lyme.)

"Samuel Hyde and his wife came to Norwich in 1660. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth born in August of that year, was the first white child born in Norwich. He was a farmer, and had lands assigned to him at Norwich West Farms, where he died in 1677 at the age of 40 years." * * * *

They had 8 children.

"WILLIAM HYDE, born at Norwich, Conn., in January 1670, the third son of Samuel Hyde and Jane Lee, was a grandson of the first William Hyde, of Norwich. He married January 2, 1695, Anne Bushnell, born December 4, 1674, at Norwich. * * * *

"William Hyde settled at Norwich, upon the home lot of his grandfather, William Hyde the first. He was for many years one of the magistrates of Norwich, was a member of the Colonial Legislature, and was a man of very considerable wealth and influence. * * * * He died August 8, 1759, at Norwich."

They had 10 children.

"The Rev. JEDEDIAH HYDE, born at Norwich, Conn., June 2, 1712, the fifth son of William Hyde and Anna Bushnell, was a grandson of Samuel Hyde the first, and Jane Lee, of Norwich. He married July 17, 1733, Jerusha Perkins, of Norwich. * * * *

"The Rev. Jedediah Hyde was a clergyman, ordained October 20, 1746. He belonged to that part of the Congregational church, then called *Separatists;* and gathered a church at Bean Hill in Norwich."

He had 4 children by his first wife who died at Norwich in 1741. May 17, 1742, he married Jerusha Tracy, by whom he had 3 children

Capt. JEDEDIAH HYDE, born at Norwich, Conn., August 24, 1738, the only son of the Rev. Jedediah Hyde, of Norwich, by his first wife Jerusha Perkins, was a grandson of William Hyde of the third generation. He married January 28, 1761, his second cousin Mary Waterman, * * * * They settled at Norwich He was an officer in the army of the Revolution. At the battle of Bunker Hill, he was first Lieutenaut of Capt. Coit's company, and was slightly wounded there. He afterwards commanded a company in the regular army His wife died September 2, 1780, at Norwich, while he was absent in the army.

"His children by her were,—Jedediah, born November 5, 1761, at Norwich, married Elizabeth Friot; William, born September 11, 1765, at Norwich, married Sarah Stark; Arunah W., born September 21, 1768, at Norwich, married Sarah Kilborn; Thomas W., born April 5, 1774, at Norwich, married Clarissa Carlton; Pitt William born December 29, 1776, at Norwich, married Mary Kilborn; Jerusha born October 24, 1763, at Norwich, married James Barnet; Mary born July 3, 1770, at Norwich, married Enos Westover; Deborah born March 21, 1772, at Norwich, married Simeon Sweet.

"After the death of his first wife, he married, in 1781, the widow Elizabeth (Brown) Parker, born in 1751 at Stonington, relict of David Parker, and daughter of Humphrey Brown and Mary Fanning, of Stonington. The tradition in the family, in relation to this marriage is, that soon after the marriage of

David Parker and Elizabeth Brown, he enlisted in the company of Capt. Hyde; and that she applied to the Captain to release her husband. That he declined doing so; but told her, jocosely that if her husband should be killed, and his own wife should die before his return from the war, he would himself become her husband. That her husband was killed in battle; and the first wife of Capt. Hyde having died, he kept his promise by marrying the widow of Parker. They removed to the then new township of Hyde Park, Vt., named for him, and of which he was one of the original proprietors, where he died May 29, 1822. She survived him and died November 28, 1825. He was a farmer.

"His children by her were,—Reuben C., born December 27, 1781, at Norwich, Conn., married Jane Hay; Russel Brown born March 29, 1787, at Poultney, Vt., married Caroline Noyes; Jabez Perkins born June 12, 1791, at Hyde Park, married Martha Edgerton; Hiram born September 25, 1796, at Hyde Park, married 1, Rachel Wellman, 2, Zylpha Curtis; Martha Post born July 6, 1783, at Pawlet, married 1, Wm. Westgate, 2, Eleazar Calkins, 3, Francis Smalley; Elizabeth, born February 23, 1785, at Poultney, married 1, John Van Buskirk, 2, Daniel Mills; Diadama born June 17, 1789, at Hyde Park, married Samuel Jones."

Capt. Hyde explored the wilderness of Northern Vermont, with his son, Jedediah Hyde, Jr., in 1781, or previously, as that is the date of the town charter, and surveyed the boundaries of the township. There is a tradition that the name of the town, in the first charter drawn, was *Wilkes*, but, in compliment to Capt. Hyde, who was principally instrumental in procuring the grant, a new charter was made, before the copy was placed upon record, and the name was changed to Hyde's Park. The list of grantees was made up largely among personal friends and acquaintances of Capt. Hyde in Norwich, Ct., and vicinity. Many of them had distinguished themselves in the army and navy. In the correspondence of Jabez Fitch are letters from many of these grantees, in relation to their lands in Hyde Park, by which they appear to have been men of intelligence and cultivation. Certainly the grantees as a whole were men well worthy of both the honor and the profit conferred by such a grant.

About 1782, Capt. Hyde removed to Pawlet, Vt., and, two or three years subsequently, to Poultney. In 1788, he removed, with his family, to Hyde Park.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, a daughter of Capt. Hyde, although at that time only in her fourth year, distinctly remembers that journey. Capt. Hyde came on in the winter, with a number of small children, on an ox-sled. They had their own road to make for many miles in the last part of the journey. On arriving at Hyde Park, they stopped first at John McDaniel's house. Capt. Hyde immediately proceeded to provide a temporary shelter for his family, and the next season had a comfortable log-house erected. The old Hyde farm was next west of Hyde Park village.

Capt. Hyde was fifty years of age when he settled in this town. He was a prominent citizen in town, and held office, in different capacities, until advancing years obliged him to leave all public business to a younger generation. He was 84 years of age at the time of his death. His remains are interred in the old cemetery, on his own farm.

JABEZ FITCH

was descended from Rev. James Fitch, who was interred in Lebanon, Ct. The following is a translation of the Latin inscription on a monument in that place.

"In this sepulchre are deposited the remains of that truly Reverend man, Mr. James Fitch. He was born at Bucking in the County of Essex in England, in the year of our Lord, 1622, December 24. He was in the best manner instructed in the learned languages, and afterwards came over to New England at the age of sixteen and there lived seven years at Hartford, under the instruction of those celebrated men, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone. Afterwards he was ordained in the pastoral office at Saybrook, and continued there for fourteen years. From thence he removed, with the major part of this church to Norwich, where he spent the remaining part of his life in the work of the gospel. In his old age, by reason of bodily infirmity, he necessarily ceased from public labors, and at length removed to his children at Lebanon, where, after nearly half a year, he fell asleep in Jesus, in the year 1702, November 18, in the 80th year of his age. A man of the sharpest of wit, of sound judgment, celebrated for prudence, charity, holy labors, and all kinds of holy living, as well as for skill and energy in preaching."

He was the first settled minister in Norwich, Ct. Three of his brothers also came over from England and settled in Connecticut, at Norwich and Windsor, one of whom died a bachelor. From the other three it is supposed descended all the Fitches in New England.

SAMUEL FITCH, son to the aforesaid James Fitch and Mary, daughter of *Benjamin Brewster*, were joined in marriage, Nov. 28, 1678.

There were 10 children, of whom the 9th was JABEZ FITCH, son to the said Samuel Fitch. Born at Norwich, Ct., June 3, 1695. Married to Anna Knowlton, daughter of Joseph Knowlton, March —, 1719. Died Mar. 18, 1779. There were 7 children, of whom the 6th was

JABEZ FITCH, son to the aforesaid Jabez, born at Norwich, Ct., Feb. 15, 1737; married June 3, 1760, to Hannah Perkins, daughter of Jabez Perkins; died at Hyde Park, Feb. 29, 1812.

This is our hero, as we may truly call him. His descendants in Hyde Park, have in their possession a curious old manuscript volume, called the "Brewster Book," a part of which, being left blank, was used for many generations, by families in Connecticut, as a record of births, marriages, and deaths. We find here a full genealogy of the Fitch family, from which we extract the above—also of the Brewster family—connected by marriage with Samuel Fitch. The earliest Brewster mentioned was Jonathan who was born in England in 1593, and died, as well as many of his descendants, at Plymouth, Mass.

The Brewster Book was evidently commenced in the 16th century. Having three times crossed the Atlantic and been exposed to the action of salt water for some time, on one of the voyages, the edges of the leaves have been partially destroyed. They appear exactly as if charred by the action of fire, and from 1½ to 2 inches of the writing is gone or illegible. The family records, being subsequently made, are entire. The first manuscript was a historical piece, in the Latin language, very handsomely written, in the style of three centuries ago. This was left apparently unfinished. The next and the principal purpose for which the book was used, was to give a set of directions to proposed colonists of New England; and was an extended treatise, giving all sorts of estimates and advice. We would suggest to the Vermont Historical Society, that the contents of this volume are worthy of preservation, and we would make the same suggestion as to the papers written by Jabez Fitch, also in possession of his descendants, in Hyde Park. These are mentioned by Rev. Zadock Thompson in his Gazetteer of Vermont. The Diary was commenced, apparently in the year 1749, at the age of 12 years. We have not the original minutes previous to 1756, when he first enlisted, but a sort of digest of those years, covering four sheets of paper. It is probable that he destroyed the original, after making up the digest. But, subsequently, he kept a minute and circumstantial diary up to the very week of his death, in 1812, five days previous. As he served two campaigns in the old French war, held a commission in the first two campaigns of the Revolution, and was a man of extensive reading and habits of observation, his diary is not without interest to the general reader. But that portion of it which covers the period of his journeys from Connecticut to Hyde Park, and of his effecting a settlement there, is specially interesting to the student of Vermont history.

It presents us with a vivid picture of those early days, and of the peculiar trials and hardships endured by nearly all the first settlers. A few, like Seth Hubbell, of Wolcott, suffered greater privations, but this diary fairly represents the daily life of most of those hardy and persevering pioneers. Its minuteness, which would render it tedious to those not interested in Vermont history, adds tenfold to its value. It is constantly referring to persons and places, and might help to settle many disputed points in the history of other towns.

We add a sketch of his life, with extracts from his diary and other writings.

Jabez Fitch was born at Norwich, Ct., Feb. 15, 1737. The Connecticut school of morals, in those days, was strict. The Senior Jabez was well-informed and well-bred, after the pattern of the time, and the boy was brought up in his father's footsteps. He had the advantage of such schooling as Norwich afforded. He acquired an elegant and legible hand-writing, and a knowledge of accounts, as well as some acquaintance with geography and English grammar. He began to study the Latin Accidence, with a Doctor Webster, and was diligently reading the "Sententia," when he enlisted in the intended expedition against Crown Point, in 1756. He read a great many sermons, and other writings of a religious nature, perhaps because such writings were the most easily obtained, though he had some natural taste for doctrinal subjects, as he mentions disputes upon thorny points in theology. He was more liberal in his views, we conclude, than were people in general, a century ago.

The following extract is from the digest of his first diary, mentioned above:

"In the winter of 1749–50 went to school to brother Elisha, to learn Arithmetic.

1750. This winter and spring, there were several remarkable sights in the air.

1751. Carter was hanged at Tower Hill, this spring. The latter part of the summer and the fall was a very sickly time. A deep snow fell about Christmas. A very hard winter succeeded.

1752. This spring was a very sickly time. Several children died of the throat distemper in our Society. * * * * Sept. 2d. There was a training at Pelatiah's. Now was the alteration from Old style to New.

1753. March 4th. Brother Asa went away on a journey and never returned. About this time there was a remarkable flash seen in the air, which I have thought might be the forerunner of a calamitous sickness the latter part of the summer and fall following. * * * The latter part of this summer and fall following was the most remarkable for sickness that ever was known in this place. In about 2 months 27 persons died of the camp distemper in our society. In November Sarah Bramble was hanged at New London.

"1754. In May I had my first acquaintance with the lyric poems. In September our upper town was alarmed by some mischief supposed to be done by the Stockbridge Indians. In December I was at a launching at Pocatanoc. About this time Mr. Whitfield went through the country. Doctor Webster came to live with Pelatiah. I began to study the Accidence about this time.

"1755. I spent many cheerful hours with my companion Webster, one night in particular, the 14th of February. There was very much discourse upon the scheme of taking Crown Point, first projected this winter. In the spring an army was raised under command of Col. Johnson. About this time (April) the soldiers were marching off for the Crown Point expedition. This spring also Gen. Braddock came over with an army, intending an expedition against Ohio. The 9th of July, after he had crossed the river Monongahela, with part of his troops, he was unhappily beset by the enemy, and entirely defeated with the loss of nearly 800 men, a valuable artillery, a vast sum of cash, with warlike stores of all sorts, and in the conclusion his own life. The latter end of August our army sent home for re-enforcements. A number of men was granted to join them. Roger Billings had a Captain's commission. Sept. 1st. I went to Stonington for fear of a press, to Uncle Baldwin's. The next day set out early in the morning. Got in company with Avery Denison and Wm. Williams who were going to Boston with a drove of sheep. I travelled with them to Judah Brown's in Scituate. Lodged there that night. The next day parted with them and went to Uncle Knowlton's. The 8th. I went to hunt bears with cousin Thomas. The 9th. I set out to come home. At night came to uncle Baldwin's, where I staid shut up all the next day. In the evening came home. Heard a variety of news. The 11th. Capt. Billings' company marched. About this time, the news of the late engagement of our army at Lake George, reached us, which filled the country with so much discourse. The battle was fought Sept. 8, 1755. Sept. 29th. This evening saw Doc. Webster and John Bailey, at brother Pelatiah's. This was the last time I ever saw my friend Webster. Nov. 4th. Went to training at Sergt Blunt's. * * * * Nov. 18th. There was a remarkable earthquake at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. * * * * Nov. 22d. Saw Daniel C —— tried and whipped for stealing.

"1756. January 13th, Heard the sorrowful news of the death of my hearty friend Dr. Ebenezer Webster, who died at Camp at Lake George, on or about the 19th of December last. About this time I was very industrious in learning the accidence. * * * Jan. 28th. entered on *Sententia* this evening. March 25th. Went to town to see the trial of Joseph Avery. At night went up to brother Rudd's. The next day came home. Avery and Spicer were cropped and branded this day. April 5th. Went over to town. There met Wm. Billings. He and I went up to Bozrah. Saw Col. Whiting. Had some discourse with the Colonel of going with him in the intended expedition. April 10th. Went to town in order to met Col. Whiting, but was disappointed. Got my wig at Lanman's and came home. April 12th. Went to town with brother Elisha. It was freemen's meeting. Saw Col. Whiting. Tuesday April 20th. Went to town and enlisted into his Majesty's service. May 4th. This day our camp was mustered at town. May 10th. Our company met at Bozrah. Made our sergeants and corporals. Mr. Troop preached to us. At night went up to brother Rudd's. May 12th. Went to town. Received my first month's wages. May 14th. Met in town again. Received our arms. At night went up to brother Rudd's. In the morning I bid them farewell and came down to town. At night, as I was coming home, saw Gen. Winslow. Sunday May 16th. Went to Preston meeting. Heard Mr. Lord of Norwich. May 17th. Met in town. Received our blankets. Concluded to go off the next Wednesday. May 19th. Met again in town, expecting to go off. Those that went by land, did march this day. At night, I put my things aboard the vessel and came home. May 20th. Set out to go to the landing before day. Got on board just as they were going off."

This expedition or campaign was closed in November. The diary up to the homeward march, is gone. The balance of it, until he reached home, we give below.

"November 19th 1756. We traveled thro' the claybanks, and at 1 o'clock came to Saratoga, where we waded thro' the river, and marched 8 miles further, where we lodged by the river, a little below the fly.

Nov. 20th. In the morning we marched down to Stillwaters, where we got some refreshments, and then set off for the Holymoon, where we arrived before sunset, where we crossed the river and lodged on a mountain. In crossing the river, Major Saltonstall got the devil into him.

Sunday Nov. 21st. In the morning we burnt each of us a shirt, and after some time set off and traveled round in the woods to shun the small pox, and about sunset came to Greenbush, where we found Col. Wooster, and got some refreshments, and went into the woods for a lodging. This was the fifth night we have lain out and the most tedious of them all, as the weather was extremely cold and the bushes small, so we could make but little fires. But, however, we spent the night in eating raw onions, broiling pork and beef and drinking rum. * * * *

Nov. 22d. We spent chiefly in getting provision to last us into Connecticut. Toward night we marched about 4 miles, and lodged in a large Dutch barn. Some of our men milked the cows. This night there fell a snow.

Nov. 23d. We got within 7 miles of Canderhook, where we lodged again in a Dutch barn.

Nov. 24th. We traveled down into Canderhook, got some breakfast and traveled down as far as the stone house, where somebody stole my musket, but it happened so that I got another that answered as well as my own. Here we lodged in a barn this night.

Nov. 25th. We turned out very early in the morning. Traveled 6 miles and got some breakfast, then turned out in the snow, and traveled down to Noble's, where we drinked something, and traveled half a mile and found John Roben drunk; carried him back to the barn and got about half a mile further and found Henry Shuntress as drunk as t'other. The storm being very tedious, and we just ascending the mountain, we thought it imprudent to carry him back, so we covered him up in the snow with his blanket, as well as possible and left him there. We traveled 4 miles over the mountain, and got to Spar's, though very wet and cold. This night we lodged in Spar's barn.

Feb. 25th 1757. Went over to town where I enlisted into a company, to be commanded by Capt. Fitch, for an unknown expedition. This day in town I heard the sorrowful news of the destruction of the Norwich Privateer, commanded by Capt. Gale, which I understand was blown up in some part of the West Indies, on the 3d of January last.

March 29th. Went to town to meet the company but they did not meet, so I went to Court, and stayed there all the rest of the day. At night came home in the rain again.

March 31st. Went to town. Received my bounty 2£ 4s 5½p. About this time we heard abundance of news about Fort Wm. Henry's being beseiged, but nothing direct so as to be depended upon.

April 16th. Went to town again. Received the remainder of my bounty and first month's wages.

April 19th. Took my leave of home in the morning, and went to brother Elisha's. Bid farewell to them, and then went to Mr. Wight's (the clergyman) spent some time with him, then went over to town. Took my knapsack and blanket and soon marched. We were pestered extremely with our Indians being drunk. We marched to landlord Huntington's, where we got some dinner for our men. I took my leave of father and sister Rudd, and marched in the front.

April 29th. We soon got together at the lower end of the town. Called the roll and got ready for a march. We had a cart provided to carry part of our packs. When the company marched off, I was sent back after John Robens. I looked all over town for him, at last found him, and went out of town about 9 o'clock. Before I got up to Strong's I overtook Capt. Slap and Lieut. Nichols. We got up to Strong's and drinked some punch. Capt. Slap paid his acknowledgments for being drunk the day before, as he said.

April 30th. Col. Lyman and Major Pason are ordered to Claverick with 9 companies of the regiment, and Col. Whiting with the other 5 to *No.* 4.

May 2d. In the morning we received our arms. Eat some breakfast and our men went off. Then Capt. Fitch and I staid and drinked a dish of tea, and had some discourse with the Major's family. This day,

Nov. 26th., the snow has got to be 18 inches deep and no path. The weather extreme cold, and windy, but we got into Canaan, and lodged at night in Lawrence's barn.

Nov. 27th. We traveled through Canaan and Cornwall, and lodged at Woddam's in Gotion. This was the first night that we lodged in any dwelling house. * * * *

Nov. 29th. Arrived at Hartford, where we lodged our arms and took receipts, drinked two bottles of wine and crossed the ferry and lodged at Woodbridge's in East Hartford.

Nov. 30th. We traveled down to Bolton, before we could get breakfast, and named the place "the hungry march." Then we came to House's in Andover, where we lodged that night. Here we met several Norwich men.

Dec. 1st. In the morning we parted with most of our company, before sunrise. About 10 o'clock came to Lebanon. Soon after we met brother Rudd with a horse for me to ride, but I rather chose to go afoot, and we came to landlord Huntington's, where we eat dinner, and at 2 o'clock got into town, where we met John Andrus, who carried our packs home for us. In the evening I got home to father's. I had been from home more than 6 months, this time."

This winter was a very busy time with young Jabez. There was a constant round of visits with old friends and new friends, acquired in

the army. The prospects of the country, at large—the past campaign and the campaign to come—the destruction of the Norwich privateer, were freely discussed over mugs of flip, and generous bottles of wine. Knotty points of election or decrees, last Sunday's sermons, and changes in "our Society,"—the last hanging at Tower Hill, or whipping at the post, were handled with equal freedom. By the journal, will appear that he enlisted again in the spring. The little taste he had had of military life, notwithstanding its hardships, only seemed to give him an appetite for more.

The journal of his next campaign is very much like this, both in style and incidents, so we do not subjoin it.

By far the most interesting part of the diary, would be what was kept during his campaigns in the Revolutionary war. This, however, was sent to Washington, during his lifetime, to enable him to procure his pension, and the family have not been able to recover it. He has left a narrative of his sufferings, while he was held a prisoner by the British, which is a good specimen of his prose writing. He was wounded in the war, which explains the references hereafter made to the lame leg.

The following is from the diary of his first journey to Hyde Park. The constant reference to persons and places will give it great interest to those who are curious about the history of the early settlement of Vermont. We take up the diary at about the time he was coming into Chittenden County. The journey was from Norwich, Ct.

"Sunday Sept. 2, 1787. Parted with Wheeler,—took a blind road to the right hand, and travelled about 2 miles to one M. Cune's, where I stopped and took breakfast,—sat some time on account of the rain, and then proceeded on my way, up a considerable mountain to one Meacham's, where I stopped to inquire the way. I then travelled 4 miles or more, crossing a high mountain and several miry valleys, and at length came into the road I had left yesterday.

Monday Sept. 3d.—I set off pretty early. Called at the Governor's (Chittenden's), and had a considerable conference with him, on the subject of my business,—took his directions respecting the road, and crossed Onion River into Jericho, soon after which I called at one Stannard's for breakfast. This river is at present hardly as large as our Quinabaug, but, in this place makes a large quantity of interval. The land appears vastly rich and fertile. After breakfast, I went on my way, and in about 3 miles, crossed a small river, which I crossed in two places afterward. At about 1 o'clock I came to one Eaton's, having travelled 5 or 6 miles in a very bad road, without passing a house, and at about 4 o'clock arrived at Fassett's, near the River Lamoille. I here put up, but can get no intelligence of Capt. Hyde. Just at night, I went over to Judge Fassett's, a neighboring house. He married one of old Deacon Safford's daughters. She and I talked considerably of Norwich affairs &c. I here took a view of the River Lamoille, of which I have heard much. I find it a little smaller than Onion River. It runs in this place with a gentle, easy current, and forms several gradual bends, and makes a considerable quantity of interval, which I understand is frequently overflowed with freshets. I soon returned to my first quarters, where I took lodging, though I met with some trouble to pull off one boot.

Tuesday Sept. 4th.—I went with my landlord up the river about a mile, where we crossed it, and attended the Freeman's meeting, at one Mr. Kinsley's. He originally came from Norwich, and treated me with peculiar respect. His wife was a daughter to old Deacon Bingham, with whom I was formerly acquainted. There were more than 20 Freemen assembled on this occasion, and went through the business of the day with great unanimity. They had also a proprietors' meeting. About sunset, I crossed the river, and came home with my landlord, but hear no more of Hyde. I lodged here this night again. I now contracted some acquaintance with one young Safford, a surveyor, son to General Safford of Bennington.

Wednesday Sept. 5th.—I crossed the river to Wm. Tiffany's, where I had procured some washing, brought back my clothes, and, this morning, took breakfast with Judge Fassett. At about 10 o'clock, I set off to look for Hyde, went back by the road I came, through Underhill, and into Jericho, and had a very tedious ride. I passed an old house where nobody lived. There were several small fields about the house, in one of which I started a bear, near the road. He appeared rather more surprised than myself. Toward night it rained some, but I pursued my way through the town of Essex, and crossed the Onion River again, into Burlington, and at about daylight, came to Esq. Lane's, where I procured a supper, and put up for the night. Soon after I came here, there came in several gentlemen from Massachusetts, among whom was one Picksley of Stockbridge. I lodged with him. I found, this evening, I had left one of my knee-buckles, in the tedious adventures of the day.

Thursday Sept. 6th.—Mr. Picksley and his son set off with me to go to the Grand Isle. We soon crossed the famous new bridge over Onion River, which is about 70 feet long, and nearly that hight from the water,—a place which seems, by nature, formed for that purpose. We soon after passed Col. Allen's mills,

at the Great Falls, and proceeded through the woods, in a very bad road, and after some time we reached Allen's interval, being a large tract of meadow,—we judged 40 or 50 acres of it cleared, and under good improvement. I observed a number of small stacks of hay, and one very large one,—we judged it about 6 rods in length. At about 10 o'clock, we arrived at Colchester Point, which is about 10 miles from where we lodged in Burlington. Here lives one McCain, though he is not at home himself. They live in a large log-house, and appear pretty poor—have a number of small children, but no bread. The wind is now so high and the lake so rough that we dare not attempt to cross it to the islands. We were here obliged to watch our horses while they baited, there being some stacks of wheat near by, in a very slovenish situation. We came from our quarters this morning, without breakfast, and could obtain none at McCain's, but while we were bating our horses, Mr. Picksley, having a bottle with him, gave me a dram and a biscuit, and, having some cheese of my own, I made an agreeable breakfast. We here took a view of the lake, which is about 7 miles wide. Colchester Bay lies on the north, Grand-Isle, N. W. The distant shores here make a very beautiful appearance. Mr. Picksley and his son, having waited here until afternoon, and the wind continuing to blow considerably, they turned back and left me. Some time after noon, the young man here dug some potatoes, and boiled them, which they eat with milk for dinner. I am now obliged to put my horse into an old log hovel, and cut stalks to feed him; but this seems the least of my troubles at present. In the evening there came in several people, who had just crossed from the Island, by whom I learn that Capt. Hyde has this day set off for Hyde Park, so that my anxiety is now at an end for crossing the lake.

Friday Sept. 7th.—I arose early, our company being mostly gone off. I cut some more stalks for my horse, and washed in the lake. I here waited some time for breakfast, and for the company of one Lock, a young man who lives here, and was going to Col. Allen's mill, on my way to Cambridge again. About 8 o'clock, they got their potatoes dug and boiled, which, with a dish of tea, made us a breakfast. Lock and I then set off, and at about 11, we came to Butterfield's, near the mill, where I met one Sawyer, from Clarendon, whom I had seen last night at McCain's. I rode with him about 2 miles. We missed our way some, which gave us some trouble. I then parted with him, on the Pine Plain between Colchester and Essex, and proceeded on my way, about 3 miles, to one Stephens', where I stopped to bait and get dinner. After which I proceeded on my way, and soon after fell in company with one Bliss, with whom I rode near a mile. He originally came from Lebanon. Just at night, I overtook Mr. Cady and his wife, from Bennington. They were put up at one Castle's, in Jericho. I went on as far as Post's, in Underhill, where I put up for the night, and found comfortable entertainment, though it was a cold night.

Saturday Sept. 8th.—I started pretty early, having no house within 5 miles ahead, and a bad road. At length, I arrived at Eaton's, the next house, where I called and bought a piece of bread, on which, with some cheese I had yet left, I made breakfast. On my way through the woods, at about 10 o'clock, I met Esq. Fassett, and Mr. Safford from Cambridge. They informed me that Hyde came into Cambridge last night, and was gone out this morning. I then went on as far as Fassett's, baited my horse a little, bought a little bread, and met one Smith of Brownington, with whom I rode as far as one Billings',—about 4½ miles. I then parted with Smith, and proceeded on my way as far as one Hastings', the last house in Cambridge, where I stopped to inquire the way, and went on, according to their directions, 3 miles through the woods, to McConnel's, in Brownington. I crossed the River Lamoille in my way. It rained some before I reached this house, and was almost night. I here put up, and in the evening, the family were very much alarmed by the hallooing of a man in the woods, who was lost, it being very dark. After about an hour, the poor man that was left, came in, much scratched with the brush. He came from Hyde Park, a little before night. It rained considerably this night.

(Hyde Park), Sunday Sept. 9th.—Was a cloudy morning. Some of the boys picked up some hedge-hog quills and gave me as a curiosity. About 8 o'clock, we took breakfast, part of which was composed of smoked moose meat, and was very good, after which I set off for Hyde Park, in company with my landlord's son, Moses, and one Peter Garven, the man who was lost last night. We travelled about 3 miles to a certain fall in the river, which I had a curiosity to view a little, in which time my horse got loose, and went on, being, as it seems, very anxious to reach Hyde Park before myself; but I, however, by hard travelling, overhauled him in about a mile, and found no damage had happened. At about 11, we arrived at Hyde Park, and found that Hyde and his gang were just crossed the river, and surveying on the south side. After viewing a lot that Garven was clearing, we proceeded to the house of Peter Martin, which is nearly built. My company soon parted with me, and I am now waiting for Hyde's return from the other side the river. About 1 o'clock, Hyde and his company returned. I took dinner with them at Martin's. While we were eating, there was a severe shower of rain, attended with some thunder. After dinner I went over to McDaniels', another house in Hyde Park, about half a mile eastward. This was the first house erected in this town. It is a handsome log-house, built with black spruce timber, very straight and all peeled, and very white,—the roof partly covered with long shingles, the floor partly laid with bass-wood plank, which was split and hewed. I here found young McConnel, by

whom I sent back my horse, to be kept till I return,—having an intention to spend some days in reconnoitring the township; although Hyde don't seem to comply with my proposals. After sending off my horse, I removed my baggage over to Mr. McDaniels', as they appeared much crowded at Martin's, their house being but small. I here took lodging after eating a light supper. I was provided with a straw bed, and rested comfortably. There fell a heavy shower of rain this night.

Monday, September 10—was a lowery morning. I arose very early, expecting to go into the woods with Hyde, if the weather didn't prevent. Some time in the morning, Capt. Hyde came to my quarters, and sat with us some time. This afternoon Hyde and his company came on and proceeded on the southerly line of the town which is S. 54° E. They began at an elm near Mr. Daniels', where they left off yesterday, and soon crossed a bend in the river, leaving a point of interval in Morristown, and took another small point on the other side into this town. I went round the bend of the river and met them again, and yet went on with them as far as a considerable brook, which is a little more than 2 miles from the corner where they began. Most of the land I viewed this day bears but an indifferent aspect. We returned to our quarters a little before night, pretty well wet, &c., there having been several small showers of rain while we were out.

Tuesday, September 11.—Was a wet morning. I went with Garven down to Martin's—Hyde's head-quarters. He concluded to go out again this day. Garven and I returned to Mr. Daniels', soon after which, saw Hyde and his company as they were going on to continue their survey. Having not yet eat breakfast, concluded not to go with them, but follow on after breakfast. At about 8 or 9 o'clock I set off and soon reached the great brook, where Hyde left off last night. I then followed a very rough, wet path. Soon found a new track of a moose. I went on nearly 2 miles before I overtook the company, but at length reached them, and made several short excursions to the northward, to examine the quality of the land, but generally found it but indifferent. We however crossed about a mile and a half of very good land. About a mile before we reached the river, we crossed a considerable brook, about half as large as the other. We came to the river a little before night. We found it very muddy, and appeared to be rising. We however waded through, the water being almost waist deep. Before we crossed, I went up the river a little, to view the land. I then turned off to the surveying party, who had concluded to put up here for the night. Accordingly Martin and I struck up a fire and prepared some wood for the night. The others returned and assisted in building a camp, which we covered with spruce and hemlock boughs. We also prepared for lodging, some boughs, to make our situation as comfortable as possible. Having thus made preparation, as soon as it grew dark, we endeavored to dry our clothes and get what rest we could, but it soon began to rain, and proved a very rainy night. I was also considerably afflicted with the toothache, which, together with the rain, prevented my resting much through the night.

Wednesday, September 12th.—As soon as we had a sufficiency of daylight we repaired to the river, and found that it had risen considerably, and as Hyde's party concluded to continue their survey, I waded through the river again, and returned back alone through the woods to McDaniels', where I arrived about 10 o'clock, wet and weary enough, the weather continuing very rainy. I here found one Major Morral, from the State of New-Hampshire, being an old neighbor to my landlord. About 1 o'clock Hyde and his party called here on their way home. Some time in the afternoon, one Eaton came in, who, I understand, is at work in the neighborhood. He is recommended to me as the best pilot in the woods, of any man in town. I had a conference with him on the subject. Toward night, my landlord, Major Morral and I went down to Hyde's quarters, where we sat a little while, drank some grog, &c. We returned to Mr. Daniels' just as it began to grow dark. We found plenty of company there, who are at work in the neighborhood, and make this their headquarters.

Thursday, September 13th.—Was a lowery morning again. I proposed to Eaton to go with me into the woods, but he being much engaged in his work for this day, appeared unwilling. Some time in the morning, Hyde and his company came in, having concluded to begin to lay out the pine lots this day. Some time in the forenoon, my landlord, Major Morral and I went down to Garven's lot, where they were piling logs. Eaton is there at work. In the afternoon I procured Eaton to go with me into the woods. We steered eastward about 3 or 4 miles and then bent our course westward to Brownington line, and then followed the line southward to the road, and then home, though we called at Hyde's quarters, and made a little stop by the way. We spent the evening very cheerfully, Major Morral, one Hastings and several others being here this night, so that not only the beds, but the floors were full of lodgers. I slept with the Major again. In this day's reconnoitering the town, I found a considerable quantity of land of as good or better quality than I had seen in the town before, so that on the whole I did not begrudge my day's work.

Friday, September 14.—Was a cloudy morning. After breakfast I packed up my affairs, and set off for my return—called at Mr. Martin's to see Hyde. He concluded to go with me as far as Cambridge. Hastings went with me on foot, and Hyde soon overtook us in the woods. At about 10 o'clock we came to McConnel's in Brownington, where I took my horse. We procured a boy to set us over the river in a canoe, and led our horses through. We then proceeded as

far as Billings'--the first house in Cambridge, where we made a little stop. It rained some. We then came on to Fassett's, where we arrived a little before night, and I had my horse put out, the weather growing very wet. Hyde and I soon after went over to Judge Fassett's, where I found Mr. Cady and his wife, and young Mrs. Cady. She was Mary Tracy, brought up our neighbor. We here procured a very good dinner, and just before dark, returned to Esq'r Amos Fassett's, where we proposed to put up for the night. Hyde and I did some writing. I this day saw several people reaping Summer wheat. Esq'r Chittenden was here this evening. He and Benj. Fassett are completing a great bargain.

Saturday, September 15th.—Was a lowery morning again. I made a settlement with Esq'r Fassett, and am waiting for Hyde to write another letter. About 9 o'clock I set off. It rained some and continued showery and very cold most of the day. I called at Eaton's, in Underhill, but made very little stop. I called again at Brown's in Jericho, where I arrived about noon. I then proceeded on my way as far as Woodworth's in Essex. He was so good as to direct me in riding through the river near his house, which was very deep. I then rode through the pine woods, as far as one Solomon Stanton's, where I called and lit my pipe, but made no stop. I then come on as far as the cross of the roads on the pitch-pine plain, where I met one Morgan, an elderly man, who came from West Springfield. He showed me a burying-place near this place. Here were four graves, one of which, he informed me, was his daughter's. I there parted with him, and soon after missed my way, which was some hindrance to me, but I however crossed Colchester great bridge, a little before sunset, and put up at Esq. Lawrence's in Burlington. I here spoiled one of my boots for present use, in pulling it off. I here met with good entertainment and rested much better than I had done for several nights past."

The diary continues in the same style until his arrival at Norwich, Ct.

We now subjoin in full, the diary of his second journey to Hyde Park, in which he was accompanied by his three sons, Darius, Theophilus Wilson, and Jabez. The extracts are continued sometime after the account of his arrival, to illustrate the peculiar trials of a settler's life:

"Thursday, May 22d, 1788.—Having made the necessary preparations in days past, and Cordilla having been to Dan'l Brewster's and to Pocatanok this night for the purpose of collecting some money, though to but little purpose, returned home a little before day, —immediately rose, took breakfast and set off on my journey, just after the dawn of day, Cordilla with me. We reached the landing before many people were stirring, and of consequence were hindered but little there. We passed by Harlem's a little after 5, and when we arrived at the lane above the widow Huntington's, where the other boys were to meet us, we found no signal, and concluded they were gone the other way. We then proceeded on our way to Alden's, in Lebanon, the place of our proposed rendezvous, where we arrived about 8 o'clock, but the other boys did not come until after nine. While Dilla and I were waiting, we went over to Walter Alden's, on an errand, but soon returned and baited, and the other boys coming up, after a short resting, examining our money, which we found £7 18s. 4d., we parted with Dilla, he returning home, and we proceeded on our way as far as one Mr. Woodward's, where we stopped to bait, and made a very good dinner on our boiled ham, &c. We arrived here about noon, and, after resting ourselves, &c., proceeded on our way. The boys called at Capt. House's, in Andover, and filled our bottles, which we afterwards found not disagreeable. We were some interrupted in our progress by some small showers of rain, but not much hindered. We were this afternoon overtaken by Nathan Killam, who kept company with us a few miles, and turned another road. We also met Captain Keene, but no stop of consequence till we came to Buckland's in East Hartford, where we arrived about sunset and put up for the night, very weary, I having traveled about 39 miles, and the boys about 30.

Friday, May 23d.—About 6 o'clock set off. We took Windsor road. The boys' curiosity was considerably taken up by the quarries of red stone, which we observed by the way, and some pretty curious workmanship fell within our observation. At about 9 o'clock, we came to Bissell's ferry, in Windsor, where we crossed the river. I just called at my old friend, Capt. Bissel's, but made no stop, but we proceeded on our way to Suffield.

Thus the diary goes on from day to day with his journey till

Wednesday, May 28th.—Was a cold, windy morning, I arose pretty early and washed my lame leg in the river. We soon set off on our way, and took a cross-road up by Ransler's Mills. The boys spent some time in viewing a Dutchman ploughing with 3 horses, and a plow with wheels, which was somewhat of a curiosity. We then took a short view of a gang saw-mill, which was no less of a curiosity to the boys. We traveled on some way farther and stopped at a Dutch house, bought 2 quarts of milk, which, with our own bread, made us an agreeable breakfast. We then proceeded on our way, and met with some difficulty in crossing a creek; the boys were obliged to wade. But we however reached the ferry at Ashley's, at about 10 o'clock, where we found our goods that had been shipped. We also found Wm. Rott and Ben, Smith. Soon after we came here, it began to rain considerably. Darius and I set off for the new city. We there had a considerable conference with my old friend

Jonas Morgan, and took dinner with him. He also gave me a power of attorney to negotiate his business respecting Hyde Park, after which we returned to Ashley's and spent the remainder of the afternoon in enquiring after a wagon to carry on our baggage, but to no purpose. I this afternoon renewed my acquaintance with Dr. Gale, formerly of Killingworth, but now he is in this neighborhood. At night we took lodgings in Ashley's store. Rested comfortably.

Thursday, May 29th.—Was a very cold, blustering morning. We spent most of the forenoon in looking after a carriage, but about 11 o'clock accidentally met one Evans from Canaan, in Connecticut, with whom I engaged to carry our baggage ar far as Stillwater, for 5 shillings. We immediately loaded up and proceeded to New City, where we made some stop. I took dinner again at Morgan's, and having bought such articles as we needed, we again set off and soon crossed a ferry at Half-moon, and soon after passed by a neat Dutch church. Sun about 2 hours high, arrived at one Talard's, a tavern where Evans had agreed to carry our baggage. We here made some stop, and agreed with him to go on with our effects as far as Fort Edward, and we here parted with old Cavote, an old Dutchman, whose company had been very disagreeable to us for several miles past, and proceeded on our way, passing by Esq'r Palmer's and a large meeting-house, near where old Stillwater Fort stood, and as it grew dark arrived at Pinebottom's near Barmbus Hights, where we put up for the night. Soon after we came here, one Mr. Crookshank, whom we met at Ashley's with his family removing from New-York to Skeensborough, came up with 4 wagons, so that we were very full of company, but we however procured tolerable entertainment, as we first arrived. We took supper on our own provisions and soon went to bed.

Friday, May 30th.—We arose pretty early and went up the hill, where we took a little view of the entrenchments that had been formed when Burgoyne's army was in the neighborhood, after which we procured some milk of the landlord, and took breakfast and soon proceeded on our way; met with some trouble in crossing a muddy slough, where we were obliged to mend a bridge. We arrived at Schuyler's Mill about 11 o'clock, and soon after passed the Barrack's, where we observed several other entrenchments, and a little before noon, crossed the ferry at Archibald McNeal's, and soon after put out our horses to bait, at one Eldridge's on the east side of the river. We here took a small drink and eat dinner on our own provisions under a butternut tree, but were obliged to drink river water. Here Wilson took our mare and left us, for the purpose of going to White Creek, and to Pawlet, agreeing to meet us at Scheensborough the beginning of the week, and we again proceeded on our way, and met with some trouble on account of the roughness of the road, but, however, arrived at Captain Baldwin's, near Ft. Edward, a little before sunset, where we made a short stop, and I procured Evans to carry on our baggage as far as Col. Botts', where the roads part, one going to Fort Ann, and the other to Lake George, where we arrived a little before dark, and finding it difficult to procure horse-keeping, Evans chose to return back, so I paid him off and we parted. The boys and I here procured some milk, on which, with our own bread, we made an agreeable supper. There was a considerable company here, some noise, &c.

Saturday, May 31st.—Was a rainy morning. After smoking a pipe and making some further inquiry after a wagon to carry on our baggage. About 8 o'clock the rain ceased, and Darius having engaged Esq'r Baker's son to carry our baggage as far as Fort Ann, for 10 shillings, we loaded up our affairs and proceeded on our way, passing over the pine plain, and at length observed the old entrenchments of the Hessians. We made a short stop at my old friend Talman's, and I had a short conference with him. I traveled some way in company with an old Mr. Hitchcock, who lives in this neighborhood, but our attention was much taken up by the very lengthy causeways that we crossed, one of which is said to extend more than a mile. At about noon we arrived at Ft. Ann, but found that we could not obtain water-carriage this week, so that we were obliged to make another long stay, contrary to our inclination. Soon after our arrival, Darius engaged to go down to Scheensborough in a boat, and having stored our baggage, I went down to the creek to see them off. As I came back, I had a conference with one old Mr. Root, formerly from Hebron, in Connecticut, who is about to make a settlement here, but has not yet removed his family. I then returned to Harvey's, where I stored our baggage in a chamber, and did a little writing, &c. This afternoon is considerable rainy. Jabez and I went down to the creek and partly cut off a log that obstructed the passage in the creek, but did not fully accomplish our work by reason of the rain. We then returned back to Harvey's, where we lodged this night. We here met one Downer from Bozrah, and Nathan Prentice from Stonington.

Sunday, June 1st.—About 10 o'clock Jabez and I set off to go to David Henderson's, which is about 4 miles from here. We passed over the ground where Putnam's battle was in 1758. We arrived there about noon, and found considerable company there. We here spent the afternoon very agreeably, and were generously entertained through the night, We find there hath lately been a considerable hurricane in this neighborhood, which hath blown down a great number of trees and killed several cattlo. We saw one man on this day that is so wounded that it is supposed he will die of the hurt.

Monday, June 2d.—Jabez and I set off for Harvey's. Henderson went more than half way with us and took another road, where

we parted, and Jabez and I came to Harvey's at about 9 o'clock. After looking after our baggage we borrowed an axe of old Mr. Root, and a canoe of another man, and went down to the creek, where we completed the clearing away the log that we began last Saturday, and returned to Harvey's a little before noon. Jabez and I then took a walk down through a pasture to look after the ruins of the most ancient Ft. Ann, but did not find the place. After dinner Jabez undertook to plant potatoes for Capt. Harvey. This afternoon I went over to one Henagin's, a nigh neighbor, a native of Switzerland, where I borrowed a hone and whet our razor, after which Henagin went with me into a large wheat-field, and showed where old Ft. Ann stood, but there is now no marks of it, excepting the old well, which is almost filled up, the ground having been ploughed for several years, yet I recognize the make of the land, having been there in 1757, in the month of June, when this part of the country was all wilderness.

I spent this day in waiting for Darius to return from Scheensborough with a boat to carry down our baggage. In the afternoon I went down to the late Ft. Ann to see if the boats were not arrived, but found none. I sat down under the Fort, and wrote part of the adventures of this day, then returned to Harvey's.

Towards night there came two men here from Canada, by way of Scheensborough. They informed me that Darius is on his way up the creek with the boat. At near daylight he arrived, with only two small boys to help him. I had a considerable conference with these two men from Canada, one of whom is a Frenchman. The other gave me a high recommendation of the land laying on the eastward parts of the Lake Ontario. He also pretends to be much acquainted with many other of the new countries. We this night bought some milk again for supper, but procured no lodging but a straw bed on the floor, without sheets, coverlid, or pillow, on which Darius and I lodged.

Tuesday, June 3d.—Was a cold morning. About 8 o'clock we procured horses, loaded the wagon, and drove down to the water, and soon loaded the boat, and proceeded down the creek. Found it a very dead, gentle current, but rendered difficult passing, by the great quantity of floodwood lodged in many places, so that in one place we were obliged to unload and draw the boat some distance over land. About 2 miles above the Falls, East Creek, or Pawlet river comes in, both of which form a considerable stream. We arrived at the Falls, sun about 2 hours high, and found Wilson came here last night. We landed our affairs and stood the barrels in the mill, refreshed ourselves and put up at Dr. Newcomb's where we obtained lodging, &c. I find this place vastly altered since I was here in 1757, it all being then wild and uncultivated. We observed the ruins of Scheen's house and barn on the east side of the creek. They were built of stone, and very large.

Wednesday June 4th.—In the morning the boys shaved. We shifted our clothes, and after making the necessary preparations, Wilson Jabez and I set off for Burlington, Darius engaging to go with our baggage by water and meet us there. He set us over the creek about 9 o'clock, where we spent some time to find our horse, after which we proceeded on our own way, finding but an indifferent road. In traveling about 9 miles, we reached a bridge over Poultney river near Sears' mills. Here we came into Fairhaven in Vermont. We traveled through this town, though we stopped to take dinner, at about 2 o'clock, and through Benson and into Orwell, and put up at one Leonard's, near the center of the town, a little before daylight out. We found some part of our way this day extremely muddy. I got 2 falls this afternoon, in one of which I got very muddy. We put up here and obtained some milk for supper, but were obliged to lodge three in a bed.

Thursday, June 5th.—Very cloudy morning. We took breakfast and set off on our way. Found the roads very wet and muddy. After traveling about 3 miles, we called at one Esq. Wilson's, where we bought a loaf of bread, and paid for it in needles. We then went into the town of Shoreham. Found the land exceeding good, but the roads very wet and muddy. We called at one Lt. Barnum's to inquire the road, and made a little stop. Then proceeded on our way as far as Esq. Calender's in the north part of this town, where we baited and took dinner. This is one of the first settlers in this town. They came from Sheffield in Massachusetts. I here wrote some of the foregoing lines. After refreshing, we proceeded on our way, and traveled most of the afternoon in a new road. We soon came into the town of Bridport. I came by a bog-meadow, which occasioned the boys to make mention of Wearponor. We called at a house—one Barber's—where the boys bought a pint of milk to drink with water. A little after sunset we arrived at one Smith's, a little north of Snake Mountain, where we put up for the night and found comfortable entertainment. We are now within about 6 or 7 miles of New Haven Falls. I lodged with one Samson, a Tory, but I hope I have not taken the infection.

Friday, June 6th.—We took breakfast before we started, and our landlord went with us as far as the Falls. We soon came into the town of Panton, and traveled about 5 miles through the woods, before we came to a house; at about 9 o'clock we arrived at the Falls, and crossed the creek in a canoe, but our horse and dog were obliged to swim; we made some stop in this city. I was in at Col. Brush's to leave some letters, and at about 10, set off on our way again. We soon came into the town of Ferrisburgh, and found the road extremely muddy. We called at one Tim Rogers', about noon, in hopes to obtain horsebaiting, but were disappointed and obliged to travel about 5 or 6 miles further, most of the way without a house, and were

in expectation of a shower, as it thundered considerably, but about 2 o'clock we arrived at one Cogswell's in Charlotte, where we obtained a baiting and took dinner, wrote some &c. After resting, we again proceeded on our way, and traveled a very desert road some way, but at length came to an opening of the trees, where we discovered the lake, which was very animating to the boys and not disagreeable to me. We made several short stops, and about half an hour before sunset, came to one Post's in Shelburne, said to be 10 miles from Onion River Falls. We here put up for the night. We yesterday traveled through good land most of the day. This day we judge the land hardly so good in general.

Saturday, June 7th.—In the morning there were several showers. At about 9 o'clock we set off and traveled 2 miles through the woods, in a very muddy road, crossing the river DePlot by the way, before we came to Simon's, the first house. It rained considerably, but we proceeded as far as one Morehouse's, where we made a small stop and delivered a letter I received yesterday. We then went on as far as Dudley Hamilton's, he that married Aura Ross. When we came here it rained hard, and we made some stop. At about 11, we started again, and soon left the main road, steering eastward by a small blind path, above a mile, into another road. Soon after we reached this road, we came to one John Doxey's, where we called and delivered a letter which I brought from Lebanon. We rested here about half an hour, and they treated us with a drink of grog. We then proceeded on our way, and arrived at Esq. Lanes', in Burlington, at about 2 o'clock. We here made some stop, and enquired after Darius, but heard nothing of him We then took dinner, and went down to the great bridge, where we spent a little time in viewing that curious place. We then proceeded down the river, on Burlington side, as far as the mills, where we made another small stop, after which we proceeded down to the bay, and made enquiry (of Darius) but heard nothing. I then went over to Capt. Boyington's, where I found Darius. He had arrived, a few hours before, with our baggage. We overhauled part of our affairs and secured them, after which we came up to Cone Saxton's, near a mile from the bay, where we arrived about sunset, and put up for the night. Some procured beds, and some lodged on the floor. I myself slept with old Mr. Messenger, the landlord's father-in-law. These people came from Sheffield, in Massachusetts.

Sunday, June 8th, was a clear and cool morning. We bought some milk, on which, with what bread we had left, we made an agreeable breakfast, after which I went into the wood and washed my lame leg. When I returned I found one Sam. Mix here. He is said to have been born and brought up in Hartford, but in the late war turned Tory and fled to Canada. He is now concerned in a raft in the lake and is a very talkative young fellow. We, this morning, eat the last of our bread, and were put to some difficulty in procuring some for dinner, and also were finally obliged to wait until the middle of the afternoon. I this day read some newspapers &c., but spent the time with considerable impatience, not very well pleased with our situation. In the evening, Darius and Wilson went down to the bay to engage Capt. Collins to carry on our baggage, but were unsuccessful, and returned after I had got to bed. I this night lodged again with old Mr. Messenger.

Monday, June 9th, was a rainy morning. We went down to the bay, to make further trial to procure a wagon, but to no purpose, but the boys obtained a loaf of bread, and we returned to Saxton's again and took breakfast, and now, having no other way to get our baggage forward, we agreed with Saxton to go on with his wagon as far as Stephen's in Essex, about 7 miles, for which I was obliged to give him 7 shillings. We now went down to the bay, and overhauled our baggage, and sold one quire of paper. Saxton soon followed us with his wagon, and we loaded up and came back to his house, where we made a settlement, and at about 10 o'clock proceeded on our way. We made a small stop at the mill and proceeded up to the bridge, where we met one Dr. Carber, a clergyman, with whom Saxton held a conference. We then crossed the bridge into Colchester, and soon entered the town of Essex, and at about 1 o'clock arrived at Stephen's, where I swapped away the old mare with Saxton for "Count Sax," an old white French stallion, and gave him three quires of paper to boot, We then discharged Saxton and took dinner, after which the boys applied themselves to making a dray, rather than to go to the expense of hiring a wagon any further. Sun about an hour high, at night, we had completed our dray. We then tackled up old Count Sax, and loaded on a barrel of pork, which we carried through mud and mire, about a mile and a half to one Ely's, where we left it and returned to Stephen's before dark. Here we took lodging this night, but their cows lay out, in consequence of which, we were obliged to eat old milk for supper. The mosquitos and gnats are now grown excessively troublesome in these parts.

Tuesday, June 10th, was a very pleasant morning. We waited some time for breakfast. Headed up the barrels we had unheaded yesterday to get tools &c. We then loaded another barrel upon the dray, and proceeded on our way through mud &c. We called at Ely's, where we left the pork (here Wilson cut his heel with an ax) and traveled through a long dark wood. I showed the boys the place where I started the bear last fall. The pines are remarkably tall and thick in this wood, equal, or more than so, to any we have seen in this journey. We found several across the path, and were obliged to cut them away. At about 10 o'clock we came to Essex little river, near Esq. Wood-

worth's and found the bridge passable for foot people but not for horses. We here unloaded our barrel and rolled it over the river on the string-pieces. I carried our other affairs that we had brought forward to Esq. Woodworth's barn, after which I borrowed an ax and cut some logs out of the road, the boys being gone back to Ely's, after the barrel of pork. While I was thus employed it rained considerably. After I had accomplished this work I went into an old house near the bridge, which is partly broken down, and wrote the memorandum of this forenoon, though with some trouble on account of the mosquitoes. At about 2 o'clock the boys returned with another barrel of our baggage. We then baited Count Sax, and took dinner in Esq. Woodworth's barn, and eat the last of our dried meat and hard cheese, after which the boys set off again to bring the remainder of our effects from Stephens' where we lodged last night. I staid at Woodworth's and spent most of the afternoon in company with a number of the neighbors who were making a causeway over a miry slough. Just at night I took a walk with one of these workmen over the bridge and to the pine plain, till I met the boys on their return. We got back to Woodworth's a little before sunset and I went to a neighboring house to get horse-keeping. We obtained some bread and milk for supper, and Wilson and I lodged in a bed, but the other boys lay on the floor. A little before sunset there appeared a remarkably bright rainbow, but in the night there fell a considerable shower of rain.

Wednesday, June 11th.—In the morning we unheaded our two barrels of dry baggage, and sorted the articles in order to leave such parts as were less necessary for present use, and carry on the remainder, and after taking breakfast proceeded on our way, with the pork barrel and such other articles as we could carry on our backs. In about a mile we crossed the little river again in Jericho, over a new bridge, and, some time after, again without a bridge. We arrived at Post's in the edge of Underhill at about 10 o'clock, where we left the pork and set off back to fetch the other barrel; I went back a little way with the boys and returned to Post's, where I held a long conference with my landlord, and while waiting for the boys' return, I went to a small brook and washed my lame leg. At about 5 o'clock the boys returned with the other barrel. We then put our horse a baiting, and unheaded our pork barrel; took out a piece and made a hasty dinner on raw pork and bread; and, sun about an hour high, we set off with our pork barrel and carried it about 2 miles towards Cambridge, where we hid it, with some other articles in the woods, and a little after sunset set off to return back and a little before daylight in, got back to Post's, where we put up for the night—found a comfortable entertainment. I this day engaged 3 bushels of corn of Mr. Post, for which I gave him a pair of shoes and 3 shillings in money. I also engaged a peck of peas of him for 1s 6d in paper, &c.

Thursday, June 12th.—We turned out early and put old Count Sax a baiting. We then took breakfast and set off with the other barrel &c.; found the road excessively bad, the mosquitoes vastly troublesome and our loads heavy, but, we however, reached Eaton's by about 10 o'clock, where we bated our horse a short time, and the boys returned to bring on the barrel &c., which we left in the woods last night. While the boys were gone back, I shaved, wrote some &c. There was one Mobb and his wife in here who were originally from Connecticut—a mighty talkative couple. At about 3 o'clock the boys returned with Count Sax, but to our great mortification were not able to bring on the pork barrel by reason of the debility of the Count. We then fried some slices of pork, on which, with some bread, we made a dinner, being the first warm meal we have any of us eat for about 10 days. After dinner, we obtained Mr. Eaton to go with his oxen and assist Darius in bringing on the barrel. Wilson and Jabez went to clearing for Eaton, and I helped them some. Toward night, Mr. McConnel and Smith of Johnstown, were in here. I had a long conference with them, and one Davis, who lives in the first house in Cambridge. At about sunset, Eaton and Darius returned with the barrel of pork. We put out the old Count and put up here for the night. Obtained milk for supper, as usual.

Friday, June 13th, was a clear, cool morning, but proved to be a warm day. We fried some pork, on which, with some bread and cheese, we made a breakfast. We then agreed with Mr. Eaton to assist us with his oxen in carrying on our barrels to Cambridge, for which Wilson and Jabez were to help him chop until toward night. I then set off with Eaton and Darius, carrying a good load on my back. We proceeded through the woods but slowly and met with some trouble, by trees being fell across the road. Eaton and I made a short stop at Mr. Bullen's, about half a mile on our way. Mr. Bullen moved into his new log-house yesterday. We arrived at Davis's about noon, where we got some bread and cheese, and I returned back to assist Wilson and Jabez in bringing on the other baggage. I had a very lonely walk back to Eaton's where I arrived at about 3 o'clock. I met one Jones, by the way, who now resides in Hyde Park. After spending a little time with the boys, where they were at work, I came into the house and wrote the foregoing memorandum of this day. Sun about 2 hours high, the boys and I set off for Cambridge. In little more than a mile we met Eaton, returning with his team, and a little before we got to Davis's, met Darius. We arrived at Esq. Amos Fassett's about sunset. I went over to Judge Fassett's and had a short conference with him, and also talked with one Johnson about buying some wheat of him, but could not agree. We put up at Esq. Amos Fsssett's, for the night.

Saturday, June 14th, was a clear, cool morning again. We got up pretty early, made some preparations, and sent off Darius with the old Count to make inquiry after some grain. Wilson went up the river after a canoe which Darius had engaged yesterday. After they were gone I wrote a little. Wilson soon returned with the canoe, and, some time after, Darius returned with a bushel of corn, which we immediately put to the mill, which was near by. We then went to Esq. Fassett's where we bought some milk and took breakfast, after which we loaded our baggage into the canoe, and having got our corn ground, at about 10 o'clock the boys set off, with the canoe, up the river. I then settled my affairs with the two Fassetts, took up my horse and proceeded on my way by land. I met young Mr, Cady in the woods, with whom I had a short conference, and at about 2 o'clock came to Mr. Brewster's where I put out my horse to bait, traded a little, wrote some &c. After baiting, I proceeded on my way again, and in about a mile came in sight of the boys and found all well. I then put on as far as Mr. Billings' where I left my horse and went down the river to meet the boys, and found them very wet and much fatigued. We here took dinner and the boys proceeded up the river. I came up to Billings' where I made some stop, and then went on again. Two of Mr. Billings' little boys set off with me. I got as far as Smith's—the last house but one in Cambridge, a little before sunset, and here put out the Count, and waited for the boys. They came up a little after sunset, and we put up here for the night. Lodged on the floor.

Sunday, June 15th.—We took breakfast on raw pork and bread and cheese, after which we carried our baggage down to the river, where we left the canoe last night, and the boys re embarked again and proceeded up the river. I then took up the horse and returned to the house, where the good people insisted on my drinking a dish of tea, and eating a little fried woodchuck, which I found a very agreeable dish. Mr. Smith then came with me up to Mr. Hastings's where we met the boys again, and after advising with Hastings in regard to the most convenient place for landing, Smith and I came up the river about a mile further, where Mr. Eaton also met us, and we then landed our effects and having repaired our dray, or rather *dread*, and Wilson set off to return the canoe, we proceeded on our way, and arrived at the fording a little after noon, with the barrel of pork. We here took a little refreshment and returned to the place of our landing, but on our way met Mr. Jones, driving two cows and some other cattle. One of his cows carried a saddle and a pair of saddlebags, which we thought a very odd tackling for a cow. Soon after we loaded up our other baggage; there came up a sudden thunder shower, by which we got some wet; but after the shower was over, we crossed the river in a canoe and got our baggage up to Mr. McConnel's by about 3 o'clock, where we put out the old Count to bait. Sun about 2 hours high, we tackled up again and went on as far as Smith's. Past over the North Branch about 1½ mile where we left the pork barrel and some other articles and returned back to Mr. McConnel's. We met Wilson by the way. We put up here this night; obtained milk for supper. The mosquitoes and gnats were more troublesome this day than we had yet found them.

Monday, June 16th, was a cloudy morning. We obtained some milk for breakfast, after which we tackled up the old Count and proceeded on our way with the remainder of our baggage, as far as Smith's, where we made some stop, opened our pork barrel again and took out a piece. We then went on again, and soon met my old friend, Mr. McDaniels, and had a considerable conference with him. We then proceeded on our way again, and about noon, arrived at Martin's in Hyde Park, where we met young Jed. Hyde. We made some stop here and afterwards with some difficulty came over to Mr. McDaniels's. Young Hyde came over with us. We here fried some pork on which we made a dinner, after which we went over to Capt. Hyde's, and Jed. went into the woods with us, and showed us a line by which we traversed several lots, our own in particular, which we did not find fully eqnal to our wish. We returned by way of Mr. Coit's lot, and also by Capt. Williams' lot, and a little before sunset got back to McDaniels's considerably wet, there having fell a shower of rain a little before our return. The night following was very rainy. We put up here. I lodged with one John Simons, a young man who has lived with McDaniels ever since he moved into this town.

(Hyde Park). Tuesday, June 17th, 1788, was a lowery morning. We unheaded our barrel, and took out some of our affairs, cut a cheese, and had a very good dish of tea for breakfast, which was the most agreeable we had had for a long time. After breakfast it rained some. I made old Joe, an Indian who lives near by, a short visit. He appears a good-humored Indian, and he and his wife are principally supported by his hunting. Young Hyde was here some time. Late in the morning, we went into the woods to reconnoiter for a road to carry out our baggage. We examined as far as the west corner of Coit's lot and returned back to McDaniels at about 10 o'clock. We found Mr. Jones and his son here. They had been out to Wolcott, where they are preparing for a settlement. We made a dinner on some raw meat, after which Darius and Wilson went out to mark the road we had been looking, and Jabez took up the old horse and went back to Smith's to bring on some meal, ax-helves &c., which we had left there. I followed Darius and Wilson into the wood, where we spent the afternoon among the mosquitoes and marked a path as far as the west corner of Capt. Coit's lot, where we had looked in the forenoon. We returned back to McDaniels's

a little after sunset, wet and weary. Jabez had got here some before us. We obtained some milk for supper, and I lodged again with young Simons. McDaniels is not yet at home.

Wednesday, June 18th.—A very rainy morning, it having rained considerably the latter part of the night. We got some milk again for breakfast. The boys are about fixing helves into some axes, and I writing. About 10 o'clock it ceased raining, and we again went into the woods, by the path we had made yesterday, as far as the W. corner of Mr. Coit's lot. We then traversed the N. W corner of Coit's lot to the S. corner of Col. Lessingwell's lot, a line we had been on once before; we then undertook to traverse the S. E. line of Lessingwell's lot, and found it very rough. We crossed the beaver meadow and found where a moose had lately been dressed. At length we reached the E. corner of Lessingwell's lot, which is the N. corner of the Ledyard, the N. E. line of which we then traversed, and found it a very wet line till we came to the N. corner of our lot. We then reconnoitered our own lot pretty thoroughly, and took dinner on the premises, on raw pork. We partly concluded where to begin to clear. At about 4 o'clock we proceeded to mark out a path from our own lot to the one we had made yesterday, and a little before sunset reached it on the Latham lot, and found some very good land on Coit's lot. We then came back to McDaniels, where we arrived a little after sunset, having previously sent in Jabez, to look up the old Count, who, we were in some fear had strayed away, but found him safe. We found McDaniels now returned home. We this day finished the bread that we brought into the town and got Mrs. McDaniels to bake us a loaf, on which, with some milk, we made an agreeable supper.

Thursday, June 19th.—In the morning there was a considerable thunder shower, just before which, Mr. Martin and his son Norton, set off to go over the mountain after grain, Darius had talked of going with them, but did not go. We again procured some milk for breakfast and waited here till ½ after 7, when it cleared off. We then took our blankets, cricket and saddle-bags with a number of utensils in them, and proceeded on our way to our own lot, where we arrived with much difficulty by about noon, being very wet, the bushes being all full of water. We soon found the place where we took dinner yesterday, and concluded to build a small house, a little to the northward, where we immediately began to clear, and while the boys were chopping, I made up a fire, by the side of an old beech-log, and fried some pork, on the cricket, on which we made a comfortable meal. After dinner we applied ourselves to cutting timber, and building a camp or hut, which we covered with bark to shelter us from the inclemency of the weather, till we can get our house built, but before we had fully completed our hut, there came up another shower of rain, which made us some hindrance as well as trouble. But the shower being soon over, we proceeded to lay the foundation of our house, but before night came on, we were again interrupted by another shower of rain, which lasted until near dark. We now having provided a good fire, in the mouth of our hut, turned in on some bark, which we had prepared for lodging, and rested pretty well though the latter part of the night was very rainy.

Friday, June 20th.—Being a very rainy morning we could not cook breakfast till it was somewhat late, but after the rain abated I fried some meat again, and we took breakfast, after which there was another heavy shower, which lasted near an hour, when the rains abated again, and Darius and Wilson set off to go to McDaniels' and to Smiths' after provision. Soon after they set off there came another shower, on which I repaired to the hut and wrote the memorandum since leaving McDaniels' yesterday. There were several showers of rain this day, which greatly retarded our business, as well as rendered us very uncomfortable in our present situation. At about 2 o'clock, Jabez and I eat what bread and raw pork we had left in our hut, which made us but a very moderate dinner. Toward night we looked out with great anxiety for the boys' return. There appeared a very black cloud in the west, and it thundered some, but we heard nothing of the boys till it began to grow considerably dark, when we heard one of them halloo. We immediately answered, and by hailing each other, they found the way to our hut, we having no path yet marked within some considerable distance from our present residence, and there lying a miry swamp in the way. We have not yet had time sufficiently to examine and find the best place. Darius and Wilson came to our hut, very wet and greatly fatigued, Darius having swam through the river Lamoille after the old horse. We now fried some pork that the boys brought in, and they having also brought a loaf of bread from McDaniels's, we made a very good supper, all having a very good appetite, except Jabez, who is somewhat complaining. We lodged in our hut again this night, and, as there fell no rain, rested pretty well.

Saturday, June 21st, was a cloudy morning, but did not rain till after 10 o'clock. The boys having brought us an iron pot and some tea yesterday from McDaniels's, Darius this morning cooked us a dish of tea, which made us an agreeable breakfast, after which, the boys applied themselves to the building of our log-house with great industry, while I took some care about the cookery etc. Between 10 and 11 there happened a small shower of rain, which obliged us to pack up our bed-clothes, which we had hung out to air. About noon we took dinner on boiled pork and bread. After dinner, Darius and Jabez set off to go to McDaniels, after some of our other effects, of which we stand in need. Wilson went part way with them, in order to mark the remainder of our path.

Wilson returned in abont an hour; and he and I spent the afternoon, on the house, in chopping. He broke a large gap out of his ax, which we esteem a considerable misfortune, in our present situation, having no grindstone within 3 miles or more. Sun about 2 hours high, Darius and Jabez returned, and helped us in our work. When night came on, we repaired to our hut as usual, and fortified ourselves against the mosquitoes, with fire and smoke, and the boys diverted themselves somewhat by rhyming on our present situation.

Sunday, June 22d, was a fine morning. Wilson made us a johnny-cake of Indian meal, putting in the trimmings of the pot-liquor we boiled yesterday, which, with some fried pork, and a dish of tea, made us a very agreeable breakfast, after which, the boys over-hauled the canikins which they brought from McDaniels yesterday, and took out our books &c., which we had not seen since coming from home. Darius this morning took a portion of physic. At about 11 o'clock, Darius, Wilson and I took a walk down to the Beaver-meadow, by way of the path that Wilson marked yesterday, part of which follows an old moose path, the signs of which are yet plain to be seen. We observed a number of trees, mostly birch, which the beaver had cut down. Some of them were as much as a foot through, where they were cut off from the stump. We went some distance down the meadow, where we observed a very curious dam made by the beaver, a little above which was another dam made by them of small sticks. It somewhat resembles an old wigwam. There was also a large quantity of small sticks, cut by these industrious animals, as if prepared for use. We returned to our hut about 1 o'clock, after which we boiled the pot and took dinner as usual. After dinner Darius read to us, Kelly's Sermon, "Christ the believer's life." Our brooks being almost dry, towards night I went out a little distance into the woods in quest of water, but on my return I got so wretchedly lost, it being cloudy and somewhat dark in the woods, that I should have been obliged to lay out, if I had not hailed the boys, and found our camp by their answering me. The boys laughed some at me, and indeed, I thought them justly excusable. It rained none this day till near sunset, but the latter part of the night following was very rainy. It is a month this day since I left home.

Monday, June 23d, was a rainy morning, so that it was late before we could possibly get breakfast, for we are obliged to do all our cooking out doors. But sun about 2 hours high, it ceased raining, whereupon I went to cooking, and the boys applied themselves to building the house; they had got it 3 logs high last week. This afternoon I put a handle in a hoe, and dug some for water—the place where we had till now supplied ourselves, failing. I here find a sufficiency for present use, but fear it will not be lasting. We got our house this day, nearly up to the eaves. Towards night the wind blew considerably and the weather grew cool. At night we turned in, in our hut as usual and rested comfortably.

Tuesday, June 24th, was a cool, cloudy morning. Wilson undertook to make johnny cake for breakfast, and performed the other part of the work to our general satisfaction. We are this day again employed with great industry in our building; but my attention is this instant principally taken up in baking and cooking dinner. We this day nearly completed the frame of our house, excepting the ridge-pole, and at night took supper, it being somewhat dark; then made a large fire, and turned in, in our hut, as usual. It rained scarcely any this day, being as nearly as fair a day, as we have had since we came to Hyde Park; but the night following was very cool.

Wednesday June 25th.—Was a cold cloudy morning, and the clouds seemed to threaten rain. The boys fixed the ridge-pole on the house, while I was cooking breakfast. After breakfast, the boys applied themselves to getting bark to cover the roof of the house, while I am employed in baking, cooking &c. About 10 o'clock it began to rain, though very moderate at first. But the boys peeled bark till about noon, and got nearly half enough to cover our house. The afternoon was very rainy, so that we could not work in the woods, but we, however, put what bark we had got, on to the house, and concluded to move our affairs out of the hut, notwithstanding the rain. The boys also cut some basswood blocks to sit on, and some other affairs which were necessary, after having made a very hot fire in the new house. We took supper some time before dark, and having dried the N. E. corner of the house tolerably well, we removed the barks which we had improved for lodging in our hut, into the house, and placed them in the driest place, where we took our lodging in our new fabric for the first time, having lodged the six last nights in our bark hut. We here rested pretty comfortably, though we were several times interrupted by our house taking fire, by means of our excessive great fire, and having no chimney, but we, however, sustained no great damage by the fire.

Thursday June 26th.—Was a very rainy morning, it having rained most or all of the night past. We cooked breakfast for the first time in the house, having hitherto done all our cooking abroad [out of doors]. About 9 o'clock, the rain somewhat abating, and having nearly exhausted our supply, both of meat and meal, Wilson and Jabez set off to go to McDaniels' and Smith's. After they went off, there were several showers of rain, but, about noon, it cleared off. In the afternoon, Darius and I fell several large trees, which stood near our house. A little before sunset, Wilson and Jabez returned with some meat and, meal, and this evening, we made some preparation for fixing Darius

to go to Onion River after some grain to-morrow.

Friday, June 27th.—Was somewhat of a cloudy morning. We turned out quite early and soon got breakfast, after which Darius set off to go to Jericho after grain. Wilson set out to go with him as far as McDaniels', to assist in fixing him off. While Wilson was gone, I made preparation for burning some logs, and set some fires. Jabez applied himself to chopping &c. At about 10 o'clock, Wilson returned, and brought the broad-axe and several other articles which we had left at McDaniels'. Wilson and Jabez went into the woods, to peel bark for coyering the remainder of our house, while I applied myself to cooking, as usual at this time of day, and also to tending my fires. This afternoon, the boys having got a sufficiency of bark, we proceeded to cover the remainder of our house, which happened very lucky for us, for the night following proved very rainy.

Saturday, June 28th.—Was a rainy morning again, so that our work seems much retarded on that account; but yet, cooking and baking must go on, which is a considerable part of my employment. I baked all the meal we had, this forenoon, and that is but a small quantity. The boys fell a large maple tree, which stood near the house. This proving a very rainy day, Wilson made us a wooden platter, we having as yet had no other platter to lay our meat on, than chips of wood or barks. Jabez also made us some plates. The boys also prepared a bass-wood plank, which we lay on our sitting blocks, to serve us for a table, so that we can now sit down to eat; whereas, we have till now been obliged to stand up to eat our meals.

Sunday, June 29th.—Is a rainy morning again. We eat the last of our bread for breakfast, and must now send to McDaniels' for bread, before we can make another meal. In the morning, I read Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, several of Watts' Hymns &c. Sometime in the forenoon, Jabez set off to go to McDaniels' after a loaf of bread. It rained considerably when he went away, but soon after, much faster. About 3 o'clock, Jabez returned, very wet. He brought us a good loaf of bread and some paper. Soon after his return, we having boiled the pot, took dinner. I, this afternoon, wrote a letter to my wife, and one to Cordilla. Wilson also wrote several letters. We expect to send them by young Hyde, who is going to set off for Pawlet, the beginning of this week. I also read a number of Psalms &c. About sunset it ceased raining, and before bedtime some stars appeared. Some time in the night, I was waked by the fall of a tree.

Monday, June 30th—Was a pretty fair morning. After breakfast I fixed to go to Cambridge, to attend a proprietor's meeting, which is to be to-morrow, and about 8 o'clock I set off, and proceeded through the woods alone as far as McDaniel's, where I expected his company, and the Hydes, also; but McDaniels was not ready to go; so I concluded to wait awhile. I here saw a young man who was on his way to Wolcott, and, in clearing the road near this place, had his ankle cut very badly. I saw the wound dressed; after which I went with McDaniels to look after his horse, which was over the river. Capt. Jo, the Indian, carried John over the river in his bark canoe, which is a considerable curiosity, and also went to Captain Hyde's; but found that both he and his son were gone into the woods on surveying, and that I should not have their company this day. I then returned to McDaniel's, and took dinner on moose, on which I fed very hearty, as it pleased my taste very well. At about 2 o'clock McDaniels and I set off for Cambridge. Garvin went on with us as far as his new house, but by the way McDaniel's horse fell with me, and broke my pipe. Martin joined us at Garvin's house, and came on with us. I rode McDaniel's horse most of the way; but he and Martin went on foot. Before we got as far as Smith's, we were met by a smart shower of rain. We made a small stop at a shed which McConnel's people had made, where they are preparing to build mills. We met with some difficulty in crossing the North Branch, but finally made out well, and reached McConnel's, sun about 2 hours high. But they—McConnel's people—informed us that it was difficult traveling by reason of the freshet, so that we concluded to put up here for the night, hoping that the river will fall some by morning. Towards night the two Hydes came in, being on their way to Cambridge; and, after sitting a little while, Mr. Martin and I set off with them, and went as far as one Barnet's, in the lower end of Johnson, where they arrived about daylight-in, and put up for the night—took lodging on the floor, after having been generously treated by those friendly people by a dish of butter-milk.

Tuesday, July 1st.—We set off from Barnet's quite early in the morning, and soon came to the river opposite to Hastings, where we hailed a canoe, and were here soon set over by Hasting's son. I here found Darius and the old Count on their return from Onion river. We made no stop here, but proceeded on our way as far as Billing's, when Martin and I stopped and took breakfast—but the Hydes went on. After breakfast, Martin and I followed on as far as Brewster's, meeting with some trouble by the way, on account of the brooks and creeks being so excessively high. We made a little stop at Brewster's, and soon after we set out again were overtaken by McDaniel and McConnel, when McDaniel insisted on my riding his horse again; so I rode most of the way to Esq. Fassett's, where I made a little stop and then went over to Judge Fassett's, where I found the Hydes very busy in their vendue, which they appeared very anxious to keep within their own control. After the vendue was over, which was about noon, we went over to Esq. Amos F's again, and drank some grog, which I had not tasted before for a long time. I here contracted some little acquaintance with one Esq. Russel, who lives over the mountains, in the east part of the State. I also here met one Wm. Foster, formerly from Canterbury, with whom I had been considerably acquainted. He

now lives in Granville or some where thereabout. There was also one Zacarias Lathrop here, one of our proprietors. At about 2 o'clock we all went over to Judge Fassett's again, and attended our proprietors' meeting—drew our lots in the 3d division, &c., and got through the business a little before sunset—after which I had some affairs to settle with the Hydes, which I did not fully accomplish till quite night. We spent the evening very sociably at Esq. Amos F's; and after taking supper, &c., our company all turned in on the floor, soldier-like. I here rested very well.

Wednesday, July 2d,—Was a fair morning. We turned out pretty early, and took our bitters, after which I paid my reckoning, 2s., 10d., and Mr. Martin and I set off for home. We came as far as Billings', where we stopped and took breakfast on bread and milk, and then proceeded on our way as far as Mr. Gilmore's,—where we made a little stop, and came on as far as Hastings', where we intended to have crossed the river, and were soon overtaken by McDaniels, McConnel, and one Hall, a rattlesnake hunter, whose company we joined and came up on the south side of the river as far as the ford-way, where we crossed in McConnel's canoe, and arrived at his house about 2 o'clock. We made some stop here, and then proceeded on our way as far as Garvin's, in Hyde Park, where we made some stop again and rested.—Drank some milk and water. Garvin had just moved into his new house. I then came home with Martin, who insisted on my staying and taking a dish of tea with him, after which I came over to McDaniel's: but it had got to be so near night, that I durst not go though the woods to our house; so I concluded to put up here for the night. I this evening contracted some acquaintance with one Capt. Taylor, and Mr. Gwyer, who, with a number of other adventurers, are now on their way to Wolcott, in order to begin a settlement there. Taylor appears to be a social, intelligent man. Gwyer appears rather reserved and less sociable. I lodged with one Simons again this night.

Thursday, July 3d,—Was something of a foggy morning, but proved a fair day, which is somewhat rare in this place of late. In the morning I arose early, and set off for home, before sunrise, and had a very lonely tramp through the woods; but arrived at our house before the boys ate breakfast. Found them all well. I acquainted them with the drawing of our lots in the 3d division. After breakfast the boys applied themselves to clearing, and I to cooking, as usual. We all set off about noon, to go through the woods to our 3d division lot, and also to assist the Wolcott adventurers in cutting a road through that part of the town—the road crossing our lot. With much difficulty we arrived at our lot, by about 2 o'clock.—The appearance of the lot seems as favorable, according to what observation we had opportuuity to make, as we could expect; but we found the Wolcott people had cut the road quite through our lot. We, however, followed on, and soon overtook them, and after helping them as long as we durst, saving time to reach home through the woods, we set off to return, and had like to have been obliged to take lodging in the woods—but we, however, reached home by a little after sunset, sufficiently fatigued, it being rather the most fatiguing tour I have taken, since coming to this place, for so short an one; yet the favorable opinion we have formed of our 3d division lot, seems, in some measure, to compensate for the expense of going to see it. This afternoon Wilson met with a considerable cut in his left thumb. After we had got home, thus wearied with fatigue, we had bread to bake for supper, so that it was some late before we could go to bed.

Friday, July 4th,—Was a cloudy morning, and several small showers of rain. After breakfast, Wilson and Jabez set off to go down to the river to grind axes, and also to go to Smiths', in Johnson, after some pork—our meat being almost gone. Darius applies himself to chopping, and I to baking and cooking, as usual. I also set fire to some logs near the house, and took care to keep them burning. Towards night we began to look out with anxiety for the return of Wilson and Jabez; but hear nothing of them, and as it began to grow dark, we hallooed for them—but hearing no answer, we concluded that they must either stay at McDaniel's, or are lost in the woods—or that some other casualty hath happened to them—the former of which circumstances is the most favorable conjecture we can make—and therefore that hath taken place. Darius this day broke a bad gap out of his axe. At night I made a hasty-pudding, on which Darius and I made a very good supper, but did not go to bed without concern for the other boys.

Saturday, July 5th,—Was a cloudy morning again, and wet a little, We cooked breakfast as usual, constantly looking out for the other boys return; and after waiting some time for them, Darius and I sat down to eat—after which Darius went to chopping, and I to tending the log-heap that was burning—but our anxiety for the boys grows greater, as there hath been sufficent time for them to get home, if they had staid at McDaniels' last night; so that we know not what conjecture to form concerning them. At about 9 o'clock Wilson and Jabez came home, well, though very wet and weary, and gave a very satisfactory reason for their staying so long. They informed us that they had got the pork barrel as far as McDaniels'. Soon after they came home it began to rain, so that we could not pursue our work abroad. Wilson made trial to make some wax of the pitch of spruce, but could not make it answer. Sometime after noon it ceased raining, so that the boys went to chopping again. I trailed down a number of trees together, which made some diversion. Wilson, this afternoon, sowed a little French turnip-seed. The boys also planted a few hills of corn and beans last Tuesday, the 1st of July.

Sunday, July 6th,—Was a fair morning, but there had been a small shower of rain in the night. The fore part of the day I read Paul's Epistle to the Romans. About 10 o'clock the

boys took a walk into the woods. Before noon Jabez returned, having been with them as far as Hyde's last year's camp, which is near the west corner of Esq. Brewster's 1st division lot, about ¾ of a mile from our house. The other boys, I understood, went farther. This afternoon I read the 54th chapter of Isaiah, greatly admiring both the elegance of the style, and the exceeding richness of the promises, therein contained. I also read a number of Watt's hymns. Toward night Darius and Wilson came home, and I learn they have been over to our 3d division lot.

[The return to Connecticut was in the fall of the same year. The next year, 1789, Mr. Fitch brought his wife, and effected a perma nent settlement.]

The diary was continued daily, with the same minuteness, until five days before his death, which occurred in the year 1812. Mr. Fitch and his three sons were all remarkably and honorable men. Theophilus Wilson had some literary predilections—wrote poems on all sorts of subjects, which he copied in his old age into very neat volumes, indexed with great pains. The style of his writing is, I think, inferior to that of his father—some of whose satirical poems on passing events of his day are really spirited and graceful. Darius Fitch was a man of sound judgment, and was often promoted in town to responsible offices.

JOHN M'DANIEL

was of Scotch extraction. The name is a corruption of McDonald. He was impetuous and generous—free and hospitable—not easily forgetting favors or insults. He was 6 feet two or three inches in hight—of muscular frame, and amply able to avenge all personal slights on the spot. That he was unusually energetic and self-reliant, is shown by his coming from Northfield, N. H. to Hyde Park with his family, when the township was an unbroken wilderness.—

On the west there was already a settlement in Johnson, 8 miles distant (McConnels)—but eastward the nearest settlement was at Cabot, about 26 miles. His name will be long held in remembrance in Hyde Park as the first settler. He reached his destination July 4, 1787, and immediately proceeded to erect a handsome log-house of the best spruce logs—the bark pealed off, and the roof made partly of large shingles. The floors were of bass wood plank split and hewed. This elegant and hospitable mansion—for such it was in the eyes of subsequent settlers—was located on the farm now owned by Terence Finney, and 1½ miles west of Hyde Park village. The alluvial interval on the Lamoille no doubt attracted his attention, on account of its great fertility.

From the fact that Mr. McDaniel brought his family with him at the time he commenced clearing his land, it seems probable that he had passed through the town previously—perhaps on a hunting expedition—or on the way from Canada. Not being a grantee we conjecture that he had bought the land, or rather the grantee's right, of some one who was not intending to effect a settlement. Very many of the early settlers in Northern Vermont were from Massachusetts or Connecticut, and had some of the prejudices of the Puritan, as well as his great virtues. But we may safely say of John McDaniel, that whatever his other faults, they were not those of the Puritan. His house became the head-quarters and the temporary home of those who came after him. He was indeed a father to the growing settlement. The way-faring man, as the hunter—the land-speculator—or whoever might chance to desire a night's lodging and refreshment, were treated by him after the hospitable fashion of those days. But many were more substantially helped. When the Hubbells, the Joneses, the Taylors, the Gwyers of Wolcott, came up to prospect and to effect a settlement, John McDaniel's house was their resting-place, until they could look about and commence fairly for themselves. So especially of the early settlers of Hyde Park. When Jabez Fitch arrived he was welcomed and treated with great courtesy and kindness. McDaniel's horse was at his service, and he more than once found occasion to accept the ride on horse-back, when his lameness rendered it tedious and painful to travel afoot. When their meager stores of provision were exhausted, as often happened to the settlers, especially during their first year, they supplied themselves at McDaniels', who did not seem to calculate whether he should be repaid; but considered only their necessities, and trusted to their honesty.

When the town was organized, Mr. McDaniel was chosen moderator of the town-meeting—was the first justice of the peace in town, and stood first on the board of selectmen. The voters were mostly men of good abilities, accustomed to the transaction of public business, well-read, and self-reliant. That Mr. McDaniel was thus trusted, is sufficient proof that he was no ordinary man in judgment and general ability. He accumulated a respectable property, and was esteemed wealthy for the time, notwithstanding his lack of that closeness and cal-

culating thrift, which rank as cordial virtues with the genuine Yankee.

It appears upon the town-record, that Esq. McDaniel was a justice of the peace, and otherwise promoted in various capacities, until he became very old.

He died respected and lamented, in his 86th year, Aug. 12, 1834, and was interred in the old cemetery on the Hyde-place.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, JR.,

was not a settler in Hyde Park, although he came on with his father, and assisted him in surveying. He had a college education, and was a very fine penman. He drew up a copy of the charter on parchment of his own preparation, and executed it in admirable style—in imitation of print—the names in German text. This document is still in possession of the Hyde-family, in Hyde Park. Mr. Hyde settled in Grand-Isle, and from him and his brother the Hydes of that county are mostly descended. Probably mention is much of him in the history of that county for the Gazetteer.

MAJOR R. B. HYDE,

during the best part of his life, was in the army. He enlisted previous to the war of 1812, and continued some 25 years in the service. He was promoted from the ranks and was captain in the — th regiment, and Brevet Major at the time he resigned his commission. Among his papers are many letters from old Zach. Taylor and other well known officers under whom he served. A memoir of Major Hyde, with extracts from his correspondence, would not be without interest for the general reader.

On retiring from the army he came to Hyde-Park, and made his home on the old Hyde-place. He was a man of character and influence much respected in community.

He married Caroline Noyes, a daughter of Breed Noyes, who was 20 years his junior. She proceeded to the frontier with him in Arkansas, immediately after the marriage in 1828. Major Hyde was the father of Col. B. N. Hyde, of the 3d Vermont, whose record shows him to be a worthy descendant of a noble line of ancestors. Major Hyde's death occurred in 1845, at Hyde Park.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of Hyde Park was made by John McDaniel, who removed with his family from Northfield, N. H., and arrived at Hyde Park, July 4, 1787. He was joined the same season by Wm. Norton, from New York. These two were the first and only families that wintered in town that year. They were joined the next year by Capt. Jedediah Hyde, Peter Martin, Jabez Fitch, Esq. and sons, and Ephraim Garvin. These pioneers were joined within a few years by Aaron Keeler and family, including three children now living in town, his sons, Frederick and Aaron, and his daughter was Mrs. Joshua Sawyer—and Truman Sawyer, Hon. N. P. Sawyer, and others with their families. The first settlers suffered all the privations of a life in the wilderness. The nearest grist-mill was at Cambridge, 18 miles distant. In 1792, there was a saw-mill and grist-mill erected in the adjoining town of Wolcott, by Hezekiah Whitney. The town was organized in 1791, and its growth for 30 years, thereafter, was very rapid.

Previous to 1800 came Oliver Noyes, who kept the first store, and whose son, Breed Noyes, was for many years the only merchant of any consequence in town. He acquired a large property by his business tact and enterprise. The sons of Breed Noyes reside in Hyde Park with the exception of Carolus and Morrillo, who have resided in Burlington for many years. They are all known as men of good business ability.

Among incidents worthy of note, we mention that the first births in town were children of Capt. Hyde, *Diadama*, born June 17, 1789, and Jabez Perkins, born June 12, 1791. The first death was that of David Parker, who was killed by a log rolling on him, about 1806. He was a son of Capt. Hyde's second wife, by a former marriage. The first minister who preached in town was Lorenzo Dow—and the first school, kept by a woman, was by Elizabeth Hyde, (now Mrs. Mills,) in Judge N. P. Sawyer's barn—about the year 1800. Mrs. Mills thinks it was the very first school in town, but is not positive.

GROWTH OF THE VILLAGES.

HYDE PARK STREET is located near the southern line of the town, and west of the centre. The first town-house was erected near the centre of the town, at Centreville, and it does not seem to have been then anticipated that the principal business of the town would ever be located near the south-west corner; and there is no water-power to build a village from in that vicinity. We can account for its growth, however, when we consider it as a dry, smooth plateau of land, elevated above the surrounding swamps, on the main thoroughfares of travel, in all directions, and commanding fine views of hill and valley scenery. The valley of Lamoille river must of necessity be the route for the main thoroughfare of an extensive region.

And no where else in Hyde Park, near the Lamoille valley. is so elegible a site for a village.

Nathaniel P. Sawyer erected a mansion in 1807, at the head of the main street, which was evidently, in its day, a fine and imposing structure, for the times. It commands a broad view of scenery, up and down the Lamoille. This is the oldest dwelling-house now in the village.

The next house was built in 1808, by Aaron Keeler, and is now occupied by his descendants. The location is at the eastern end of the village, near the Sawyer mansion. Soon after, in 1809, a house was erected at the western terminus of Main Street. A hotel, at this time, was kept at John McDaniel's, on the Torence Finnegan place, a mile and a half down the Lamoille, towards Johnson. And a house of entertainment was kept for many years, before and after this period, on the road to Cady's Falls, at less than half a mile from Aaron Keeler's, on the Boardman place. This was, however, in Morristown.

The growth of the village was very gradual, until the establishment of the County Seat at Hyde Park. The erection of court-house and jail, in 1836, was a great event, and gave new life and importance to the village. Before this, a store had been kept for many years by Oliver Noyes and his son, Breed Noyes, on the old Noyes place, a mile north-east of the village, on the Craftsbury road. There was the post-office, and the business rendezvous, for several years. But in 1836 the trade was at the village.

In 1840, according to Thompson's Vermont, there were in Hyde Park Street, 20 dwelling-houses, 2 stores, 3 hotels and several mechanic's shops.

At present, 1869, there are 60 dwellings, 2 hotels, a church, 5 stores, shops of different kinds of mechanics, besides the county-building, town-hall and school-house. The church was erected in 1850, and has been occupied by a Union Society, composed of Methodist and Congregational churches, until August, 1869, when the Congregationalists began to worship in the court-house, and left the church wholly to the Methodists. The American House, the best hotel in the county, except the Mansfield house at Stowe, was built by a company, organized for the purpose, in 1858. The town-hall was built in 1857.

The present number of inhabitants is 350.

Perhaps the establishment of the *Lamoille Newsdealer* at Hyde Park, may be properly reckoned as an item in the growth of the village. This newspaper was established Nov. 30, 1860, by S. Howard, Jr.,—"A weekly journal of local and general news; devoted to the interests of Lamoille County."

Mr. Howard sold the paper to Charles C. Morse, whose salutatory appeared in the number issued Aug. 17, 1864. Mr. Morse continued to edit and publish the paper until April 18, 1867, when he was succeeded by Col. E. B Sawyer, (of the 1st, Vermont Cavalry) who has since been the editor and publisher.

The circulation of the paper has steadily increased from the commencement, and is now at the average of papers published in Vermont.—Three-fourths of this circulation is in Lamoille County.

NORTH HYDE PARK.

The growth of this village has been very rapid. In 1859, there was no appearance of a village. The following particulars were obtained from Joseph Heath, Esq.:

The first settlers in the vicinity of North Hyde Park were David Wood, David Holton, Marvin Glasure, Daniel Bullard and Joseph Ferry, who broke ground about 50 years ago. David Holton subsequently built the house which was occupied as a hotel 6 or 7 years, from and after 1840. Previous to 1840, a saw-mill had been built by Daniel Ferry, on the Gihon or Wild Branch. At that time—1840—the county road was laid out through the place, extending, as such, from Johnson, up to Orleans County, via, Eden, when the place was first called North Hyde Park, which only included 5 or 6 families who resided in the neighborhood. Up to 1865, there were added to the place, about 15 dwelling-houses, one starch-factory, one store and hotel—the Congregational church, a blacksmith, a wheel-wright and a cooper-shop.

From February, 1865 to May, 1869, there were added another church, built by the Advent and Christian societies, a block, containing a store, dwelling-house and the village-hall, by John Griswold, besides 34 new dwellings, 2 large blacksmith shops, 2 grocery stores and a steam-mill.

The village is located in the north-west corner of the town, and has a very delightful site. It is 4 miles from Johnson, and 6 miles from Hyde Park Street.

Mineral springs of great strength exist in the neighborhood, of both iron and sulphur tinctures.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first preaching in town was by the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, very early in the history

of the settlement, about 1793. Rev. Nehemiah Sabins (Methodist) preached soon after, and formed the first Methodist class. Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Capt. Jed. Hyde, at that time about 10 years old, was the first to join this class. She is still living, and recalls, with great interest, the strong religious impression produced upon her youthful mind by the exhortations of Lorenzo Dow, and the other evangelists of the day. Since that day the Methodists have been the strongest religious denomination in town, and for about 50 years have had regular stated preaching.

The first Congregational church located at North Hyde Park was organized Sept. 9, 1858, and includes 33 members. Rev. John G. Bailey has been acting pastor of that church since its organization, if we except a period at first, when the church was supplied by students from theological schools.

The second Congregational church, at Hyde Park Street, was organized March 5, 1863, and numbers 26 members. Rev. John G. Bailey, ordained Feb. 24, 1864, has been the pastor of the church. Mr. Bailey has supplied both of the Congregational churches, preaching on alternate Sabbaths at each place; but in August, 1869, began to devote his time wholly to the church at Hyde Park Street.

At North Hyde Park are societies of the Adventists and Christians, organized about 1865, besides a Methodist class.

The Spiritualists, also, are not, perhaps, the least numerous of all the religionists, the number of whom is steadily increasing.

There are many Universalists and Unitarians, moreover, in town, if we speak only of religious belief, some of whom attend the meetings already established by other denominations, and help to support their preaching.

There are only three church-buildings in town: one at Hyde Park Street, occupied by the Methodists, and until lately, by the Congregationalists also, and two at North Hyde Park, occapied, one by the Adventists, Christians and Freewill Baptists, and the other by the Congregationalists.

MILITARY—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSHUA SAWYER, ESQ.

The early settlement of Hyde Park had quite its share of revolutionary officers and soldiers. Capt. Jabez Fitch, Capt. Peter Martin, Capt. Jedediah Hyde and Lieut. Aaron Keeler were officers, and the following: Roger Toothaker, Elder Jabez Newland, Oliver Noyes, Esq., Darius Fitch, Esq., Amos McKinstry, Ephraim Garvin, Thomas Coots, Jacob Hadley. The above persons were personally known to me. But one of them ever had a severe fit of sickness till his last. They were strongly constituted; any one could take his glass,—some took it more freely than others,—but there was not among them a drunkard in those days. As a general thing they were about their homes in sobriety. They lived to an advanced age, except in two or three instances, and these could hardly be called exceptions; for even these two or three lived to average more than three score years. Capt. Jabez Fitch lived to 75 and died from the effects of a breach. Capt. Peter Martin to over 84, and died of a cancer. His wife died at about the same age. Capt. Hyde died at over 84, Jabez Newland at 86 or 7,—his wife died at about 88, Glorianor Olmstead—the widow of Aaron Keeler—died at 85. Jacob Hadley at over 88. Amos McKinstry at over 76. Darius Fitch at 69. Ephraim Garvin entered into the war of 1812 and died there. Roger Toothaker died at over 75. Aaron Keeler died at 60 wanting a few months. Thomas Evarts was an old man. His age I have no knowledge about.

HYDE PARK IN THE REBELLION.

THE MSS. OF D. H. BICHNELL, CONTINUED.—ED.

Of those who fought in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, we have no list.

The following is a list of those who went from Hyde Park to assist in subduing the "great rebellion."

Enlisted previous to Oct. 17, 1863—(*re-enlisted marked with a**)

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Adams, Arba M.	9	H	Discharged Sept. 12, '63.
Ailes, Edward M.	11	L	
Backum, Albert C.	3	E	Discharged Nov. 11, '61.
Barnes, Robert C.	3	G	Mustered out July 27, '64..
Barnes, Walter W.	8	A	Discharged March 22, '64.
Bean, Ira W.	7	E	Discharged June 23, '63.
Benton, Reuben C.	5	D	Promoted major, 11th Vt.—Lieut. Col.
Boynton, Charles W.	8	A	Transferred to V. R. C. March 19, '64.

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Boynton, Noah	8	A	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Bryant, Edward S.	Cav.	C	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Bullard, Edgar	5	D	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Bundy, Elijah A.	11	D	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Bundy, George G.	"	"	Discharged Dec. 17, '62.
Bundy, Loren S.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Bundy, William G.	"	"	Transferred to Inv. corps March 15, '64.
Bunker, Luther J.	6	F	Discharged Sept. 6, '62.
Burke, Albert E.	11	D	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Calkins, George H.	Cav.	G	Taken pris. March 1, '64, died in Richmond.
Carter, John	1I	D	Absent, sick, June 24, '65.
Codding, George W.	9	H	Died Oct. 7, '62.
Cole, Alvin H.	"	"	Missing in action Feb. 2, '64.
Cook, John J.	Cav.	I	Promoted corporal, died at Andersonville. Ga. Sept 10, '64.
Crowell, Philo J.	5	D	Discharged, Feb. 13, '64, wounded.
Crowell, William H.*	3	E	Missing in action Sept. 19, '64, died.
Dodge, James O.*	7	E	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Dutton, William	Cav.	I	Died Aug. 13, '63.
Earl, Hiram A.*	3	E	Promoted sergeant, disch. June 26, '65.
Eastman, Allen	9	H	Died Nov. 4, '62.
Eastman, Laban C.	11	D	Discharged April 1, '63.
Emerson, John S.	9	H	Died Dec. 27, '62.
Fairbanks, Carlo T.	7	H	Died Dec. 4, '62.
Ferry, Amos A.	7	E	Discharged Sept. 3, '63.
Ferry, Calostin C.	Cav.	I	Corp., pro. sergt, must. out Nov. 18, '64.
Ferry, Salem	7	E	Discharged Sept. 3, '63.
Finnegan, Francis	2	D	Mustered out June 29, '64.
Finnegan, Michael P.	9	H	Deserted Oct. 1, '62.
Fisk, Joel H.	Cav.	I	Pro. hosp. steward, dis., afterwards acting surg.
Frazier, George W.	9	H	Discharged April 25, '63.
Frazier, Victor M.	"	"	Died March 20, '63.
Gauthier, Frederick	"	"	Pro. corp. and sergt., must. out June 13, '65.
Gauthier, Joseph	Cav.	I	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Gay, Milo S.	3	H	Died Oct. 7, '62.
Grant, Joseph P.	Cav.	I	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Green Stillman E.	11	L	Killed near Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Haskins, Adorno S.	9	H	Deserted Nov. 6, '62.
Holbrook, Cornelius D.*	8	A	Corp,, pro. sergt., must. out June 28, '65.
Holbrook, Henry H.	11	L	Died Jan. 28, '64.
Holbrook, Thomas J.	1 S.S.	F	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Hurlburt, Luther	5	D	Deserted July 3, '63.
Hurlburt, Nelson	3	E	
Hurlburt, Norman	"	"	Discharged Nov. 11, '61.
Hyde, Breed N.	3	"	Lieutenant colonel, promoted colonel.
Hyde, Edward	11	L	Died at Andersonville, Ga. Aug. 17, '64.
Hyde, Leo	3	E	Sergt. major, pro. 2d lieut., Co. A Dec. 5, '61, pro. capt. Nov. 1, '63., must. out July 27, '64.
Hyde, William P.	4	K	
Keeler, Henry A.	5	band	Discharged April 11, '62. [in col'd reg.
Keeler, Samuel E.	9	H	Corp., promoted sergt., dis. Jan. 16, '65.—Lieut.
Kingsley, Albert A.	Cav.	I	Trans. to V. R. C., must. out July 7, '65.
Knight, Alson R.	9	H	Discharged Dec. 20, '62.
Lamphier, George M.	5	D	Discharged July 11, '62.
Lamphier, Rufus G.	7	E	Died Nov. 20, '62.
Leighton, Ariel H.	Cav.	I	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Le Page, Joseph jr.	9	H	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Lilley, Harvey	Cav.	I	Pro. corp., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Lilley, Van Ness*	3	E	Mustered out June 18, '65.
Loveland, Calvin R.	9	H	Appointed 2d lieutenant.
Manning, John	5	D	Discharged Oct. 14, '62.
Manning, Michael jr.	"	"	Transferred to Inv. corps Sept. 30, '63.
Martin, John C.	11	D	Mustered out June 24, '65.
McIntyre, David B.	7	E	Died Oct. 15, '62.
McKinstrey, Wallace A*	3	E	Died June 21, '64.
Meigs, John J.	11	A. Sergt.	Promoted sergt., 3d Vt. Oct. 1, '64.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Morrill, Freeman C.	7	H	Discharged Dec. 5, '63.
Morse, John O.*	8	A	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Murphy, William	8	E	Sent to Dry Tortugas.
Newcomb, Thomas B.	11	M	Died Oct. 5, '64.
Nowland, Agustus L.	Cav.	I	Died Nov. 7, '63.
Nowland, Levi A.	"	"	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Nichols, Cushing	11	L	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Pipin, Julius	11	D	Deserted June 22, '63.
Perry, George W.	2	D	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Pixley, William	7	E	Died Nov. 25, '62.
Putnam, Frank G.*	"	"	Mustered out, March 14, '66.
Reed, Carolus A.	3	E	Discharged March 17, '63.
Reed, Charles H.	"	"	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Roddy, Terrence	2	D	Died Aug. 25, '62.
Sawyer, Edward B.	Cav.	I	Capt., pro. maj. June 14. '62, col. Sept. 16, '62.
Sawyer, Franklin E.	"	"	Pro. corp., com. sergt., must. out Nov. 18, '64.
Schoolcraft, Azro*	5	D	Killed at Spottsylvania.
Scribner, Alonzo E.*	"	"	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Sparrow, William	Cav.	I	Saddler, promoted saddler sergt.
Spoor, William O.	Cav.	B	Missing in action July 3, '63.
Staples, Franklin	5	D	Corporal, died Dec. 14, '61.
Stewart, Henry C.	9	H	Died Oct 21, '62.
Stowell, Ezra	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.
Sulham, George C.	11	D	Discharged May 17, '63.
Sulham, Jonas G.	Cav.	I	Taken pris. June 29, '64, died in reb. pris.
Tice, John L.	5	D	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Tice, Leonard D,	"	"	Sergt., promoted 2d lieut. Co. E Oct. 16, '62, pro. capt. Co. K, Nov. 1, '63, must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Tinker, Eugene C.	9	H	Corporal, discharged April 18, '63.
Toun, Henry E.	5	D	Promoted corporal, died Aug. 19, '63.
Wheelock, Elihu D.	Cav.	I	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Whitcomb, Lewis*	8	A	
Whitney, William C.	Cav.	I	Promoted corporal, mustered out June 21, '65.
Wiswall, Thomas*	"	"	Promoted corporal, died Dec. 6, '54.
Woodbury, Charles A.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant April 25, '62.
Woodbury, William H.	3	E	Promoted corporal, mustered out July 27, '64.
			Enlisted since Oct. 17, 1863.
Allen, Samuel J.	17	C	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Choate, Orville	"	"	Discharged Oct. 12, '65.
Dwinell, Ralph E.	"	"	Killed near Petersburgh, June 17, '64.
Emerson, George D.	11	A	Died at Andersonville, Ga. Aug. 21, '64.
Hall, John H.	17	C	Killed near Petersburgh, June 20, '64.
Keeler, Daniel C.	"	"	Promoted corporal, mustered out July 14, '65.
Morse, Orson	8	A	Died March 5, '65.
Stowell, Allen	11	A	Transferred to V. R. C. July 20, '64.
Taylor, Edward J.	17	C	Transferred to V. R. C., must. out July 21, '65.
Truell, Amos	"	"	Died at Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 27, '64.
Waterman, Alonzo E.	Cav.	I	Transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 6, '64.
Whitney, Alvin J.	8	F	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Boyes, Lewis C.	2 F.	C.	
Jones, George D.	"	"	
			Drafted.—entered service since Oct. 17, 1863.
Boyce, John	4	I	Transferred to Co. F.
Eastman, Albert	4	K	Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Hyde, George W.	3	A	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Ladd, Reuben	4	C	Sick in hospital July 13, '65.
Parmenter, Obadiah	4	H	Died Dec. 30, '63.
Prior, George W.	3	H	Missing in action May 5, '64.
Spaulding, Lorenzo G.	4	B	Discharged May 28, '64, wounded, draws pension.
Wheelock, Elihu D.	3	A	Discharged May 17, '65.
			Re-enlisted—first credit in other towns.
Backum, David A.	7	E	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Cowin, Andrew	"	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.

Besides the above, 11 men were credited to Hyde Park, whose names are not given in the published reports.

The number of men, who were furnished by Hyde Park in this war, and who entered the service as above given, amounts to 140.

It was not always the case that men who were reported as deserters, were actually guilty of desertion. Consequently the above remarks must be taken with some allowance in that respect. Those who were discharged were usually disabled by wounds or disease.

The following is a list of commissioned officers in the war who went from Hyde Park, with their military history.

Breed N. Hyde—Lieut. Col. of the 3d Reg. at its organization; Col., Aug. 13,1861; resigned, Jan. 15, 1863.

Edward B. Sawyer—Capt. Co. I, Cav. Reg. at its organizatian; Major, April 25, 1862; Col., Sept. 16, 1862; resigned, April 28, 1864.

Reuben C. Benton—enlisted in Co. D, 5th Reg., promoted Capt. Co. D, 5th, Aug. 28, 1861; wounded June 29, 1862; Lieut. Col. Aug. 26, 1862; resigned June 21, 1864.

Leo. Hyde—enlisted private; appointed Sergt.-Major July 16, 1861; 2d Lieut, Co. A, Dec. 5, 1861; 1st Lieut. Co. C, Sept. 22, 1862; Capt. Co. A, Nov. 1, 1863; mustered out of service July 27, 1864.

Leonard D. Tice—enlisted Co. D, 5th Reg., Aug. 12, 1861; appointed 1st Sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; 2d Lieut. Co. E, Oct. 6, 1862; 1st Lieut. Co. E, March 21, 1863; Capt. Co. K, Nov. 1, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; mustered out of service Sept. 15, 1864.

John J. Meigs—Ass't Surgeon 11th Vt., Aug. 11, 1862; Surgeon 3d Reg. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out of service July 8, 1865.

Charles A. Woodbury—enlisted Co. I, Cav. Reg. Sept. 13, 1861; appointed 1st Sergt. Nov. 19, 1861; 2d Lieut., Co. I, April 25, 1862; 1st Lieut., Co. B, Oct. 30, 1862; killed in action at Broad Run, Va., April 1, 1863.

Calvin R. Loveland—enlisted Co. H. 9th Reg.; 2d Lieut., June 27, 1862; resigned March 5, 1863.

Samuel E. Keeler—enlisted in Co. H, 9th Reg.; promoted Sergt. and discharged to accept commission as 1st Lieut. in a col'd reg.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

1812—'15, Nathaniel P. Sawyer; '16—'21, Joshua Sawyer; '22—'27, Abner Flanders; '28, Theophilus W. Fitch; '29, '30, Breed Noyes; '31, Theophilus W. Fitch; '32—'36, Joshua Sawyer; '37, '38, Levi Edgerton; '39, '40, Lucius H. Noyes; '41, '42, Almond Boardman; '43, Levi Edgerton; '44, (no election); '45, '46, Nathaniel P. Keeler; '47, '48, John C. Page; '49, '50, Carlos S. Noyes; '51, (no election); '52, '53, Ira Herrick; '54, Lucius H. Noyes; '55, '56, Wm. P. S. Noyes; '57, Lyman B. Sherwin; '58, H. H. Powers; '59, '60, John A. Child; '61, (no election); '62, '63, Carlos S. Noyes; '64, '65, Russel S. Page; '66—'68, Waldo Brigham.

JOSHUA SAWYER.

In June 1809, Joshua Sawyer, upon the call of his brother, N. P. Sawyer, came to Burlington, and entered the office of the Hon. Judge Farrand, as a student at law; in order to comply with the bar rules, then in strict force in Chittenden County, at least, that the last year's study must have been in Vermont, and to make out the full time required that the student must occupy before admittance, Mr. Sawyer, after admittance to the bar, commenced practice at Hyde Park, in the year 1810, with what success, for more than 40 years,—speaking now of unremitting labor in his profession,—a pretty wide community must judge. In the mean time, he represented the town of Hyde Park from 1816 to 1821, —the youngest member in the House save one, Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon. Again he represented the town from 1832 to 1836, making in all a period of 11 years. At the end of both periods, he declined a re-election. In the latter period a fierce struggle came up, in regard to the new county, Lamoille, cognomened, afterwards, as *spunky little Lamoille*, its territory being only 12 towns, since reduced in number, though not in territory. Two of the original towns, comprising Lamoille County, have been merged in other towns, in the same county (Sterling and Mansfield).

In 1826, Mr. Sawyer started the plan of opening a bed of valuable iron ore in Elmore, near Elmore Pond, and erecting a forge at Gates', now Cady's Falls, in Morristown, situated about one mile from his residence in Hyde Park. On the night following the day that he went to the black forest, with suitable judges, to select a tree for the large hammer-shaft, his dwelling house and out houses were burned, together with furniture, provisions, horses, cattle, hogs, two valuable wagons, harnesses, &c.; in fine, every thing of common necessity and use, were destroyed, except what

articles were in a front room and bed-rooms adjoining. There was no insurance upon any of the property. The time had not arrived when insurances had been frequent in Vermont,—the Mutual Fire Insurance Company had been in operation but three or four years. This happened Jan. 26, 1826. The iron works however, in its many branches, still progressed, with pretty heavy outlays, and was attempted to be put in operation in the summer of 1826; but failed for lack of proper workmen, who had been expected from the Empire State. But in time, the works were started. A company was incorporated, and things looked prosperous for the new adventure. In August, 1828, reverse came again, though not that of fire. A high flood swept away the forge, and deposited its heavy tackling in the bed of Lamoille River. The wooden harness and gearing rode down the stream, till some of them, occasionally, landed on the banks. The forge and paraphernalia were also without insurance, for the newly incorporated company had not acquired much other property, except this, purchased of Mr. Sawyer, and that unpaid for, and which was intended to be applied to his debts, contracted in the establishment. A vein of this ore will make good edge tools. The first loop, which fell to pieces under the hammer, and could not be drawn to a bar on account of its richness, was picked up by an intelligent blacksmith, a good judge of metals, and brought to the forge the next day, made into chisels and knives of the best quality. He had gathered up but a small part of the loop, upon the remainder of which others made seizure, and followed it up in applying the fragments to such uses. But these bloomers,—good workmen when their work was gauged, or the principles of the material defined by more experienced and philosophic heads,—knew nothing or pretended to know nothing of the reasons that the loops would not weld. But the true reason was want of cinder in the ore, which may be supplied by a large variety of earths and bogs, or bog ores, which were afterwards applied with full success. When a loop is placed under the hammer, it should be full of liquid fire, and bleed at every pore. The failures and misfortunes, attending the erection of the iron works, occasioned great embarrassments to Mr. Sawyer for many years, as he did not shrink from the various responsibilities growing out of them.

The above was compiled from manuscripts in the hand-writing of Mr. Sawyer.

The following from remarks of Rev. J. D. Beeman, upon the funeral occasion of Esq. Sawyer, in March, 1869, being a little more in detail upon some points, than the foregoing, we are permitted to copy them:—

"Joshua Sawyer was born in Old Haverhill, Mass., July 23, 1789, and was consequently 79 years of age last July. His ancestors were highly respectable people, and settled in Haverhill as early as 1640. He was educated in the schools of Haverhill and Newburyport, and studied law with the Hon. Edward Little of the latter place, and his old law preceptor gave him a letter of introduction to friends in Vermont, bearing high testimony to his integrity, scholarship and gentlemanly qualities. He was educated in what is called the old school of gentlemen, and great urbanity marked all of his intercourse with his fellow men through life. For his old master, Little, he maintained a warm friendship as long as Mr. Little lived, and cherished his memory with affectionate regard to the close of his own life.

In 1809 he came to Burlington, Vt., bearing, as we have said, the highest recommendations from his old tutor, and after remaining a year in the office of Judge Farrand, was admitted to the bar, and came to this place in 1810, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession.

His practice extended and grew as the country grew, and for more than 40 years was extensive and lucrative. He was the peer of Bradley, Royce, Mattocks, Aldis, Baxter, and a generation of noble men,—all of whom he survived. He practiced his profession for nearly 60 years—a longer period, it is believed, than any man ever living in the State. He was for some years State's Attorney in the old county of Orleans, and always, during his vigorous manhood, stood in the front rank of his profession.

He was for 11 years in the State legislature, the last two or three years, sent expressly as the strong man to obtain the new county of Lamoille. He may truly be said to have been the father of Lamoille county, as it was very largely owing to his skillful management in the legislature, that the county was formed.

He married, in Dec. 1811, Mary Keeler, daughter of Aaron Keeler, of Revolutionary

memory, by whom he had 10 children, six of whom survive. He had been the head of a family in this town for 58 years, and most of the generation who knew him best and honored him most, had passed away before him.

Such was his genial nature, however, his ready wit and vivacity, that much younger men than himself sought his society in former years.

Poland, Redfield, C. G. Eastman, Judge Smalley, Hon. G. W. Grandey and many such men, regarding it a rich treat to spend an hour or an evening in his company.

He was always dignified and affable. Duplicity and meanness he never was charged with. As an able advocate, a genial companion and a witty conversationalist, his reputation was as wide as his acquaintance. His capacity of endurance of either mental or physical labor, was seldom equalled. His affections and friendships were warm, and his antipathies, intense. * * * *

In his death, the wife is deprived of the strong arm upon which she has leaned for nearly three score years; the children, of a beloved father; the town, of one of its prominent citizens; the bar, of one of its ablest advocates, and the country, of one of its veterans and patriots."

The following, from an old friend of Mr. Sawyer's, and published in the St. Albans Messenger, expresses the general estimate of his character:

"Esq. Sawyer came to Vermont nearly 60 years ago, and located at what is now the village of Hyde Park, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the legislature during the war of 1812, and for many years the youngest member. As a member he at once took a high rank, and became the intimate friend of the then rising young men of the State, of whom the late Wm. C. Bradley was one of the most eminent, and, with the exception of Esq. Sawyer, the last survivor.

It was, however, as a lawyer that he acquired the greatest reputation. He commenced his professional career at the age of 21, and continued in active practice till within a year of his death. For 40 years his practice was one of the largest in the State, and he was probably engaged in more suits than any other lawyer in Vermont. In his early practice he came to the courts of Franklin and Chittenden counties, but his best field was in Orleans and Caledonia. In those days the bar of those counties was the most brilliant in the State, and there Esq. Sawyer, by the fertility of his resources as a manager, and the brilliancy of his wit, and his imperturbable self-possession in trials, fairly held his own as a practitioner, and commanded his full share of business and success. At a later period in the early history of Lamoille county, he became associated with a circle of strong men, and here again, although distracted by pecuniary embarrassments, and fast approaching the decline of his life, he sustained himself with credit, proving himself no unequal match for the best of his competitors. To the end of his days he was remarkable for an exhaustless fund of anecdote, a readiness of repartee and a courtliness of demeanor, which made him a most agreeable companion. With him the garrulousness of old age had little that was tiresome; his stories were seldom repetitions, and his wit was fresh and sparkling as the youngest. As he mingled with his younger associates, his erect form, straight to the last as an arrow, and his dignified carriage reminded one of an ancient tree, standing above its surroundings, whitened by storms and scarred by lightnings, but yet, king of the forest to the end."

His death occurred at Hyde Park, on the 16th of March, 1869.

CAPT. CALVIN BUGBEE

was born in Ashford, Ct., April 19, 1780. While in his youth, his father moved to Pomfret, Vt. In Dec. 1804, he was married to Fanny Sessions of that town, and in 1806, he removed to Hyde Park, and bought a farm lying on the river Lamoille, situated near the south-east corner of the town. They had 5 children. Their fourth child, a boy of 6 years of age, was drowned in the Lamoille River. Captain Bugbee united with the Methodist Church, about the year 1811. He received his commission of captain, about that time. His wife died, Nov. 8, 1818. In March 1819, he was married to Mary B. Chandler of Pomfret, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter. He suffered from a protracted consumption, from which he died, March 13, 1825.

Captain Bugbee was a very useful and influential citizen, a prominent and respected member of his church, and a man whose memory is still affectionately cherished by surviving friends.

DR. ARIEL HUNTON

was widely known in northern Vermont. He was born in Unity, N. H., July 5, 1789, and received a liberal education; studied medicine with Dr. Amasa Howard of Springfield, N. H., afterwards of Morristown, Vt.; commenced practice in Groton, N. H., in 1814; removed to Hyde Park in 1818, and from that time until his death, Nov. 25, 1857, had an extensive and lucrative practice. In his religious views, he was a devoted adherent of Thomas Paine, whose writings were his *vade mecum*, and final authority on the subjects of which they treated. He was a very original and peculiar man, much liked as a physician, though he had strong enemies. There is hardly a family in the County, here resident at the time of his practice, but knew him well, at least, by reputation.

DR. ISAAC M. NEWCOMB

was born in Thetford, this State, Aug. 8, 1824, and moved to North Hyde Park, when 10 years old. By his own efforts, he obtained a good academical education, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Brewster of Craftsbury, in 1847. He remained with him 1 year, when he went to Pittsfield, Mass., to complete his studies, with Dr. Childs, President of the Berkshire Medical College, where he continued his studies for 3 years, when he was graduated. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association. He commenced practice in Johnson, where he met with deserved success; but was obliged to suspend on account of poor health, and went to Eden where he remained until 1859, when another field was opened for him by the death of Dr. Ariel Hunton, of Hyde Park, to which place he repaired, still retaining a large portion of his patronage in Eden and adjoining towns. He immediately found an extensive practice, leaving him but little leisure time. There were occasions when he had 50 patients on his hands. He was fond of scientific investigations, and devoted to them much of the time he could spare from professional labors.

He displayed great firmness and manliness of character, in whatever he undertook. His domestic and private relations were most happy. He was a man of generous impulses, ready at all times to lend a helping hand to the unfortunate, and will be remembered for his many acts of disinterested kindness.

He died at Hyde Park, of diphtheria, Jan. 4, 1862, in his 38th year.

HON. JOHN CHILD

was a native of Bakersfield, born about 1824. He studied law with Smalley & Adams, of St. Albans, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin County, about 1847, and went into business at West Berkshire, the same year. In 1848, he formed a partnership with Jasper Read, which continued till coming to Hyde Park in 1849. He married in 1850. About 1856 he formed a partnership with W. G. Ferrin, and afterwards with R. C. Benton, after whose enlistment, Waldo Brigham became his business partner. At the time of his death, May 3, 1864, Mr. Child held the office of State senator for this county, and was also superintendent of recruiting for the County, as well as first selectman for the town of Hyde Park.

Mr. Child was energetic, public spirited and generous. Several men in the neighborhood, can point to him as the friend who lent them the helping hand, when making their first adventure in business. In all enterprises which had for their object the public good, he was ready to take a part.

MEMORANDA OF THE WEATHER IN HYDE PARK, from minutes kept by Jabez Fitch and his son, Theophilus W. Fitch.

In 1794, the last week in December was so warm that farmers were plowing, and garden violets were in bloom as in Spring.

In the Spring of 1799, the River Lamoille had not broken up on the 14th of April, and loaded teams were crossing on the ice. That winter was remarkable for its extreme cold.

On the 5th of April, 1807, the snow was 5 feet deep,—the deepest it had been known since the town was settled; and on the morning of the 19th, it was 3 feet deep in the clearing, and at night the ground was bare. The snow was carried off by the sun.

The years 1815 and 1816 will ever be remembered as the cold seasons, and for the scarcity of grain.

On the 14th of November, 1827, the snow fell 2 feet.

The December of 1829 was noted for its warmth, like that of 1794.

The Spring of 1834 was noted for its warmth. Farmers began to plow the 1st of April.

The Winter of 1835 was remarkable for cold; and on the 4th of January, the mercury froze.

In 1836, the ground froze, on the night of the 13th of October, so that the farmers lost

their potatoes and apples that were not gathered.

In 1843, the snow fell on the 22d of October, at night, to the depth of 16 inches, and did not go off until Spring.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEPTH OF SNOW

that fell in Hyde Park, from the Winter of 1791 to Feb. 5, 1812, as kept by Jabez Fitch:

1790–91, 13 ft. 5 in.; 1791–92, 10 ft. 9 in.; 1792–93, 8 ft. 6 in.; 1793–94, 7 ft. 1 in.; 1794–95, 9 ft. 3 in.; 1795–96, 8 ft. 2 in.; 1796–97, 11 ft. 7 in.; 1797–98, 8 ft. 8 in.; 1798–99, 11 ft. 2 in.; 1799–1800, 8 ft. 4 in.; 1800–1, 7 ft. 5 in.; 1801–2, 6 ft. 4 in.; 1802–3, 5 ft. 9 in.; 1803–4, 9 ft. 4 in.; 1804–5, 8 ft. 10 in.; 1805–6, 9 ft. 8 in.; 1806–7, 11 ft. 6 in.; 1807–8, 11 ft. 5 in.; 1808–9, 10 ft. 8 in.; 1809–10, 8 ft. 2 in.; 1810–11, 5 ft. 11 in.; 1811–12 (Feb. 5), 7 ft. 10 in.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. NATHANAEL P. SAWYER.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSHUA SAWYER, ESQ.

Hon. Nathanael P. Sawyer was born at Haverhill, Mass.—emigrated to Vermont in his minority, in 1792, and settled in Hyde Park, permanently, near that period. No record of the precise time appears. The contributor—the youngest brother of the family—has no recollection of him in his father's family, previous to said Nathanael's coming to Vermont. He occasionally saw him afterwards—at Haverhill and at Newburyport—while in his studies.

Nathanael Sawyer was among the early pioneers of Northern Vermont—endowed by nature with a sagacious mind, prudent in habits, extensive in business calculations, and much inclined to hold a respectable share of territory in Vermont. In the course of his life, few individuals in Vermont held a larger share than himself. He was not usurious, and was extremely indulgent to settlers. After 15 years patiently waiting upon a purchaser—who then claimed to gain it by possession—he would sue. "Joshua," he would say, "Sir, I reckon it is high time for a body to be looking after such kind of folks as that man." My answer, of course, would be in the affirmative. "Well sir, take a description of the deed and send him a writ of ejectment, as soon as you please." The suit was generally compromised, and the writings extended, if the Judge believed him a weak-minded man, or put up to it by advisers.—Otherwise, a vicious, evil-minded man, was not likely to trouble him long, on land he did not own. Few men in Vermont had passed a larger number of deeds. Perhaps few men in Vermont were better able to manage a land-suit, so far as preparation was concerned, than himself. In fact, he was a good land-lawyer in all essentials. He was liberal in his expenses at home and abroad, though never extravagant. He received a common school education, but his head was strangely mathematical, and inclined to thought and study. He was the first representative to the general assembly for the town of Hyde Park. He was elected for three consecutive years, and then declined a further election. In politics he was a true disciple of the Washington school, holding steadfast to those principles to the last. Demagogueism he despised. In the public donations, he was open-handed. As a sample, I will notice that he gave the land for the public buildings—what is called the square—in the heart of the village, and subscribed $500 towards their erection—also, the land for the meeting-house, and for the village cemetery. This was subsequent to 1836, and at a time when lands had become comparatively valuable, in the village of Hyde Park, at least. He was an exemplary temperance man, before that great change in the sumptuary management of life was regulated by statutary enactments, and after that, I believe, he strictly conformed to the requsitions of the law. His manners were unassuming, and his tongue free from evil speaking against friend or enemy.

CAPT. JEDEDIAH HYDE.

Capt. Jedidiah Hyde was born, I believe, in Norwich, Ct. He was the head petitioner for the charter of Hyde Park, and procured it for himself and associates. He soon proved his faith by his works, and, as early as 1787 or '88, became a pioneer in leveling the forest. He did not aim to hold a lion's share of real estate in the town he caused to be demarked by a public grant, among the green hills of Vermont. Capt. Hyde reared a very large family, 16 or 17 children by two wives. The oldest son, by his first wife, surveyed the town. Jedediah Jr. was an able surveyor, and a finished penman—judging from the few remnants remaining in individual hands—

among his connections, relating to the town. These consisted of the charter, and some vestiges of plans, drawn by him. I have seen fit to digress a trifle to speak of the son, who might be called Capt. Hyde's prime minister in moving forward the inceptive preparation for the settlement of the town of Hyde Park. Capt. Hyde was about 70 years old when I was first introduced to him, at Burlington. He was a lively old gentleman to the brim. He had a merry and feeling heart, and liked a merry friend and a merry glass, as well as most of the old Revolutionary officers.

I had received a sketch of Capt. Hyde's character from an old gentleman with whom I boarded, while staying at Burlington. He seemed very partial to him for his manly and soldierly qualities, and, more than all, for his rare companionship; but the sketch is as follows:

"The subject of his reminiscence must have been an excellent recruiting officer.—Certainly if he could depricate the toils, hardships and perils of a soldier's life, he could much more vividly magnify the honor, importance, self-satisfaction and grateful rewards, of the brave soldier, who had fought and bled against oppression." Capt. Hyde was a sincere devotee to Mr. Jefferson. He was an unflinching Democrat of the old school, and, at all proper times and places, he sounded the tocsin of liberty. He drew a captain's pension, toward the evening of his days, for a wound received in battle. He died at his residence in Hyde Park, at which place he made his first pitch, in April, 1822, aged about 84 years.

JOHN M'DANIEL, ESQ.,

the subject of this sketch, deserves a larger page to his memory than can be given here. It is universal tradition, as well as from his own lips to me, that he was the first settler on the territory which afterwards constituted the county of Orleans. The farm where he resided—now in the county of Lamoille,—was the spot where he always lived after coming to Vermont, and where he died. John McDaniel was a philanthropist, and no person could have been better qualified for the position he occupied, as a pioneer settler.—He was a man of good native mind—quick in perception, sensible, shrewd—and perhaps some would more rudely say cunning.—But one great spoke in his science and practice of life was disinterested humanity. He was literally for clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and letting the prisoner go free—the latter according to what seemed to him the just law. He was very sure to construe all doubts in favor of the prisoner, or rather not to urge them to weigh against him.—His doors were open to the weary traveller, from the time he entered his long log-cabin, until, in connection with the gentleman that married his only child, he erected very large buildings for the day and the country, and for years kept a house of entertainment.

Esquire McDaniel was widely and favorably known. After his early settlement—a'la Alexander Selkirk—the broad and fertile tracts of land at the north and north-east, towards Canada, were rapidly occupied, and he, being situated on almost the only thoroughfare from Lake Champlain to Lake Memphremagog, from the south and west, was introduced to the land-owner, the sheriff, the appraiser, the lawyer, the land-agent, and a more numerous class—the settler—in his own and neighboring towns, all of whom came to know the "long log-cabin," and received the benefits of its rude hospitalities.

Mr. McDaniel was not a man of letters, but he got along better than most men would have done with his limited education. He was a man of wit and anecdote, and also, had a good pair of lungs; and until within two or three years of his death, was in the habit of singing the song called "Boyne Water, or the Route of the Boyne," between king William and king James, with a youthful air. This seemed to be a favorite song. He died in the summer of 1834, aged 84 years. He lived to see the fifth generation—that is his grand-child's grand-child." I will add that I understood that MR. MCDANIEL was born in Barrington, N. H.

AARON KEELER, ESQ.

Aaron Keeler Esq. was born in Norwalk, Ct., in December, 1756. He enlisted into the Revolutionary army in 1775, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer, or enlisted as such on entering the service. He continued through the war, and was discharged at its close. He was present when the attempt was made to demoralize and break down the army and the government by an anonymous and incendary circular, distributed throughout the ranks of the army, of which he preserved a copy, as also a copy of General Washington's address to the army, about to be disbanded—I think on that

very morning—which had the effect to counteract the deadly tendencies of this most mutinous and rebellious firebrand, addressed to the most selfish feelings and passions of a body of men, who had just completed, under almost every hardship, the noblest pedestal of the goodness of liberty and happiness the world had ever seen. This was supposed to have been dictated by a man whose identity history may have mentioned. If it has, or has not, I shall forbear to drag from the grave the supposititious identity of a person who, most undoubtedly, had performed important services in both wars against Great Britian. These documents were copied by Mr. Keeler at the time, into a book, kept by him for the purpose of recording, for his own use, and the use of others, important events. This book is lost, which I much regret, as it would be a pleasing family reminiscence, both for the peculiarity of the matter, and the very nice and print-like autography, though the latter is abundantly shown by his transcriptions in the public records. Mr. Keeler was commissioned an Ensign, and again appointed Lieutenant before the close of the war. In Hyde Park he was appointed to all the important town offices; as justice of the peace in the County of Orleans, Lamoille not having become a county until long after his death, to wit, 20 years.

In 1790, he began a settlement in Elmore, in company with two sons of Col. Elmore, (Martin and Jesse) for whom the town was named, and Seth and James Olmstead. But Mr. Keeler exchanged his Elmore land for a 200-acre lot, in Hyde Park, on to which he moved his family, in 1792, cleared up a farm, the west part of which forms an important part of the village, where he lived and died, and where his oldest son, Frederick Keeler, Esq., now lives, surrounded by descendants. These settlers were obliged to go to Fairfax to mill, a distance of from 23 to 25 miles.

Truly, the settler of a new country who meets his task manfully, must have a heart of oak and nerves of steel; and, more especially, the matron whose failing health is liable to a severer destiny than men, where medical assistance cannot be suddenly had, is entitled to the world's admiration over the cloistered parlor lady, who would faint at the thought of being thus exposed. And yet, thousands gently bred, and with better claims to indulgent life, have followed the desire of their husbands, to improve their prospects in a wilderness.

Mr. Keeler was a man who gave full measure and weight and quality, and took no more to himself—emphatically an *honest man*.—He died in 1816, aged 60 years. His widow, Glorianor Olmstead, died on the farm, she so womanly and resolutely contributed towards subduing and improving, at the age of over 85 years.

JABEZ FITCH.

The following is from the obituary notice of JABEZ FITCH, published in the *North Star*, Danville.

"Departed this life February 29, 1812, Jabez Fitch, Esq., of Hyde Park, aged 75, much respected and lamented. The deceased was a revolutionary officer. He was captured on Long Island, on the memorable 27th of August, 1776, and suffered the severities of British barbarity on board their prison-ships, at New York, the effect of which embittered and rendered almost insupportable more than 30 years of his life. He entered the military service when but a youth; was in three campaigns in the old French war, and a firm opposer of the unjust restrictions and oppressive demands of the British government, when those states were ripening for independence, and was with the first who drew the sword in defence of their country's rights, and to avenge the blood of their fellow-citizens. He was early engaged, also, in the abolition of African slavery, and a zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty, which principles he retained 'till his death. With universal satisfaction he filled the offices of deputy sheriff and justice of the peace, in New London, Ct., and captain in Gen. Washington's army. The last 20 years of his life were spent in retirement, being unable to labor by means of a scorbatic complaint, contracted while a prisoner. This portion of time was devoted to reading and writing, and the latter part of it particularly to the study of his favorite book, the Bible. By minutes which he left it appears he read it through in course, 47 times during the last 7 years of his life. An extract from the minutes above mentioned states:

"Feb. 26, 1807, arrived to 70 years of age—having, during my 70th year, read the Bible through in course 8 times, and the New Testament the 9th."

Jabez Fitch was born in Norwich, Ct., Feb. 15, (O. S.) 1737. He was married June 2, 1760 to Hannah Perkins of Norwich, and had 5 sons and 3 daughters. He came with three sons to Hyde Park, to commence farming in 1788. His wife and one daughter came on in 1791, and the next year the other two daughters came."

CORRESPONDENCE—LETTERS TO JABEZ FITCH.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Nov. 2, 1793.

Darius Fitch: Sir,—About the first of this month Mr. Samuel Lathrop of the town of Lebanon, State of New Hampshire, called on me to buy my right of land in Hyde Park, for which he offers me fifty pounds legal money. I told him my price was one hundred pounds, but should not sell it even at that price, before I had given you the offer of it. Now, sir, I wish you to inform me, by first good opportunity, what you think the real value of my right is, and whether you have a desire to purchase it. I am not anxious to sell it, but will not refuse a good offer, and shall not think the offer very good much short of one hundred pounds. I expected to have seen some of you here last winter to collect taxes, though I do not know as there is any due, whether so or not I rest easy, being well assured that you will not let my property be forfeited for the taxes, whatever they may be, as I shall cheerfully make you ample satisfaction. Placing the utmost confidence in your fidelity, I am, dear Sir, with sentiments of esteem and friendship,

Your ob't and very humble serv't,

NICOLL FOSDICK.

NORWICH, CONN., August 12th, 1796.

Dear Sir,—It is a long time since I wrote to you or heard from you. Yours by Wm. Hart was the last I received. He informed me you live well—have a good piece of land to live on, and appeared to be contented with your lot and situation, which I was glad to hear. My friend Dr. Mather has not written to me for many months. I want to know whether he has cleared up, fenced and seeded down my ten-acre lot which you cut over. You will have an opportunity by the bearer, Mr. Edgerton, to write when he returns. I want to know whether there is any tax due on my land, in order to forward payment. Friends in general here are well. Business flourishes. A Bank is established at the landing. A new brick Hotel—very large—is now building there in which the Bank is to be kept. Navigation has increaed considerably since you was here. Great improvements are made and making on the roads and bridges. A new bridge, 24 feet broad, has been erected and completed, a little above where the Rope Ferry was kept, between New London and Lyme, with a draw to let vessels pass. Another is in contemplation at Stratford Ferry. A Mr. Whiting of this town is the master builder. We have a turnpike established between Norwich and Hartford. The roads are now repairing. A turnpike is also established, between Norwich and Providence, the roads nearly completed. We shall be gone about half a century to soon to see the glory of this country, but it is of little consequence where we go, if we are prepared; and if we should not be so happy as to meet again in this world, I hope we may meet again in a better, never to be separated.

With my best regards to your family, I am very respectfully your sincere friend,

CHRIS'R LESSINGWELL.

JABEZ FITCH, Esq.

The following letter (to Jabez Fitch) may possibly have some interest to other branches of the Fitch family in the United States. It is written in a very elegant hand;

ANTIGUA, W. I., March 30th, 1802.

Dear Uncle —As one of our kinsmen, Mr. Elisha Fitch, goes to your part of the country, I avail myself of addressing a few lines to you, although I have not heard from you for some years.

I'll first proceed to give you a little history of myself, &c. I am the only son of Silas Fitch, and grandson of Elisha Fitch, your brother. I have been settled in Norfolk, Virginia, for about four years in the mercantile line, and had I not had business that called me out to the West Indies, perhaps I never should have heard from you or any of the family, for I did not know of any in America. The last I knew was Cordilla Fitch (I believe your son or nephew)* whom I had unfortunately to bury at Norfolk a few days after his arrival, who died with the yellow fever in Oct., 1800. He was decently and honorably buried. Mr. Fitch, whom I fortunately fell in with, has given me a very descriptive and satisfactory account of our family in general, and nothing could have given me more satisfaction. I will on the other side give you my address, and I hope I shall hear from you. Letters left in any post-office in America will reach me. I expect to be at home in about two months from this or less—where the probability is that I shall settle myself for life, and join the nuptial

* Oldest son.

bands with a young lady, whom I presume you would willingly recognize as your niece, in respect to family fortune and respect. I promise myself a visit to the north next Summer to see my mother and friends whom I have not had the pleasure of seeing since I left them (about four years). If I can possibly come on I intend paying you all a visit in the country. The last I heard from Connecticut, the friends and relatives were all well. My uncle Joseph Williams died about a year ago, besides I believe there have been no deaths in the family of late. I'll be very much obliged to you to write me, and give me an historical account of all the family to your knowledge. My grandmother Fitch was living the last time I heard from them. Our friend Chester Fitch here is very well, except the gout. He desires me to remember him to you and family. He and his family intend coming on to your country next Summer. He has no children by his last wife and but one by the first. My business calls me through the West India islands before I go to America. This is the first time I ever was at the West Indies, and I think if it please God I arrive once more at America, I will not see them again, unless some particular business should call me. I am about getting a contract to supply the English West Indies with provisions, &c., for the British Navy. If I do, I may be called here again to settle the contract with the British agent. A few nights since we experienced a number of earthquakes, one of which was very heavy, and it being the first I ever felt, was of course very much alarmed. As to news, you have it in the papers, as soon as it can be communicated Of course I can give you none. I remain, Dear Sir,

Your most ob't Nephew, J. W. Fitch.

Please direct my letters—'Joseph W. Fitch, Merchant, Norfolk, Virginia;' (mail or otherwise).

The following letter, relating to the project of a post-road from Portland to St. Albans, is especially interesting when compared with the present proposed Portland and Ogdensburgh rail-road, which occupies very much the same ground. The same arguments advanced by Mr. Ware, 66 years ago, for the turnpike, are now used for the rail-road.

Peacham, Dec. 25, 1803.

Jabez Fitch, Esq., Hyde Park: Sir,—Your favor of the 1st Oct. last was received, and the bearer told me he should call and take my answer. He omitted to call. The contents of your letter I carefully noticed, and when at Westminister I found there was no opportunity with the Assembly of carrying into effect the plan I had mentioned to you of a road and a press. There was too much business in which the members felt more particularly interested to allow their attention at that place to the objects I had expected would have attracted their notice.

On my return home, I found a letter in the post-office from a gentleman at Portland, to give me information that he had procured a petition signed by the most respectable people at that place, to be presented to Congress, praying for a post-road from Portland to St. Albans. I also found that the petition was presented, and read the 2d day of the session, and that there is no doubt but the route will be established, and was informed that a letter had been forwarded to the Selectmen of St. Albans to induce them to coöperate in the same measure.

As soon as I knew our legislature was to have an adjourned session, I determined to make some efforts towards a turnpike road, on the route the post-road is to be established. Accordingly I have advertised an intention to petition the legislature for it at their adjourned session. I have supposed it proper to take every opportunity to acquaint those who would be likely to promote it, with my views, and press on them the importance of using their influence that a grant be obtained. There is but one point I think necessary to enlarge upon, and that is, the practicability of making a turnpike on the route proposed. Every one, I believe, will see, that if practicable it will be an object worthy of the attention and patronage of the public, and of the utmost importance to every town through which it will pass. I have wrote now to you, with an expectation you will take up the subject, and, after your maturest reflections, you will write me the result. I have paid very considerable attention to the subject of turnpikes, and had many opportunities both to inquire and observe into their usefulness and cost, and am as well as perhaps any individual acquainted with the ground through which it will be laid, and, on the whole, if I can but procure the grant, I am very confident it will be a work accomplished in a few years. Through Wolcott and Hardwick will

be the most difficult part of the road. If you can believe it profitable there, you need not doubt of it elsewhere. Consider a moment the influx of settlers, the moment the route is worked out, and all the towns, on the score of being settled will be equal. Well, thro' settled towns the experiment has been often tried, and the farmers alone have been able to accomplish the road (White River turnpike, for instance, made wholly by the people settled on the road, and farmers altogether) But, Sir, I have assurances, that at Portland very great advances will be made to help on or to make the road, when the inhabitants shall not choose to do it themselves. Suppose it will average 3 dollars a rod. A farm fronting 100 rods, having half the road, will be $150, say in 3 years, will be $50 a year, and if the road should be greatly traveled—an event I leave each man to conjecture—the farmer will draw, if 12 per cent. for his labor advanced yearly, 18 dollars, and if no travel, nothing. And who would not, if only for the convenience and settlement of his own town, advance, if living on the road, something towards it? When pronounced possible, let no exertion be wanting to carry it into effect. I intend myself to make it a principal object, and to invite every one sincerely its well-wisher, to become interested in it, and hope to correspond with you on the subject. I am, Sir, Your humble serv't,

JONA. WARE.

MY HOOD.

BY MRS. MARY A. PARKER* OF BETHEL.

I have always entertained a strong desire to be a fashionable woman; but so far in my life many adverse circumstances have forbidden it. Perhaps it will not be necessary to enumerate them, when I confess myself to be a minister's wife; as any one at all versed in the ways of the world can, in the light of that fact, readily imagine a few of them. But, notwithstanding all these obstacles, I have steadily kept my ideal in view, and fallen no farther behind the prevailing style than was absolutely unavoidable.

One morning last winter, full of this high and laudable ambition, I resolved to make me a hood, like those fashionable in this vicinity about a year before. It may be thought strange that I took for my model so ancient a pattern; but the truth is, I had no idea of the latest fashion, that is, supposing it to have changed (an unlikely supposition), nor any means of finding out; so I decided on the latest style within my knowledge. I cast around, in my mind, for something of which to make it, and finally determined to dissect an old hood which had belonged to my mother, and which was carefully stored away with several other dilapidated articles of apparel, waiting for just such an emergency as had now overtaken me. I brought it from its hiding place, and examined it with an eye both to fashion and economy. It was quite extensive in comparison with the present style, in fact might be said to contain several acres, and as I held it up to get a fair view of its proportions, my decision was that the cape was sufficient for my purpose, and that the remainder should be reserved for some future day. It bristled all around the edges with a kind of *chevaux de frise*, made of catering strips of silk, plaited through the middle, and, as to my mind this added great beauty to it, or, in other words, finished it off in good shape, I decided that my hood should be "finished off" in the same tasty manner. Now, as this was already made and of the right color, I immediately appropriated it. An old straw bonnet, reduced to the right proportions, was the foundation, and some plaited scarlet ribbon from another old bonnet, was the inside trimming.

Behold me now with it finished and on my head, standing before one glass and another in my hand, viewing the general effect. I was highly delighted with my success. The front view was fine, but the back view was finer, for the silk *chevaux de frise* fitted beautifully around that extensive collection of cushion and yarn which now-a-days does duty as back hair. "Ah," thought I, "John must see this triumph of art." Now John was up stairs, writing on that celebrated sermon of his, concerning Nebuchadnezzar's Image, and as I ran up to him, he had just got Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego into the fiery furnace. I have since thought that perhaps this was a critical time for cool judgment on works of art, and might be the reason for what followed. "Just see my new hood," said I facing him, "isn't it pretty?" He looked up. "Turn around," said he. I

* Mary A. (Hunton) Parker, a native of Hyde Park. See poem on "Ethan Allen's Grave," in Poets and Poetry of Vermont, and extract in "Allen Papers," No. V. Vol. I. Chittenden County of this work.—*Ed.*

obeyed, stood a minute, and as he was silent, said, looking over my shoulder at him, "John, it did not cost a cent." He examined it for about another minute, and then slowly and emphatically said, "I shouldn't think it ought to." I turned around and looked at him, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger. I did not speak, for words were powerless here, but passed out and slowly down the stairs, a sadder if not a wiser woman. Nevertheless, all through the winter, when John and I rode out after our lame horse, I wore my hood, and congratulated myself on not being more than a year behind the fashion; and perhaps that is as near that extravagant and fickle goddess as it is desirable a country clergyman's wife should be.

AUTUMN.

MRS. MARY A. PARKER.

Who cometh crowned with yellow corn
Clasped by the golden light of morn?
Who spreadeth with no frugal hand
Sweet peace and plenty o'er our land?

Who leaveth in her shining train,
The welcome sheaves of glitering grain?
Who biddeth us with angel voice,
In her rich bounteous gifts rejoice?

Who bringeth with the falling showers
Rich fruits, brown nuts and pale sweet flowers?
Who spreadeth, for our happiness,
O'er green dark woods a gorgeous dress?

'Tis early Autumn, well I know
The sweets that from her bounty flow,
Her smiling lip, her sparkling eye,
Her glittering robe of varied dye.

Who followeth shrouded for the tomb,
Encircled with the deepest gloom,
Whose voice is like a mournful lay,
'Tis autumn passing fast away.

Her sparkling eye no more is bright,
Her smiling lip has lost its light,
Her shining robe has passed away
Beneath the hand of sad decay.

Her faded hair is all unbound,
Her weary head no more is crowned
With golden grain from glittering sheaves,
But wreathed with brown and withered leaves.

And yet a mournful sweetness lingers,
Flung from pale autumn's dying fingers,
E'en at the portals of the tomb
She blesses earth from out its gloom.

Like Autumn may we from our birth
Strive to spread joy upon the earth,
And when at last death's summons comes,
Like her sink sweetly to the tomb.

Oct. 1853.

AN EXTRACT.

When musing upon days gone by—
The olden days of Chivalry,
When knights combatted, ladies lent
Their smiles at hilt and tournament,
And when, the toil of battle o'er,
A laurel-crown each victor wore.
As guerdon for the skill and might
That overcame in noble fight;
How have we in some fancy flight
Wished "ladye fayre" and roving knight
Would bless us with some deed of glory
Like those that swell our hearts in story,
But what's that courage whose sole aim
Is but to win a warlike name,
To that firm feeling of the soul
That points our path to duty's goal,
And gives us strength to walk therei
Though tempted by alluring sin—
That bids us live for truth and right
And conquer only by their might,
That aids us should our duty call
Upon their shrine to offer all.

* * * * * *

Who then more worthy laurel wreath
Than they who battle to the death?
Not to uphold a martial name,
A lady's beauty or her fame,
Not for a kingdom, throne or crown,
Or hope of chivalrous renown—
But warring on that battle-field
In every human breast concealed,
And parting with the gift of life,
Ere yielding in the noble strife,
Their struggles, hopes and fears unknown
Save to the eye of God alone.
This is the strife should win a name,
These are the warriors' worthy fame.

May, 1858.

JOHNSON.

BY THOMAS WATERMAN.

This township was first granted to a man by the name of Brown; one of the first settlers of the town of Jericho, Vt., some time previous to the year 1780. He caused the outlines to be run, and commenced the allotment in the easterly part of the town, and gave it the name of Brownville, or Brownington. In the fall of the year of 1780, Mr. Brown and his family were taken by the Indians, and carried as prisoners of war to Canada, and sold to the British officers,* at St. Johns, where he was retained to the close (or near the close) of the Revolutionary war, and before his return from Canada (the charter fees not having been paid), another grant

*And sold for $18 per head. During this captivity, which lasted about 3 years, they suffered many privations, besides being obliged to toil for nought.—*Rev. T. M. Merriam.*

was made of the same territory to Samuel William Johnson, and his associates,† bearing date Feb. 27th, 1782. The charter of the town not being obtained from the governor of Vt., until Jan. 2d, 1792, bearing the name of the grantee, Johnson. Previous to the survey and allotment of the town, by Johnson, a number of settlements were made on the borders of the River Lamoille, by emigrants from New Hampshire, and perhaps from other places. The first settlement was made in 1784, by Mr. Samuel Eaton, from Pierpont, N. H., a soldier of the French and Revolutionary war. He moved from Connecticut River with a large family, and carrying his whole effects upon a pack horse, for more than 60 miles, principally through an entire wilderness, and for more than 30 miles of the distance he followed the marked trees which he and his companions had previously glazed, while on scouting parties in the French war, and Revolutionary service, to Canada and Lake Champlain. He located in the westerly part of the town, on the right bank of the River Lamoille, on a beautiful bow of alluvial flats, on which he had frequently encamped when on his scouting excursions to the lake, which had impressed his fancy as a suitable site for his future residence. Mr. Eaton lived to a good old age, much respected, and in his latter years received a pension from government for revolutionary services. One of his sons is now living in Johnson, past 90 years of age. The year following Mr. Eaton's settlement, a number from the same vicinity in New Hampshire, made beginnings in the town, two by the name of McConnell; one of which located near the confluence of what is called the North Branch, with the River Lamoille. He soon after erected a saw and grist-mill, on said branch, around which has subsequently grown the present village. The allotment of the town was made in 1788 or '89; the lots designed to contain 300 acres to each proprietor, besides allowance of 5 per cent. for roads. The survey was however very incorrect, some lots containing a much larger number of acres than others adjoining them, and zigzag lines were found to run from corner to corner of lots, enlarging one by diminishing another, which caused much litigation among the early settlers, but in all cases the courts established the lines and corners where they could be proved to have been run and marked. Jonathan McConnell, before alluded to, was employed by the proprietors as assistant surveyor, and perhaps governed by the first laws of nature, *self preservation*, it so happened that one tier of lots running north and south, and another running east and west, the intersection of which was at his location, which lot contained over 460 acres. Among the early settlers were also a family of Millers, Rogers, Mills, Simons, Smiths, Greggs; and probably some others, all of whom had to depend upon the forest and streams for subsistence. Moose and other native animals ranged upon the hills and mountains, and shoals of fish occupied the streams, and waters of the valleys; all of which afforded them a comfortable repast. Bread, however, was a rarity when obtained, having to be procured at a great distance, in flour or meal, and transported in sacks, upon their shoulders, to their families in their rude and lonely cabins.

The first child born in town was a son of Mr. Aaron Smith, and was named Johnson Smith, in reference to its being the first born in town. The mother, Mrs. Smith, when her child was but two or three months old, in view of the approaching winter and scarcity of provisions, started with her child, accompanied by her husband to Onion River, and from thence, on foot and alone, traveled to Bennington, to spend the winter with her friends.

The first death, that occured in town, was a Mr. Fullington, who was on his way from New Hampshire to Fairfax; and passing the River Lamoille, in what is now Morristown, at an old hunter's or Indian camping place, he discovered some English turnips well grown and very inviting, of which he partook freely upon an empty stomach, which produced the colic, of which he died the night following, at the dwelling-house of Thomas McConnell, and was buried in a trough dug from a bass-wood log.‡ The next death was a young man by the name of Smith, who had but a short time previous accompanied his brother and family into town, and was at

†Mr. Brown's prolonged absence gave rise to the belief that he had been killed. Upon the return of Mr. Brown, a dispute arose between him and Mr. Johnson, about the right to the township. The difficulty was, however, compromised, by a new grant being made to Mr. Brown, of the present town of Brownington.—*Rev. T. M. Merriam.*

‡The place is still marked, the first grave in town.—*T. M. M.*

work, or for some cause at the mills, which McConnell was building, and accidentally went over the dam or falls and was drowned. This brings the settlement down to 1790.

From 1790 to 1800, a second class of settlers, mostly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, arrived in town. From New Boston and Amherst, N. H., there were families of Dodges, Balches, Wilson, Ellingwood, Reddington, Prime and others. From Belchertown and other places of Massachusetts, Ferrys, Clarks, Wheelers, Atwells and a youngerly man from Boston, by the name of Wier, who had previously followed a sea-faring life, and singularly remarkable, left his accustomed employment, to seek an asylum in the wilds of Vermont. He arrived in his short jacket and buff trousers, destitute of means even to purchase an ax to commence labor in the forest. He had some small change which, like a true sailor, burnt in his pocket until he traveled some 12 miles to exchange it for a sailor's can. Returning, he commenced his labors in good earnest, procuring an ax, he selected a location, built a cabin, and lived more like a hermit than otherwise; and with industry, prudence and econo he soon paid for his land, cleared and stocked his farm; which in 1801, he sold and commenced merchandise, dealing principally in groceries, and in the manufacture of pot and pearlashes, by which he gained a very considerable property. He was a man of very limited education, and depended much upon memory; being strictly honest himself, naturally thought others to possess like virtue, and practicing under this mistake, much of his goods passed into the hands of *birds of passage*, into those who had not the means, or the disposition to make remuneration. In the latter part of his life, his property dwindled away, although he left a sufficient amount to prove more of a curse than a blessing to his inheritors. As an evidence of the singularity of his management, after his death, there was discovered among some old rubbish or bags in a by-place, an old stocking well lined with silver, and also some $40 upon an obscure shelf, which appeared to have been rolled in paper, of which the mice had made a comfortable nest. This is the end of the respected Johnny Wier and his effects.

There is not now known to be living a single individual of the second class of settlers, who was at that time a head of a family.

The first town meeting held in town, of record, was March 4, 1789, and choice was made of Jonathan McConnell, Thomas McConnell and George Gregg, selectmen, signed Jonathan McConnell, town clerk. At a freemen's meeting, held Sept. 1, 1789, choice was made of Noah Smith of Bennington, to represent the town of Johnson in the General Assembly. The first deed was filed for record, June 15, 1790. The first deed recorded at length, Aug. 21, 1791. The first physician in town was Dr. William Coit. The first merchant was a man by the name of Crosby, who erected a small building, the walls of which were plank —locked at the corners. A noted part of his merchandise was a puncheon of potato whisky, highly colored with hemlock bark, and possibly a quantity of burnt sugar, which he christened French brandy, and marked his price accordingly, placing the puncheon in the corner, end to the wall. At this time two or three families from Woodstock, settled in Sterling, now attached to Johnson, one by the name of Luke Lanphier, who had the appellation in Woodstock, of mutton dealer; whose principal stock in trade was reported to have been selected by the light of the moon and stars; and being a lover of good liquor, and not having the means or disposition to indulge in his favorite beverage, honestly, associated with two or three of his friends, and caused a faucet to be introduced through the plank of the building into the head of the puncheon, with a tap on the outside, secreted by a large log lying near the building, where they could daily, or rather nightly fill their cans at pleasure; which was undiscovered until the puncheon was nearly empty, when endeavoring to move it, he found it trunneled to the wall.

In the Spring and Fall of 1801, and between that and 1805, a new class of settlers arrived in town from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other towns in Vermont, principally taking the places of the early settlers who left for other parts, viz. the Griswolds, Burnhams, Morgans, Ober, Perkins, Patches, Waters, Nichols, and among others the family of Araunah Waterman, from Norwich, Connecticut, who was a proprietor in the town of Hyde Park. He left Norwich in February, with an ox and horse team, and was 17 days on the road, and arrived at Hyde Park on the 4th of March, 1801, the day that Thomas Jefferson was

inaugurated president of the United States, and designed to settle on his own lands, but shortly after his arrival, purchased the farm in Johnson on which Jonathan McConnell first located, and built mills where the village has since grown up. He took possession on the first day of April, 1801, where he continued to live until his death, Aug. 17, 1838, in the 90th year of his age; having previously served as justice of the peace, and member of the legislature for a number of years. The farm is principally in possession of his descendants at the present time.

The first mail was carried through town in 1802–3, by John Skeels of Peacham, on horseback, to St. Albans and back once a week, and Araunah Waterman, jr., was first postmaster. The first settled minister was Elder Joel P. Hayford, a young man, who very generously surrendered his claim to the right of land granted to the first settled minister, to the selectmen of the town, to be leased by them in perpetuity; the avails of which to be applied to the support of the gospel for all coming time.

In the month of April, 1805, mills having been erected in the town of Eden, on the north branch of the Lamoille, some 9 miles from Johnson, and a dam built at the outlet of a large pond, some 2 miles in length, and averaging some half a mile in width, and erected upon a loose gravel and sandy base, raising the water near 8 feet upon the natural surface of the pond, its pressure soon forced the dam from its bed, and sinking the channel of the stream some 4 feet, causing a flow of water of some 12 by 30 feet, to rush from the pond, as with a besom of destruction, sweeping before its mighty power, acres of heavy timber, root and branch, and even rocks from their native beds, of enormous weight, carrying buildings, mills, and bridges in its wake, and desolation in its rear, until discharging its flood into the River Lamoille.

The village now contains three respectable churches, viz. Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist, a large and commodious town house, an academy, a woolen and starch factory, a saw-mill, grist-mill, 4 stores, a town clerk and probate office, and a suitable supply of mechanics of most kinds for a country village. The town has had but a limited increase of inhabitants for the last decade, now numbering 1381, two of which are past 90 years, and several between 80 and 90. Many of our young and enterprising men, of late years, have left for other parts, even to New Orleans, California, the Falls of St. Anthony and most every other State and territory intervening; and others from patriotism have lately enrolled their names as soldiers, and gone to the battle-field, possibly to shed their blood in defense of their country and the glorious Constitution, which is assailed by slave-holding traitors.

Johnson, Nov. 20, 1861.

December 15, 1868. What I have already given having been written some years since, many changes have occurred, and the early settlers have passed away. There is but one solitary individual residing in town, who was a head of a family, Mar. 4, 1801, at the time I arrived in town, and, I think, but three or four others, then in their infancy. The Widow Griswold, formerly the Widow Heath, is now living, at the age of about 90, retaining her mind and sight, and will thread a cambric needle as readily as a young lady of 16, and without glasses.

During the war of 1812, the town furnished a full company of volunteers, and served upon the frontier lines,—at Champlain in 1813, and at the battle at Plattsburgh, 1814.

In the fall of 1813, a large drove of fat oxen, containing 100 head, were purchased principally in New Hampshire and upon the borders of the Connecticut River, under pretense of furnishing the troops at Burlington and Plattsburgh, but, arriving at Walden, or Hardwick, turned their course for Canada. Information was soon made known to the officers of the government, and they were pursued, and overtaken at or near the lines, seized and returned, and arriving at Johnson near night, were there yarded to be refreshed; and about 2 o'clock the next morning, an express arrived from Craftsbury, that a large collection, or mob, some 70 in number, were on their way, to retake the drove. An immediate call was made for the militia to arm, to protect them, which was organized under the command of a Captain Thompson of the army, then on recruiting service,—and sentinels stationed around the yard, with strict orders that no one should pass the lines, on peril of death; about day-light the mob drew near the village, when, discovering the position of the guard, they made a halt, rather than an attack, and learning that warrants were being made for their arrest, dropped

their weapons, principally clubs and pitch-forks, and hastily made their retreat. The oxen were driven to Burlington and disposed of, as they were assumed to have been purchased.

Subsequently, information was received that a large train of teams were on the road, loaded with dry goods from Montreal, in transit to Boston. Two or three officers of the customs were soon in readiness to seize the teams and goods, which cost their owners some $13,000 in Montreal. The officers, with some assistance, met the teams, some short distance from the village, and ordered them to surrender, but the party, some 14 men, showed fight, and attempted to pass. The road at that place being narrow, one of the horses in the front team was shot down, which blocked the road, and, after a severe contest, two or three of the smuggling party being severely wounded, they surrendered their teams and goods to the officers, who conveyed them to Burlington, and delivered them to Mr. Van Ness, collector. The day following the seizure, some 40 suits were served on the officers and their assistants for assault and battery; the goods were subsequently bonded by Mr. Van Ness, and the suits withdrawn; and it was reported, and probably truly, that before the goods arrived at Boston, peace was proclaimed, which caused the goods to be sold at a less price than they were bonded.

In regard to incidents of the late war, my age and infirmities deprive me of the pleasure of searching the records; having arrived at the age of four score and eight years, must leave that record to younger and more competent hands.

JOHNSON CONTINUED—BY REV. T. M. MERRIAM.

The history of the town, since its first settlement, is made up of those usual incidents common to all new countries. The clearing up of the forest, and putting the land in a state of cultivation, and improving its material interests, have been developed up to the present time, so that the condition of the town will compare favorably with towns around, in agricultural, and in mechanical, manufacturing, commercial, patriotic, professional, literary and religious well-being and well-doing.

THE LAMOILLE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

is located in this town, and has shared with other schools of the kind in patronage and prosperity.

In the year 1832, a bill was presented to the legislature of Vermont by Hon. Thomas Waterman, by which the institution was established, and lands granted for its assistance. This school has contributed, in no small degree, to the scientific and literary culture of a great number of ladies and gentlemen, who have gone into different parts of the land, and done honor to the various departments of industry, science and religion.

The interest of common schools receives a fair share of attention, but, in many things, a great improvement still can and ought to be made. Inadequate efforts have been made in the place, to unite the interests of the academy to the district schools in the village, in a good graded school, and strong hopes are entertained of its ultimate success.

In no respects, however, can Johnson boast more truly than in her religious interests. We have here three beautiful churches standing on one street fronting one way, and very similarly constructed inside. Few towns present a more stirring sight on the Sabbath than ours, when all the congregations are out together, returning from worship.

Three denominations of Christians are represented, which I will notice in the historical order in which they were instituted.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

in Johnson was organized Nov. 7, 1808, with 14 members. For years it was small, and had much to do to continue its existence, but according as its members were faithful, so the Lord continued to prosper them. Like many churches in the land it had to pass through the gale of Millerism, which it did and outrode the trial; it tossed them like the "Euroclydon," but they avoided being cast upon a "certain Island." Besides trials, the church has had prosperity at various times, so that in the midst of dismissions, death, and emigration in 1860, the number was about 125.

The church held an interesting jubilee in 1858, on the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. Among the other historical incidents it was found that one, and only one, of the original 14 members, viz. Mrs. Lucy Burnham was living. It was also interesting to all concerned, when her granddaughter united with the same church, just 50 years after her.

The deacons who have served the church during the time are, Jonathan Burnham.

Enos Clark, C. B. Taylor, D. Wiswall, and Samuel Andrews.

The church has had 12 ministers, viz. David Boynton, John Spaulding, Joel P. Hayford, Albert Stone, ——— Hall, Reuben Hodge, J. Cressey, M. W. Bixby, A. Gale, T. M. Merriam, to 1861.

The first meeting-house was built in 1832; the second was built in 1855.

Mr. Hayford was the first settled minister in town, consequently drew the minsterial lot. He, however, afterwards deeded it to the town, and the rent or interest arising therefrom is divided annually among the different societies.

The town has not been prolific in literature, though professedly fond of it.

Two historical works were published in 1860, by Rev. T. M. Merriam then residing in Johnson. One, a Vol. was called "The Trail of History." The peculiarity of the work consisted chiefly in its arrangement or plan. The main drift was to present the history of religion and empire in parallel, from the creation to the present time. In this way and by the assistance of a diagram, which accompanied the work, all the great outlines of general history were as plainly indicated and easily remembered as the boundaries of States on an atlas.

The other was called "A Historical Diagram and Digest." This was a map on rollers with a sample of the Diagram in the book. Enlarged, across the top of the map, to the lower part of it presented in columns the names of the representative men in Church and State. Each great State, &c., arranged separately, with a digest of each one's history, and in which he lived, making all a very great convenience for looking up historical facts. Both works are designed for the family and the school. No works now before the public surpasses them, either as a text-book, or reference-map of History.

THE LAMOILLE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY S. H. PEARL, A. M.

The Lamoille County Grammar School, located in Johnson, was incorporated by an act of legislature, passed Nov. 15, 1836. Said act was signed by Carlos Coolidge, speaker of the House, by D. M. Camp, president of the Senate, and approved by S. H. Jenison, governor.

The school, however, had been established about 6 years before its incorporation, and had been under the instruction of a Dr. Carpenter, succeeded by Perry Haskell. The teachers, after incorporation, so far as can be ascertained from the records, have been as follows: E. M. Toof, C. Adams, B. J. Tenny, Lyman T. Flint; Simeon H. Stevens, who died in the midst of a good degree of success; Rev. Jason F. Walker, under whom the school was in a flourishing condition; L. O. Stevens, who solicited subscriptions for repairing and enlarging the house, $1,200 being expended as the result of this effort, for that purpose; Z. K. Pangborn, under whom the school numbered, at one time, 225 pupils, the highest number reached during its history: H. M. Wallace, R. C. Benton, M. P. Parmelee, each having a good degree of success; Joseph Marsh, a son of President Marsh, of the University of Vermont, who had charge of the school but a short time; Samuel H. Shoryo, who became principal in 1860, continuing 2 years; Geo. W. Squier, who also had been connected with the school at a previous date; Miss Myra Benton, who had charge of the school during the Fall term of 1863: and S. H. Pearl, who became principal at the close of the Fall term of 1863, and has continued to act in that capacity, to the present time, (June, 1869).

The building was originally erected, and supplied with a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, by voluntary subscription. It was thoroughly repaired, in a similar manner, while the school was in the charge of L. O. Stevens; and, in the summer of 1866, the building was almost entirely rebuilt, and enlarged to more than double its former size, finished and furnished in a most substantial manner, to meet the increasing wants of the school; the means being furnished mainly, as before, by the subscriptions of an enterprising and generous community.

The school has struggled along with the varying fortunes of kindred institutions in this State; sometimes flourishing vigorously, and then declining, 'till some new impulse should again give it life. It has accomplished a good work in the community. It has fitted many for the responsible position of teachers, as well as prepared a large number of young men for a collegiate course. It has numbered, among its teachers, many graduates from the various colleges, some of whom have ranked high as teachers, and some have attained to honorable positions in other callings or professions. The reputation of the school has generally been such, that it has been extensively patronized by students from neighboring States, and from the Provinces.

In February, 1866, the Lamoille County

Grammar School, having previously surrendered its charter, became a State normal school under an act of a previous legislature. It began its new career with about 50 students—less than half its previous number, and has gradually increased, 'till at the present time more than 100 are connected with it. More than 44 completed the first course of study, and as graduates, are teaching with a good degree of success, and with credit to the institution. With increasing numbers in attendance, and increased facilities for instruction, the school now seems to give promise of more than ordinary success for the future.

RALPH ELLINWOOD.

BY LYMAN J. SEELY.

Ralph Ellinwood came from Amherst, N. H., into Johnson, with his family, in 1792, and settled a mile below Johnson Flats, on the Lamoille, having selected a fine intervale, on which he lived 'till his death in May, 1837—having seen four score years.

His children inherited the homestead 'till within a few years, when they, too, went to their rest. The grandchildren have all left town. None of the name remain in town. Uncle Ralph was a man about 6 feet 4 inches in height, well built. In former days, when potash was made and carried to Montreal by teams, Ralph Ellinwood was one of the posse to keep things in their proper place. The following anecdote of him, on one of his tours into Canada, is handed down to this generation:

It will be remembered that in years past, many of the business men, living on the borders of Lake Champlain, frequently visited Quebec, with large quantities of lumber for market. A gentleman there from the Old Country, designed to become acquainted with some of the Vermonters, as they were said to be a race of giants. It so happened that the Hon. Ezra Meech, and one or two others of like stature from Vermont were present, to whom the gentleman was introduced, accompanied with the remark that those were a fair sample of the inhabitants of the Green Mountains. The gentleman, with surprise, exclaimed (like the ancient queen) "although much had been said of their greatness, the one half had not been told him."—Sometime afterwards, in the month of March, a couple of bullying dandies in St. Johns prepared for a sleigh ride up the St. Johns River, on the ice, the distance of some 9 miles, to the red or half-way house (so called.) The snow being some 3 feet in depth, and from a sudden thaw, the waters of the Lake had overflown the ice to the surface of the snow, leaving the hard beaten path or track, yet firm for traveling.—Those young pimps, before leaving the village, proclaimed they would clear the track from all they should meet, to their journey's end.—They had proceeded but 2 or 3 miles; meeting three or four sleighs from Vermont, loaded with produce for market, coming within hailing distance, they insultingly demand a turnout, and surrender of the track or path—the person driving the forward team reigning his horses endeavored to reason the inconsistency of their demand, which proved of no avail; and then commenced a warfare on his horses' head, the back team coming up inquired the cause of trouble, which being reported, a man by the name of Ellinwood, driving one of the teams, stepped forward and with a common expression of his, "*kind law*, I can slay an acre of them," passing to the side of their horse and cutter, which were richly caparisoned with plate and robes—placing his hand under the forearm of the horse, and his shoulder to his side, capsized both horse and sleigh into the snow and water, which nearly covered them; then stepping toward those men of might, they instantly sought refuge in company with their horse and sleigh. The teams then passed without further trouble, leaving the disconcerted dandies to restore their horse and sleigh as best they could. After receiving their cold bath, they thought it advisable to return to the village. Arriving at Major Mott's (who kept a public house,) in a condition as though immediately emerged from a pool; the inquiry was made how they enjoyed their journey of pleasure. They replied that they proceeded but a short distance, meeting one of those d—d giants of the Green Mountains, when he shouldered them, horse and sleigh, and cast them into the Lake, as a very light thing, and they had fled from his wrath for their lives, as from Sampson wielding the jaw bone of an ass.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY ELD. A. C. BORDEAUX.

About 1850, Eld. Joseph Bates, formerly Captain Bates, of Fairhaven, Mass., visited in Johnson, and successfully introduced his views on the Advent and Sabbath question in the northern part of the town. Subsequently, Eld. James White, and his companion, pioneers in this work, and other preachers, held interesting meetings in the place, and some became believers, and 12 persons entered into church fellowship, in 1862, who attached their names to the following covenant,

which is adopted by all the S. D. A. churches:

"We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves together, as a church, taking the name, Seventh-Day Adventists, covenanting to keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus Christ."

Eld. A. Stone, of Eden, this county, joined this church at that time. This church now comprises 16 members; and their S. B. pledges to the Vermont State Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, for the present year, amount to $68.64.

May 4, 1869.

MILITARY RECORDS.

FROM A. S. PIERCE, TOWN CLERK.

This town voted bounties as follows;

Sept. 6, 1862, to pay 9 men $50 each; the men were raised, paid, and sent to the war. Dec. 19, 1863, to pay $300 each to ten men; the men were hired, paid, and sent. Sept. 19, 1864, to pay the heirs of Geo. E. Whitfield $50, and pay E. D. Carter $50; which sums were paid. Jan. 19, 1865, voted to raise a tax of 100 cents on the dollar of grand-list, to defray the expense of raising men for the war. Voted to leave the raising of men to fill our quota to the selectmen to manage in their discretion; nothing done under this last vote; the war ended soon after, and for that reason there was no necessity for any action under that vote.

In the Adj. and Inspector General's report of 1864, on page 585, a list of the soldiers' names that went from Johnson—with the Regiment and Company in which they went.

The following soldiers died:

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Age.*	*Remarks.*
Adams, James H.	11	D	19	Died near Washington City April 9, '63.
Babcock, Marshall S.	7	E	22	Died at Vicksburgh July 21, '62.
Balch, Charles W.	"		20	Died——
Clark, Jehial P.	8	A	19	Died at home May 19, '62.
Dubia, Frank	7	E	22	Died at Pensacola Dec. 28, '62.
Field, Joel D.	"		35	Died——
French, George	3	E		Died——
Goosey, David	11	D	25	Died near Harper's Ferry Aug. 23, '64.
Mead, George D.	7	E		Died——
Mills, Charles S.				Died——
Murry, Frank	7	E	19	Died at Camp hospital, Florida, Jan. 4, '64.
Parrant, Peter	"		46	Died at City hospital, New Orleans, Sept. 16, '62.
Perkins, Warren E.	3	E		Died at Fredericksburgh, Va. May 20, '64.
Raymore, Albinus F.	Cav.	I	28	Died——
Robinson, Ancil H.	7	E	24	Died at Baton Rouge, La. July 29, '62.
Robinson, Judson A.	9	H		Died at Chicago March 14, '63.
Wilson, Ebenezer	7	E	41	Died at City hospital, New Orleans Sept. 21, '62.
Woodward, Oscar	3	E		Died——
Carter, Edmond	17	C		Died at Richmond, Va. Oct 16, '64, (prisoner).
Whitfield, George E.	"			Killed at battle of Black Forest, Va. May 12, '64.
Parmelee, Lewis D.	11	A		Died at Annapolis Junction, Md. Aug. 31, '64.
Townsend, Arthur H.	17	C		Died in Salisbury prison Nov. 29, '64.
Hawly, George				Died——
Burnham, Charles				Died at City hospital, Savannah Oct. 15, '64.
Webster, Jason C.	11	L		Died at home April 26, '65.
Carpenter Luther	4	C		Died——
French, Charles	5	D		Died——

The ladies of Johnson, through the efforts of Mrs. Quincy and Mrs. S. Merriam, filled a box for the contrabands, which was valued at $50, and sent it to Virginia.

SOLDIERS OF 1861.

BY THOMAS A. RIDDLE.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Adams, James H.	11	D	July 28, '62.	Private.	Died April 10, '63.
Adams, Levi B.	"		Aug. 4, '62.	"	Mustered out Jan. 24, 65.
Atwell, Marshall B.	2	E	May 12, '61.	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Austin, B. J.	3	E	May 24, '61.	Captain.	Resigned May 14, '63.
Babcock, Marshall B.	7	E	Nov. 28, '61.	Private.	Died July 21, '61.
Backum, John C.	3	E	June 1, '61.	"	Discharged Oct 31, '62.
Balch, Charles W.	7	E	Dec. 4, '61.	"	Died Nov. 20, '62.
Beard, Charles W.	8	A	Oct. 2, '61.	Corpor'l.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Benton, Caleb Henry	5	D	Aug., '61.	1st Lieut.	" Sept. 15, '64.
Caldwell, Henry P.	Cav.	I	Sept. 19, '61.	Q. Mast.	" Aug. 9, '65.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Clark, Jehial P.	8	A	Sept. 24, '61.	Private.	Discharged March 12, '62.
Clark, Jarius D.	"		"	Corpor'l.	" July 15, '62.
Clark, Oscar	3	E	June 1, '61.	Private.	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Clark, Samuel B.	Cav.	I	Sept. 16' '61.	"	" Nov. 18, '64.
Corser, George	11	D	July 16, '62.	"	Discharged Jan 24, '64.
Cross, Madison	8	A	Dec. 3. '61.	"	" Sept. 20, '63.
Davis, Charles D.	7	E	Dec. 14, '61.	Corpor'l.	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Davis, Cyrus	"		Dec. 19, '61.	"	" "
Davis, Timothy C.	2	H	May 7, '61.	Private.	Died Oct. 7, 62.
Dodge, Jacob H.	7	E	Dec. 2, '61.	P. Music.	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Dodge, Judson A.	3	E	June 1, '61.	Private.	M.out July 7,'64,reën. cav. I,m. out
Dubra, Frank	7	E	June 29, '62.	"	Died Dec. 28, '62.
Farnam, Joseph	8	A	Sept. 3, '61.	Corpor'l.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Farnam, Joseph jr.	9	H	June 3, '62.	Private.	" 15
Fellows, Daniel D.	11	D	July 4, '62.	Corpor'l.	" June 24, '65.
Field, Joel D.	7	E	Dec. 1, '61.	Private.	Died Oct. 29, '62.
Fletcher, Daniel P.	"		Dec. 11, '61.	2d Lieut.	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Fletcher, Harvey A.	3	E	July 16, '62.	Private.	" June 19, '65.
Fletcher, James	"		June 1, '61.	1st Lieut.	" July 27, '64.
Frazier, Edward	11	L	May 26, '63.	Private.	Deserted.
French, Charles F.	5	D	Aug. 25, '62.	"	Died Dec. 18, '63.
French, George Q.	3	E	June 1, '61.	Corpor'l.	Died Nov. 4, '62.
French, James F.	5	D	Aug. 20, '61.	Private.	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
French, Jason O.	"		Aug. 13, '61.	"	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Garvin, George W.	"		"	"	" Nov. 7, '62.
Gokey, Charles	11	L	May 12, '63.	Bugler.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Goosey, Alexander	"		Aug. 8, '62.	Private.	Died in service.
Goosey, Ambrose	"		"	"	Discharged Jan. 5, '65.
Goosey, David	"		"	"	Killed in action.
Goosey, Joseph	"		"	"	Discharged Jan. 5, '65.
Hall, William H.	Cav.	I	Oct. 1, '61.	Corpor'l.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Hunkins, Walter W.	8	K	Nov. 11, '61.	Private.	" June 28, '65.
Hawley, George W.	7	E	Nov. 25, '61.	Corpor'l.	Died July 21. '61.
Hawley, Homer	Cav.	I	Sept. 23, '61.	Private.	Discharged from Invalid corps.
Heath, Henry L.	7	E	Dec. 15, '61.	Music'n.	Died Dec. 18, '62.
Hinds, Phineas D.	"		Nov. 23, '61.	Serg't.	Mustered out Aug. 24, '65.
Hodge, Freman E.	3	H		Private.	Mustered out.
Hodge, Freman O.	5	D	Aug. 30, '61,	"	Discharged April 20, '62.
Hodge, Lyman F.	3	H	July 9, '61.	"	" Oct. 25, '62.
Jacobs, Anthony	11	D	July 17, '62.	"	Deserted Sept. 4, '62.
Jacobs, Franklin	6	K	Sept. 23. '61.	"	" Aug. 6. '64.
Laraway, John	7	E	Feb. 9, '62.	"	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Leland, Charles C.	Cav.	H	Aug. 4, '62.	Bugler.	" June 21, '65.
Lilley, Carlos	7	E	Jan. 28, '62.	Private.	Died Nov. 7, '62.
Magoon, Wilder	11	D	Aug. 9, '62,	Artificer.	Mustered out June 24, '64.
Manning, Harland P.	"		Aug. 8, '62.	Private.	" "
Mead, George D.	7	E	Dec. 1, '61.	Music'n.	Died Aug. 14, '62.
Mead, Royal	8	A	Sept. 28, '61.	Private.	Discharged Aug. 1, '63.
Medcaff Wallace	9	H	June 22, '62.	"	Deserted Jan. 9, '63.
Mills, Charles C.	"		June 15, '62,	"	Died, Newbern, N. C., 1856.
Mills, John C.	"		"	"	Discharged Aug 12, '63.
Mudgett, George E.	8	A	Nov. 24, '61.	Corpor'l.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Muzzy, Frank	7	E	Dec. 20, '61.	Private.	Died Jan. 4, '64.
Muzzy, Joseph	11	D	Aug. 1, '62.	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Parker, Albert O.	3	E	June 1, '61.	"	Discharged March 9, '63.
Parrant, Peter	7	E	Jan. 13, '62.	"	Died Sept. 16, '62.
Patch, Vernon	"		Dec. 13, '61.	"	Discharged Oct. 15, '62.
Perkins, Edmund	"		"	Wag'ner.	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Perkins, Edwin	9	H	June 5, '62,	Corpor'l.	" June 15, '65.
Perkins, Warren E.	3	E	July 16, '62.	Private.	Died May 20, '64.
Raymore, Albinus F.	Cav.	I	Sept. 17, '61.	"	Died Feb. 13, '64.
Ritterbush, Alonzo M.	Cav.	H	Aug. 15, '62.	"	Discharged Jan. 2, '64.
Robinson, Ansel H.	7	E	Dec. 23, '61.	"	Died July 30, '62.
Robinson, Judson A.	9	H	June 3, '62.	"	Died March 14, '63.
Scott, Charles W. jr.	11	M	Reg. Army.	"	Mustered out.
Scott, Julian A.	3	E	June 1, '61.	Music'n.	Discharged April 28, '63.
Sheldon, Charles H.	7	E	Nov. 23. '61.	Captain.	Mustered out March 14, '66.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Sheldon, George W.	7	E	Nov. 23, '61.	Adj'tant.	Mustered out Dec. 8, '65.
Sherman, Lewis jr.	"		Dec. 20, '61.	Private.	" Aug. 30, '64.
Smith, Martin	3	E	June 1, '61.	"	" July 27, '64.
Smith, Moses B. jr.	11	D	July 30, '62.	"	Deserted Aug. 23, '64.
Steady, Augustus	3	E	June 1, '61.	"	Discharged Oct. 30, '62.
Stone, Edwin A.	7	E	Dec. 1, '61.	"	Mustered out July 30, '65
Stone, John B.	9	H	June 10, '62.	"	Discharged March 22, '63
Stowell, George W.	7	E	Nov. 28, '61.	"	" Feb. 26, '63.
Stratton, Hiram A.	8	A	Oct. 28, '61.	"	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Townsend, George R.	7	E	Dec. 26, '61.	"	" March 14, '66.
Turner, Charles	"				
Williams, Charles W.	11	D	July 16, '62.	"	" June 24, '65.
Wilson, Ebenezer	7	E	Nov. 25, '61.	"	Died Sept. 21, '62.
Woodward, Daniel W.	5	D	July 26, '62.	"	Accident'y killed Dec. 8, '63.
Woodward, Oscar	3	E	June 1, '61.	"	Discharged Sept. 14, '61.
Bradly, Roswell B.	17	C	Jan. 25, '64.	"	Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 22, '64, Mustered out July 25, '65.
Carter, Edward D.	"		Feb. 26, '64.	"	Died Richmond Va. Oct. 16, '64.
Curtis, Henry	11	L	Dec. 21, '63.	"	Deserted.
Goodwin, Horace	"		"	Serg't.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Laraway, Gilbert	17	C	Jan. 20, '64.	Corpor'l.	" July 14, '65.
Osley, Joseph S.	11	L	Dec. 19, '63.	"	" Aug. 25, '65.
Parmelee, Lewis D.	11	A	Jan. 1, '64.	"	Died Aug 31, '64.
Partlow, Joel H.	11	L	Dec. 21, '63.	Private.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Patch, William	"		"	"	Discharged Aug. 14, '65.
Potter, Loyal A.	"		"	"	Deserted Oct. 18, '64.
Stanley, Charles S.	"		"	"	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Townshend, Arthur H.	17	C	Jan. 29, '64.	"	Died Salsbury, N. C. Nov. 27, '64.
Webster, Alfred A.	3d Bat.		Dec. 11, '63.	"	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Webster, Jason C.	17	C	Dec. 26, '63.	"	Died April 26, '65.
Whitfield, George E.	"		Feb. 26, '64.	"	Kil'd in action May 6, '64, Wildern's.
Andrews, Sumner A.	13	E	Sept. 8, '62.	"	Mustered out July 6, '63.
Chesmore, David A.	"		"	"	" "
Dodge, Nathan	"		"	"	" "
Mudgett, Henry E.	"		"	"	" "
Mudgett, John H.	"		"	"	" "
Parsons, Henry C.	"		"	Corpor'l.	" "
Whiting, George W.	"		"	Private.	" "
Laraway, Leander	7	E	Jan. 13, '62.	"	" Feb. 22, '64.
Scott, Lucian	reg. army		5 y's 1st Vt. Cav.		Dis. for bad treatment while pris.
Eaton, Samuel C.	11	L	June 15, '63.	Serg't.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Hill, Chester K.	3	E	June 1, '61.	Private.	Dis. w'nds rec'd in act'n Oct. 31, '62.
Burnett, Abram	17	C	Jan. 5, '64.	"	Mustered out July 14, '65.
Shiney, Joseph	6	H	Aug. 14, '61.	"	" June 26, '65.
Partlow, George W.	11	L	Oct. 12, '63.	"	Died Aug. 21, '64,
Burnham, Charles	4	A	Dec. 21, '63.	"	Died Salsbury prison.
Prince, Daniel	8	A	Dec. 19, '63.	"	Dis. for bad treatment while pris. at Salisbury prison.
Carter, Edward D.	17	C	Feb. 26, '64.	"	Died at Richmond Va. Oct. 16, '64.
Davis, Philo F.			May 2, '61.	"	Dis. from V. R. C. June 20, '64.
Gokey, Frank S.	17	C	Jan. 11, '64.	"	Trans. V.R.C., must. out July 20, '65.
Baker, William W.	reg. army				Discharged.
Johnson, Jason					Hancock's, Vet. Res. Corps, 1 year.

Furnished by Draft.

Holmes, John			Paid Com.		
Newton, Sewell			"		
Peeck, Lyman B.			"		
Waterman, H. A.			"		
Knight, Len. M.			Pro. Sub.		
Rand, Lucius			"		
Wheelock, Edmund C.			"		
Whiting, Almond			"		
Wiswell, Eli			"		
Carpenter, Luther	4	C	July 17, '63.		Died of wounds May 29, '64.
Crocker, Chancey	4	C	"		Mustered out.
Holmes, Darius G.	6	A	"		Dis. Jan. 3, '65, wounds re'd in action.

HEROIC ADVENTURE.

From a member of the 19th Mass. Vols., writing from camp, March 30, '64, to the "Lamoille Newsdealer,"

There is only one man here with whom I was acquainted in Vermont, and he, Charles W. Scott, of Johnson, is a fine fellow. Anything in his power he will do for a brother soldier; and in any enterprise, however dangerous it may be, he is not afraid to engage. Only this morning a Lieutenant of my regiment who had been out on picket, came into camp with the following report of him: He said that on the previous evening, as a few of the men were gathered near the Rapidan, they saw approaching them from the opposite shore, a boat in which was two men, who appeared to be Union prisoners trying to escape. When they had reached about the middle of the river, a squad of rebels appeared on the other side in pursuit of them, firing upon them as soon as they got within reach. One of the men was wounded so that he could not swim, and the other jumping overboard swam toward the Union shore. The wounded man also followed his example, but we saw that he must perish, unless some one volunteered to save him; who would it be?—it was a moment of fearful suspense, but it was not long. Charles W. Scott came forward, and stripped off his coat, swam to where the drowning man was, drew him to the shore and saved him. A few shots were fired at him, but to no effect. Fifteen minutes afterwards you might have seen him drying his clothes hy a neighboring camp-fire, as if nothing had happened.

MC CONNEL'S FALLS, JOHNSON.

BY E. H. WILLEY.

Although we of Lamoille Co. can boast of no thundering "Niagaras," and pecipitous "Montmorencies," yet we *do* claim that the romantic and beautiful scenery to be found in the vicinity of the different Falls on our own Lamoille river as it rushes with considerable rapidity through the rocky defiles of the Green Mountains, can not be excelled.

At present I will speak of but one of these. The river, after running quite smoothly for about 3 miles westerly through the town of Johnson—about one-third of a mile above the village—falls over a ledge of rocks of about 15 feet in hight into the basin below. From thence it runs in a north-westerly direction over a bed of rocks for near 300 yards, narrowing its channel and increasing in velocity, —when suddenly forming a whirlpool it sinks under a barrier or bridge of rocks which extends across the whole width of the river. This arch, beneath which the river passes, is 8 feet wide, and at "low-water" is used as a foot-bridge with perfect safety. The water rises below through numerous apertures—worn smooth—resembling a boiling cauldron in appearance. These Falls were named in honor of one of the first settlers in the town.

Of the scenery in the vicinity of the Fall, but little need be said. It must be seen to be appreciated. The panoramic views of Mts. Mansfield and Sterling on one side, and the modest hills of the "Round Mountains" group on the other; the beautiful valley of the Lamoille stretching along for miles at their feet; the thriving village of Johnson, with its three stately churches and handsome academy, nestling beneath the protection of these grim old sentinels;—all these contribute to render the place attractive and charming almost beyond conception.

Summer tourists and country-seekers are beginning to be aware that this picture, so long hung out by the Great Painter, is replete with grandeur and interest. And we are both happy and thankful to know it is realized, and also that it is attracting that degree of attention which it so justly merits.

HYDE PARK, Vt., May 25, 1866.

DIED in Johnson, May 23, 186—Willard Ferguson, aged 43 years 6 mos, who, says the Newsdealer, "was well known in that community for his patient endurance of sufferings almost intermitted, and of the most excruciating character, as also for his heroic and tireless energy displayed for the mainteinance of his family under circumstances enough to daunt the stoutest heart." He did his part well—let him be remembered.—*Ed.*

LITTLE NORA TO HER MOTHER.

BY H. A. SCOTT,

*A deceased soldier from Johnson, to his wife.**

O dearest mother give to me thine ear,
And take my words as healing balms;
Though snatched from thy fond clasping arms,
I am now raised above the earth's alarms,
And rest secure in the immortal sphere.

*Written a short time after the death of his little daughter, Nora.

I feel no pain, no sorrow know;
Sweet Heavenly tones fall on my ear;
All is delightful and all tranquil here.
Now cease thy weeping, wipe away the tear,
And give rest to thy aching brow.

Severed from thee in life's sweet morn,
To be fondled by thee, it can be no more;
But when dark clouds appear and tempests roar,
Remember, above earth's confines I freely soar,
And safely glide above the storm.

An early grave has been my doom,—
But my dear mother, tarry not thou there,
But amid the holy, in my Saviour's care,
To meet me here, rather now prepare,—
And gaze not too long on my tomb.

Brother, cease thy sorrow, stay the tear,
Though I've bid earth and thee adieu,
Still I am not far, very, from you;
Just pass the veil, concealing your mortal view,
The glorious scenes of the other sphere.

MANSFIELD.*

BY E. HENRY WILLEY.

This town originally contained the usual number of square miles—36, prior to its annexation in part to Stowe—Nov. 11, 1848. Previously, in Nov. 15, 1839, the western portion had been incorporated with the town of Underhill. It was located in the southern part of Lamoille County, and was bounded N. by Sterling, E. by Stowe, S. by Bolton, and W. by Underhill. It was chartered to Jeremiah Traverse, and some 60 or 70 others, June 8, 1763. It was first settled by Timri Luce, in the year 1799. Samuel Henderson and Isaac Knights commenced settlements the same year. It was organized in 1815. Peter C. Lovejoy was elected as the first town representative. In 1803, Moses Luce was chosen justice of the peace. J. C. White was first town clerk—elected in 1814.

While it remained a town it was represented in the legislature by the following men: Peter C. Lovejoy, 1815; Ivory Luce, 1818—26, '29, 30, '35, '38, and '47; George Town, 1833; V. Butts, 1834; Elisha A. Town, 1836, '37; Joshua Luce, 1839, '40; James Harris, 1841, '42; Albert Luce, 1843, '44; Amander Peterson, 1845, '46; Noah C. Butts, 1848. Members of Constitutional convention, viz. 1822, Ivory Luce—also in 1828, 1836, 1843. The population of Mansfield in 1800 was 12; in 1810, 38; in 1820, 60; in 1830, 279; in 1840, 223.

*Annexed to Stowe, Nov. 11, 1848.

MORRISTOWN.

This township lies in lat. 44° 32′, and lon. 4° 20′, bounded northerly by Hyde Park, easterly by Elmore, southerly by Stowe, and westerly by Cambridge. It originally contained 23,040 acres, but its area was enlarged by the annexation of that part of Sterling formerly lying upon its westerly border, when that town disorganized, divided, and was annexed to its neighboring towns.* The part of Sterling annexed to Morristown, brought with it the records of the former town, which found a deposit with the archives of Morristown.

Morristown is one of the most important towns in Lamoille County, lies in the central part of the County, and is but 20 miles from Montpelier and 29 from Burlington.

There is in the southeast part of the township a considerable body of water called Joe's Pond, from an old Indian who resided on the borders of this water.†

Lamoille river enters the township from Hyde Park near the northeast corner, passing by Morrisville and Cadysville,—two villages in this town,—runs four miles in this town and returns again to Hyde Park. Along the Lamoille river in its detour in this town, are some good tracts of interval, and upon it two fine mill-seats. There are several other streams in the town, upon which mills are erected. The timbers are maple, beech, birch, &c. The surface of the town is moderately uneven, the soil of a good quality and easily cultivated—and it is the second town in point of agricultural products, in the County.

Morrisville is a fine thriving village upon the Lamoille, near the Great Falls, located in the heart of a region long noted for sublime and romantic scenery. The Falls are but a few rods west of the village, and afford one of the finest manufacturing situations and power in the State. The Fairbanks Co. endeavored to purchase here, before deciding on St. Johnsbury, but unable to make from the then owners a purchase at a reasonable price, gave up the project, and Morrisville lost an opportunity of becoming one of the first towns in the State. However, it is a delightful spot for a Vermont home—a charming place for a Summer residence, and waits yet, not without hope, to be great. The river at this place

*See history of Sterling. †See Hyde Park.

(the Falls), pours itself into a channel cut directly across the stream 20 feet deep and 30 broad. On the west side of this chasm the rocky side perpendicularly 30 feet, and the beholder standing upon the verge of this precipice, sees the whole volume of the river at his feet plunged into this boiling cauldron, from which it escapes through a channel at the south end, and immediately spreading itself out, encircles numerous islands, whose high, jagged points are covered with a thick growth of cedar and fir, and altogether present a scene of grandeur and beauty seldom found surpassed.* The precipice of rock from which we overlook the Falls and the scenery below, was named by the early settlers, "*The Pulpit*," from its resemblance to that structure.

Between Fairfax, Franklin County, and Hyde Park, Morrisville is the most prosperous village on the way. Several buildings the present Summer (1869) are in process of erection, and everything seems to thrive and flourish. The schools are good and progressive, the church edifices present a neat appearance, the streets are pleasant, the people lively, and the Lamoille Railroad (to be) the one chief topic of public talk. Cadysville—a pretty, ambitious village, belonging also to this town, lies but 2 miles below. The distance from Morrisville to Stowe is but 8 miles—the road delightful, the scenery grand.

This town was granted Nov. 6, 1780, and chartered Aug. 24, 1781 to Moses Morse and associates. The settlement was commenced by Jacob Walker, from Bennington, in 1780. Mr. Walker was accompanied by his brother. The brother soon left, but he remained during the Summer, making his home with the family of Mr. John McDaniel, in Hyde Park, carrying out provisions Monday morning, sufficient for the week, and returning to his boarding-place Saturday night. In the Fall, he returned to his family, in Bennington, with whom he spent the Winter, and brought them on the next Spring, to spend the Summer with him, returning with them in the Fall to spend the Winter at Bennington, and the Spring after (1792), removed again to Morristown with his family. A Mr. Olds and family came on also with Mr. Walker. They built a camp in which the two families with two hired men lived about two months. It was while living in this camp that they received a visit from Gov. Butler, of Waterbury. Meanwhile they erected a house or cabin, into which the two families moved, and lived together till late in the Fall, when Mr. Walker and his family went to Fairfax to Winter. Mr. Olds and family remained in Morristown, and were the first family that wintered in town. The nearest neighbor was at Waterbury, 14 miles distant (no road), and the nearest mill at Cambridge, 20 miles distant, and no road.

In 1791, there were but 10 inhabitants in the town. The population in 1800, was 144; in 1810, 550; in 1820, 726; in 1830, 1315; in 1840, 1502; in 1850, 1441.

The town was organized in 1796, Comfort Olds, town clerk. The following, from the present town clerk, completes the list of town clerks: "Comfort Olds was 1st town clerk; 2d, Elisha Boardman; 3d, Denison Cook—24 years; 4th, Calvin Burnett—1 year; 5th Edward L. May—3¼ years; 6th, L. P. Poland, by appointment of selectmen, 6 months; 7th, Alfred C. Boardman, from 1842 to present time—1869. The record is wanting, who were the first selectmen and constable, but near as can be ascertained, Comfort Olds, Nathaniel Goodale and Crispus Shaw—who were selectmen in 1800—were the first selectmen, and John Sumner, first constable. Elisha Boardman was first representative, in 1806.

The first justices were Micajah Dunham, Elisha Boardman, and Luther Bingham."

PAPERS FURNISHED BY CEPHAS FASSET* IN 1863.

The first meeting of the proprietors of Morristown was called at Pownal, May 19, 1784 Nathaniel Morse moderator, and Joseph Hinsdale, clerk, when it was voted to lay out the 1st division in Morristown, Jan. 17, 1787, 105 acres to each proprietor's right. Joseph Hinsdale, of Bennington, was elected surveyor of 1st and 2d divisions. The 2d division was made in 1787, the 3d in 1794. The 3d division was made by Micajah Dunham, of Morristown.

The first road was laid June 11, 1800.

The town voted to build a town-house, May 31, 1814. 1798, Capt. John Safford moved into town from Windsor, Mass., and built the same Summer the first saw-mill and first framed house—and in 1812. a grist-mill,

*Thompson's Gazetteer—Morrisville.

*Deceased.

—at Morrisville. The first grist-mill was built at Cady's Falls by Cady and Atkins in 1831. The post-office was granted at Morisville, April 1, 1834, Levi B. Vilas first postmaster; next L. A. Willard and then E. J. Mayo; in 1841, Daniel Gilbert, until July 1, 1861, except 4 years that J. C. Noyes served; July 1, 1861, T. Gleed appointed, served until September, 1861, when he died and his widow, Mrs. C. A. Gleed, was appointed P. M. and J. C. Robinson, in 1865.

DEATHS.

Lydia Fletcher, wife of Daniel Fletcher, and daughter of John Safford, died July 10, 1799, aged 31—the first adult death in town.

Daniel Sumner died of small-pox April 27, 1810.

John Safford, born in Norwich, Ct., Aug. 14, 1788; died in Morristown, Nov. 8, 1813, aged 75. Sarah Plumb, born in Stonington, Ct., July 21, 1744; married to John Safford, November, 1762; died Jan 21, 1830.

Anna Brigham, daughter of John Safford, and wife of Abner Brigham, Aug. 12, 1829, while in a state of mental derangement, drowned herself. She was much respected, and her death was deeply lamented.

A young man by the name of John Hoyt, traveling from Randolph, Saturday, June 1, 1805, was found the day following, hung on the frame of a house, in Morristown.

Simeon Joslyn, son of Samuel Joslyn, was drowned in the Lamoille river at Morrisville, June 30, 1807, aged 12 or 15 years; supposed to be the first person drowned in this town.

Levi Grout died Oct. 28, 1820, from injurie, received by falling upon a rake while descending from a haymow, aged 38.

Mr. Asa Brown, in the Winter of 1839, was found dead at Mrs. S. P. Cook's door—supposed to have been frozen.

Rufus Joy was instantly killed at his own door by the accidental roll and slide of a log, which threw him down and fell upon his stomach and face. When found, his hands were firmly clenched; his right holding his ox-whip, and his left holding his lever.

Irena Lois Vincent, daughter of Ishmael and Caroline Vincent, born Nov. 16, 1847, was killed by the falling of a cart-body, while at play near it, Sept. 11, 1853.

RECORD OF DEATHS IN MORRISTOWN FROM 1834 TO 1859.

In 1834, 41; in 1835, 7; in 1839, 6; in 1841, 34; in 1842, 24; in 1843, 21; in 1844, 17; in 1845, 12; in 1846, 13; in 1847. 22; in 1848, 14; in 1849, 16; in 1850, 15; in 1851, 12; in 1852, 27; in 1853, 20; in 1854, 19; in 1855, 15; in 1856, 28; in 1857, 24; in 1858, 27; in 1859, 12.

DEATHS OF AGED PEOPLE,

who died in Morristown in 1862 *and* 1863:—July 4, 1863, Mr. William Small, aged 74; July 11, Mr. Timothy Maynard, aged 77; August 19, Apollos Metcalf, aged 78; October 23, Mr. Samuel Read, aged 80; November 20, Mrs. Baker, aged 99; December 2, Mrs. Elias Metcalf, aged 80; Dec. 7, Capt. Dennison Cook, aged 79; in 1863, Jan. 11, Mr. James, aged 78; January 26, Mrs. Tift, aged 82; February 7, Mrs. Joanna Walker, aged 91; March 24, Mrs. Dorcas Hagg, aged 80; March 29, Dr. Kiteridge, aged 87; April 10, Mrs. Edna Bryant, aged 79; April 19, Mr. Erastus Eaton, aged 83; May 10, Mrs. Cynthia Kimball, aged 79. Number of daaths in Morristown in 1861, 30; in 1862, 41; in 1863, up to June 1, 24.

RECORD OF BUILDINGS BURNED IN MORRISTOWN.

Daniel Fletcher's house was burned about the middle of July, 1799.

The next house burned in town, was that of Cyrus Hill, in 1800.

John Bingham, Esq., had a barn burnt by lightning, in August, 1838, also his dwelling-house and out-buildings, in March, 1842, by fire escaping from a sugar-arch; no insurance.

Hiram Bingham's dwelling-house and outbuildings were destroyed by fire from a spark from a candle it is supposed, dropped at 10 o'clock in the evening of the 21st of February, 1844; discovered at 4 o clock on the morning of the 22d; small insurance—heavy loss.

Judge Fisk's store, and Judge West's tavern were burned in the Winter of 1850.

H. P. Darling's house and furniture was burned about April 6, 1851.

The church and Mr. Mathew's house and shop were burned Feb. 23, or 24, 1852.

Mr. Charles Robinson's house was burned April 10, 1856.

THE BOARDMAN FAMILY,

consisting of four sons, with their widowed mother, were among the early settlers of Morristown. Orias Boardman, father of the four sons, Elisha, Orias, William and Alfred, died in Connecticut, in 1785, having previously bought a right of land in the town of Morristown, of one of the original proprietors, intending to make a settlement with his family.

Orias, the second son, at the age of 19, arrived in town, in 1793, and worked during the Summer for Aaron Hunt, one of the first settlers. Orias and William arrived by way of Lake Champlain and Cambridge with an ox-team, in March, 1794, and commenced a settlement on the farm, upon which Orias lived during the remainder of his life, and which is now owned by his son, Almond Boardman. In the Spring of 1795, their mother, together with the eldest son, Elisha, and the youngest son, Alfred, arrived, and lived in town during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Lydia Boardman, the mother, died April 7, 1823, in the 75th year of her age, having for a long period of time been a worthy member of the Congregational church. Her sons were all noted for honesty in their business transactions with their fellow-men. Elisha was the first representative of Morristown in the State legislature. He was a member in 1804, '05, '06, '07, and '08. He was the first militia captain in town, and was an able justice of the peace, for a long period of time. He died Feb. 6, 1826, aged 53 years.

Orias Boardman died Sept. 10, 1843, in the 69th year of his age.

William Boardman died March 18, 1851, in the 75th year of his age.

Alfred died Feb. 8, 1830, in the 48th year of his age.

The remains of all four were deposited in the family burying-ground, on the farm of their first settlement. Their descendants are now mostly scattered among the emigrants of several of the Western States.

LIEUT. NATHAN GATES,

born in Preston, Ct., enlisted at the age of 20 in the Continental army and served the first campaign. Leaving the army at the age of 21, he emigrated to Plainfield, N. H., where he remained 42 years an active and useful member of society, when he removed to this town with most of his descendants, where he lived 21 years, and died Aug. 8, 1838, with a short, but distressing illness, aged 84, and the first instance of mortality in his family, leaving a wife and 11 children. At the age of 56, he was baptized and united with the Christian church, of which he was ever after a beloved brother till death. He died in the peace and hope of the gospel. His funeral discourse was preached by Eld. C. Styles—Christian minister.

MRS. TAMMERSON GATES, the wife of Lieut. Nathan Gates, was born in Plainfield, Ct., but removed with her parents to Plainfield, N. H., while it was yet but a wilderness. She was educated in the Congregational faith, but at the age of 50 became favorably impressed with the general faith and order of the Christians, and several years later was baptized by Eld. Reuben Dodge.

Henceforth she was a mother in Israel, and while her companion would pleasantly call his house a Pilgrim's tavern, it ever seemed her peculiar delight to administer to the wayworn disciple. When at length called to depart, she was speechless, but died with apparent peace, and fell asleep, as we believe, in Jesus, Oct. 30, 1838, in her 79th year. Eld. J. R. Pettingill, Christian minister, preached her funeral sermon.

NATHAN GATES,

son of Lieut. Nathan Gates, born in Plainfield, N. H., 1777, moved to Morristown in 1802, and commenced on a new farm, upon which he lived till his death, April 6, 1858. He had lived with his wife 56 years, the longest any couple have ever lived together since the settlement of the town. He was a man irreproachable in his morals, the kind husband and good neighbor. Among the early settlers he endured many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and, like most of the early settlers, has now gone to his rest.

MARTHA GATES, his wife, whose maiden name was Brigham, was born in Hartland, Vt., in 1781, but removed with her mother and 6 brothers into Morristown, in 1800; and in 1802 was married to Mr. Gates. She was a prudent housekeeper, faithful wife and mother, and good neighbor, whose generous kindness in sickness will be long remembered. She suffered with a paralytic affliction, for over 4 years, which confined her to her room; and she often expressed a wish to depart this life and enjoy that "rest remaining for the people of God."

SAMUEL COOK

was born in Hadley, Mass., March 18, 1755, and resided in his native town until 1786, when he moved to Worthington, Mass., and in 1805, to Morristown. Previous to his removal with his family, he commenced clearing his farm, in 1794, and built the first framed barn in town. In 1795, he built a block-house on the lot south of the Four Corners.

He served his country in the war of the Revolution, and was with Arnold in his campaign through the wilderness, from Maine to Quebec, where he suffered with the small pox. He filled various offices while living in Morristown; was the second representative of the town in the State legislature, and one of the assistant judges of the Orleans County court, for several years. He died, Dec. 7, 1834, being 79 years of age.

EBENEZER, ASA AND JOHN COLE

were three brothers among the early settlers. They were tall, gigantic men,—John measuring 6 feet, 7 inches in height.

EBENEZER moved into town in 1801, having married Miss. Ruth Pierce, some 3 years previous. He was a good and enterprising citizen, and cleared a large farm from the forest. He and his wife were early members of the Congregational church, and continued worthy members until their death. Mr. Cole died, June 6, 1849, aged over 84 years; and his wife, March 12, 1852. He was a prominent citizen, serving as one of the selectmen, and filling other offices of the town.

ASA was born in Plainfield, Ct., June 20, 1772, and moved to Morristown in March, 1801. He was a man of some prominence in town, holding offices, and representing the town in the State legislature. He died, May 22, 1852.

JOHN was born, Sept. 1, 1752, in Plainfield, Ct. He moved into town in February, 1805. He was a man somewhat noted for telling marvelous stories, and being remarkably large, prided himself in his great muscular powers. He was a member of the Congregational church for a long period of time. He died, July 27, 1842, nearly 90 years of age.

MOSES WELD

was born in Sturbridge, Mass., Jan. 15, 1757. He removed to Cornish, N. H., in 1783, and to Morristown in 1811. He was married in Sturbridge to Meriam Harding, May 17, 1781. Mr. Weld filled the office of town clerk in Cornish, for a number of years in succession. He was also leader of the choir, exclusively, while he lived in the same town, and he and his wife there united with the Baptist Church; and, when they removed to Morristown, transferred their membership to the Baptist Church in this place, in whose fellowship they lived and died. Mr. Weld was a deacon of the Baptist Church for many years. He had been a Revolutionary soldier,—a 3 years' man, I believe, and drew a pension under the act of 1818; but was stricken off on account of property. This was one of those miserable slips of the government agents, hardly to be accounted for. The truth was, he had a sick wife and two or three invalid daughters, and no son, to keep on with his labors. He was in debt with a small farm, "and needed the assistance of his country for support," as much as almost any other man. But, under the act of 1832, he put in his claim, and was again put on the pension roll, where, in all justice and conscience, he always should have been. Mr. Weld was a sample of patience and industry. He died, June 22, 1839;—his widow died, June 26, 1845—both leaving an honorable record in the church, and in community.

COMFORT OLDS,

one of the first settlers, was born in Brookfield, Mass., July 29, 1760. He moved from Brookfield to Morristown, March, 1791. He came with an ox-team; he had a wife and two small children. The distance was little short of 200 miles, and he was about 4 weeks on the way. There was no road through Morristown or Stowe—nothing but marked trees to go by. He had to go around upon the other side of the mountain, through Underhill, Cambridge and Johnson, to get to Morristown. He had previously bought a lot of land, the place afterward called the George Poor farm, now owned by H. Bingham, S. Rand, A. W. Griswold, on the Layport road. As there was no prospect of there ever being a road near him, he without doing much on the place, exchanged it for the place where he afterwards lived and died. As already stated his was the first family that wintered in town, his nearest neighbor south 14 miles from him. After a few years, a man by the name of Luce moved into Stowe, with his family—distance 3 miles from him, which was, comparatively, about near enough. By that time he had got something of a road. His nearest neighbor north, for a while was 2 miles from him. He was the first town-clerk chosen in town, which was in March, 1796, and he held the office 6 years. He was a regular member of the Methodist denomination from 1800 as long as he lived, and a class-leader for more than 30 years. He died April 22, 1839, aged 79 years.

One or two incidents to show how he got along with hardships; To get their grinding

done, the first settlers had to go to Cambridge to mill. Mr. Olds had lost one of his oxen soon after he came into the town. He borrowed a pair of one Mr. Goodale to go to mill with, expecting to be back about the middle of the week, but a severe snow storm prevented. Thinking he had only wood enough to last a few days, he must return himself and leave the team. On Wednesday night, though late, he arrived at his home. Mrs. Olds had sat up late waiting for him, till she had burnt up all the wood she had, and went to bed with her two little children fearing the consequence of the storm. After awhile, he came to the door and called to come in. At first she was so startled she did not know his voice; but supposed somebody had come to tell her Mr. Olds had perished in the storm. She let him in however, and he cut wood enough to make a fire to get warm by. Next morning he got wood to last through the remainder of the week, and started back for Cambridge to get his team, and on Saturday he arrived home with his grist.

Soon after Mr. Olds came into town—the next Spring I think, as he used to tell the circumstance—he lost his only cow. He had a brother living in Randolph, and in order to get another cow, started for his brother's by marked trees, through Stowe and Waterbury, to his first neighbor's 14 miles distant. From there he crossed what is called the "Hogback," keeping on the north side of the river till he got to Montpelier, as there were no bridges in Middlesex and Waterbury. He went on to his brother's in Randolph, hoping he could find a cow that he could buy. He bought a heifer. His brother told him the heifer would not do to take into the woods and exchanged with him, letting him have an older cow with a bell on. He told him to let the cow go with the bell on, as he would want it in the woods. Mr. Olds drove the cow along for home, and when he got back to Waterbury, to his last neighbor, Mr. Hill, made a call. He got home and put her in a yard which he had made by felling trees, for the purpose of keeping her in nights. A few mornings after he went out and could not find his cow, and without telling his family, started after her. Finding her track, he hurried on, hoping he should hear the bell, but could not hear anything, and at last arrived at Mr. Hill's. Mr. Hill had heard a bell in the night, and happening to think of Mr. Olds and his cow, had got up and found her in his yard. Mr. Olds staid and got some breakfast, and returned home with his cow the same day, regarding himself very fortunate in not having to have gone clear back to Randolph for his cow.

ELISHA BUGBEE.

Born in Ashford, Ct., in 1761, while yet a young man, moved with his father to Pomfret, Vt. He married soon after Betsy Hewett by whom he had 7 sons and 5 daughters. After a few years spent in Pomfret, he came to Hyde Park in the year 1813. In the Fall of 1815 one of his sons, a boy of 8 years, was killed by a log rolling on to him. His wife died in 1859. He has lived in Morristown the last 40 years and has now (1863) been bed-ridden rising 7 years.

CRISPUS SHAW.

Born in Nova Scotia, Oct. 8, 1763, while young moved to Shutesbury, Mass., and was one of four brothers that served in the war of the Revolution, all of whom returned safe. He married for his first wife Anna Burke, about 1786. He removed from Massachusetts to Morristown in 1798. There were at this time but 12 families in town. His wife died June 4, 1839, and he married second, in 1840, Fanny Liscomb. He died in this town, July 16, 1845, aged 82.

NATHANIEL GOODALE

was born in Woodstock, Mass., Aug. 20, 1771. He moved into Morristown with his brother Cyrel Goodale, in 1796. In 1798, he returned to Massachusetts and married Louisa Warner, who was born in Shutesbury, Mass. She died Sept. 17, 1814.

Mr. Goodale was a good citizen, holding some offices in town, such as selectman, &c. He died Sept. 18, 1841, aged 70 years.

REV. JOHN A. CAPRON.

This highly esteemed minister of the Christian order was born in Groton, Mass., March 2, 1772, and removed to Vermont when about 25 years of age. When about 30 years of age, during a revival under Rev. John E. Palmer's labors, he was awakened to the importance of the affairs of the soul, made a profession in the Christian church, and soon after became an elder in that order. He was ordained about the year 1814, and labored in Danville and Peacham until 1817, when he removed to Marshfield, to which place, together with Cabot and Calais, he confined his labors mostly 'till 1828, when he went to Randolph, where he preached 3 years, then labored in his ministry 3 years in

Bradford and Pomfret, Vt. and Piermont, N. H., when he came to Stowe, this county, and preached a part of the time in 1854, and then came to Morristown, where he remained until he died, Nov. 23, 1858, in his 87th year.

It is written of him in an obituary, published at the time, in the "North Star," Danville—"From the earliest period of his conversion, he was deeply attached to the Christian connection, and a strong advocate of their principles. He was beloved by all as a Christian minister. In the social meeting he felt himself in his father's family, and his genial soul, as in more private converse, was wont to diffuse a holy influence all abroad." In his last sickness he sung the good old hymn, "O land of rest, for thee I sigh!" his face beaming, and in patient hope waited his change. Rev. D. W. Watkins preached his funeral sermon, and his body reposes in the pleasant cemetery at Morrisville. His wife and his children (all or part) had preceded him to the eternal world.

EBENEZER SHAW

was born in Middlebury, Mass., April 20, 1773. He moved with his father to Rochester, Mass.—from thence to Woodstock, Vt.—from Woodstock to Shrewsbury. At Shrewsbury, he married Miss Polly Whitney, daughter of Eliphlet Whitney, Aug. 30, 1796. The next winter he moved to Hartland, and from Hartland to Morristown, in February, 1800.

While living in Woodstock he learned the tanner's trade, and also the shoemaker's trade, and was the first tanner and shoemaker that lived and carried on that business in Morristown. His wife, Polly, died in 1835, aged 58, being the mother of 12 children, 6 of whom were married. He has now only one son living, 2 grandchildren and 3 great grandchildren. He married his second wife, Abigail Sherwin, in 1836: she died in 1856. Mr. Shaw is now (1863) living, in his 90th year.

DEA. CYRIL GOODALE

and his brother, NATHANAEL GOODALE, were early settlers of Morristown. They moved into town in 1796.

Dea. Cyril was born in 1775. He married Jemima Warren, in the year 1800. They were the first couple married in town. He cleared up enough of the forest for quite a large farm, and was a good farmer. He was the first deacon appointed in the Congregational church, and for many years the sole conductor of public worship, as the church was destitute of a pastor. He was possessed of strong mental powers, and of good natural gifts. His prayers and exhortations were remarkably interesting and profitable. He died May 6, 1854, aged 79 years.

LUTHER BINGHAM, ESQ.

Luther Bingham, Esq. was born in Windham, Ct., April 5, 1778. When 5 years of age, removed with his father's family to Cornish, N. H.; when 22, commenced for himself on a new farm at Morristown. He left his father June, 1799, with his pack on his back—a change of clothing, an axe and 30 lbs. of pork. He commenced felling trees a mile and a half from any inhabitants, and the first 28 days, rain fell 26. The next season, 1800, he burned and cleared his slash, and built a framed house and barn, and, in March, 1801, married Polly Cummings, daughter of Col. Benjamin Cummings, of Cornish, N. H. He left his wife, and came on with a team and their household goods, and got back to Morristown in time for sugaring. In May, his wife, accompanied by her brother, came to her new home on horseback. They proceeded over pole-bridges and over streams without bridges, and, by the aid of marked trees, at the end of 4 days arrived in safety. August 6, 1802, their first child was born—the child—Anna Maria—died august 14, 1803, of dysentery which prevailed to such an extent, it was the greatest mortality that visited this section for the first 40 years after its settlement. In 1806, he built a saw-mill, for which he purchased a crank at Starksboro' which he brought upon a drag, something like a sled-tongue, a distance of 50 miles, and carried maple sugar in tubs, hung asross the ox-yoke, to pay for it.

He was chosen to the command of the militia in his town, in 1809, which office he held for several years; was chosen representative to the State Legislature in 1821, which office he filled 11 years; was chosen three times on the committee to consider the amendment of the Constitution of the State, and was appointed a Justice in 1812, which office he held till his death, Dec. 10, 1846, at the age of 69.

DENNISON COOK, ESQ,

was born at Hadley, Mass., Aug. 15, 1783.—He first came to Vermont with his father, Hon. Samuel Cook, who commenced preparation for a settlement in the spring of 1795, but, by some untoward circumstance was prevented in removing his family to Vermont till 1805, from which time, till his death, the subject of this sketch was a respected citizen of

this town, holding the office of town-clerk many years, and honored with other places of trust. He was, also, an esteemed and efficient member of the Congregational church for many years. He died at the age of 79 years, 3 months and 2 days.

DR. JAMES TINKER

was born in Worthington, Mass., Dec. 12, 1785. He was the son of Elihu and Lydia Huntington Tinker, who had 9 sons and 1 daughter—two of the sons died in childhood. James lived with his parents in Worthington till 21 years of age, when he came to Morristown, and commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Ralph Tinker, who had then (1807) been practicing medicine about 3 years in Morristown, and who was 7 years older than James.

He remained with his brother, Ralph, a year or more, and then returned again to Worthington, Mass., and completed his medical studies there, under Doctor Holland, the father of the distinguished writer and author, Dr. J. G. Holland. Having spent a year and a half with Dr. Holland, he returned again to Morristown in 1809, and commenced the practice of medicine, in company with his brother Ralph. The copartnership continued a few years, when it was dissolved and Ralph removed to Kentucky, and afterwards to Missouri, where he died a few years since.

Dr. James continued the practice, from the time he commenced in 1809, for more than 30 years. He soon obtained a very extensive business,—his practice extending through the towns of Stowe, Waterbury, Mansfield, Sterling, Johnson, Hyde Park, Eden, Wolcott and Hardwick, and frequently being called to towns more remote. He became a successful and skillful physician, and, by his industry and economy, was enabled to accumulate a moderate competence for himself and family.

His labors, however, were of a very hard and laborious character. During the first years of his practice, the country was new, and the roads very poor. He was obliged to visit his patients either on foot or horseback, and his ride soon became so extensive that, in sickly seasons he was obliged to ride both night and day, to answer all the demands made upon him.

He married Anna Town, Sept. 26, 1813, by whom he had one son and four daughters,—all of whom are living, except one daughter who died in childhood.

Dr. Tinker died, Apr. 19, 1860, aged 74 years and 4 months. His widow still survives him (Dec., 1862), though suffering from a most painful disease in her face, of a cancerous nature, for some 2 years past.

Dr. Tinker was a man of a strong mind, a deep thinker, a powerful reasoner, of good scholarship,—considering his early advantages, which were very limited,—a skillful physician and surgeon, and, in his later years, after giving up the practice of medicine, he became a very industrious, hard-working and successful farmer. He was a man, though somewhat excitable and passionate, possessed of the most tender and kindly feelings, which always evinced themselves, not only towards his family as a kind husband and father, but extended also to all suffering humanity.

REV. SEPTIMIUS ROBINSON

died in Morristown, Sept. 27, 1860, aged 70 years and 2 months. He was in the 26th year of his pastorate at Morristown, and there were but 3 ministers in Vermont, older in their pastorates than he was. He was a lineal descendant of John Robinson, the father of the Pilgrim Fathers. His parents, Eliab and Lucy (Richardson) Robinson, commenced their married life in Windham, Ct., but removed to Poultney, Vt., where he was born, July 27, 1790.

At the age of 31, he became a hopeful subject of renewing grace, and soon turned his attention to the ministry. He read theology a year with the Rev. Rufus Cushman, of Fairhaven (now of Manchester), and about 2 years with various members of the Rutland Association, by which body he was licensed at Clarendon, Sept. 29, 1823. His first settlement was at Underhill, where he was ordained, March 3, 1824. Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven, preached the ordination sermon. An interesting revival soon ensued, as the result of which, the Church was nearly doubled in numbers, and greatly strengthened in all respects. He was dismissed, Oct. 31, 1826, just about 3 years from the time he commenced preaching as a candidate. He was installed over the Congregational church in Fairfax, Feb. 21, 1827. Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., preached the sermon. As the church was able to support preaching only half the time, he divided the other half of his time between the churches in Fletcher and Waterville. Revivals occurred at the last two places, and 20 additions were made to

the Waterville church. The labors of so extensive a field proving too severe, he requested a dismissal at the end of 2 years, and removed to Milton, where he was stated supply for 6 years, from Feb. 1, 1829 to Jan. 31, 1835. Two seasons of revival occurred during his ministry at Milton: one in 1831, when more than 60 were added to the church, the other in 1834, as the fruits of which 15 were added. In February, 1835, he received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Morristown, which being accepted, he was installed, July 1, 1835, Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., again preaching his installation sermon. The house of worship was owned jointly with the Baptists, who occupied it one fourth of the time. This fourth Sabbath Mr. R. spent in gratuitous labors among destitute churches, of which there were not a few in the vicinity.

In 1839, the church, having some practical realization of the truth of the adage that, "Partnership is a good ship to sail in, but a bad ship to come home in," built a new house, which was their own and not another's with them, and therefore, he supplied that pulpit constantly. No powerful revivals accompanied his labors in Morristown; but few years passed without some conversions.—About 100 additions took place during his pastorate, and the congregation was so much increased that it became necessary, 2 years ago (1868), to enlarge the house of worship.

In Sept., 1813, he married Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Stoddard of Pawlet, Vt., by whom he had children: Betsey Ann, Henry Wright, LeRoy, James Caswell and Septimius Dwight. She died, April 21, 1834; and he married, Jan. 6, 1835, Semantha, daughter of Col. Asahel Washburn, of Montpelier, Vt., by whom he had Charles Edward, born, Nov. 1, 1835,—died, May 24, 1841; William Albert, born, Feb. 24, 1840, and Laura Semantha, born, Feb. 20, 1852.

MICAJAH DUNHAM

was born in Southampton, Mass. He came to Morristown in 1792; was married in 1793; surveyed one division of the town, and officiated as one of the early magistrates. He died in 1811, while yet a young man.

HON. MOSES FISK

was born in Shelburne, Mass., July 25, 1794. When an infant, his parents emigrated with him to the then new country of Vermont, and settled in the town of Waitsfield. In early youth he was a successful teacher of common schools. In 1815, he commenced business as a merchant in Waterville, then called Coit's Gore, where he resided more than 30 years, being intimately connected with the interests and growth of that place. He was chosen first town clerk, which office he held while he remained in that town. He was town representative, 1837—'40; and county senator in 1841. He was side judge in 1844, '45. In 1828, he united with the Congregational church, and was chosen deacon in 1842. In 1849, he removed from Waterville to Morrisville, where he died, Feb. 18, 1853. He was twice married, and, at the time of his death, had 5 sons and 2 daughters. He was a man of sound judgment, of firm integrity, and of consistent piety.

ELDER ISAAC R. PETTINGILL,

born in Bath, N. H., March 31, 1800; moved with his parents to Danville, Vt., in 1804, and was baptized by Elder John Capron in 1816. His father died in 1817, and he went to learn the joiner's trade of Asa Perkins, where he remained 3 years; in 1820, was married by Elder John E. Parmer to Mary Batchelder of Danville, who was born, Apr. 10, 1800. He began to preach in 1822; was ordained in Calais, as a Christian preacher in 1827; moved to Lyndon in 1832; in 1833 to Marlow, N. H.; in 1834, to Hardwick, Vt.; in the Spring of 1836, to Morristown, where he lived till the Spring of 1845, when he removed to Lowell, Mass.; but only remained till the Fall of the same year, when he returned to Morristown, and lived here from that time until his death, Aug. 16, 1847. He died of dysentery, from which he suffered much, with eminent patience.

He preached his last sermon in Johnson, August 1, 16 days before his death, and told his audience he probably would never preach to them again. At the last conference he attended, thinking he should not live to see another, he asked the ministers present, which of them would preach his funeral sermon. Elder Howard Watkins, who was present at this conference, preached the funeral sermon.

Elder Pettingill was esteemed as a faithful minister of the gospel, and was noted for the many reformations brought about by his labors. In his death, the Christian denomination suffered a great loss.

HON. THOMAS GLEED

was born at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England, July 8, 1826, and died at Morrisville,

August 30, 1861. He was the son of the Rev. John Gleed, a highly esteemed public man. Commencing the practice of law at the age of 21 years, he soon secured a wide and lucrative patronage. As an attorney he stood at the head of the Lamoille County Bar. A keen debater, with quick and discriminating perceptive powers, he was eminently qualified to succeed in his choson profession. From early life he identified himself with the liberty party, and never forgot his early devotion to those deep and solemn sentiments which proclaim the freedom of all mankind. In November, 1850, he married Miss Cornelia A. Fisk, eldest daughter of Hon. Moses Fisk. His family, at the time of his death, consisted of two sons, to which a third was added a few months after. In the Fall of 1853 he was elected State attorney, and held that office 2 years. In 1855 he was elected a member of the council of censors, and in 1856 was elected to the State senate, which office he held 2 years. He closed his political life by representing his own town in the House 2 years, His political record is spotless. His benevolence was large—his hand was open to the poorest. His strength as a public man was drawn from the people as a mass.

His social qualities were also admirable, while his love for the domestic circle always led him to his own fireside for ease and rest. It is not too much to say, in conclusion, that no man in Lamoille County ever left so many to mourn an untimely and early death. Like the strong oak he fell.

At the close of his life Christ was precious to him, and, trusting on His atonement, he mildly closed his eyes on earth.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH OF MORRISTOWN

was formed at the Four Corners, July 14, 1807, by the aid of Rev. Jonathan Hovey, pastor in Waterbury. The meeting was held in Jacob Walker's barn. Neither the names nor the number of those who united, are given in the records. No house of worship of any kind, or for any denomination, was built until 1823, when a large brick house was built, at the Four Corners and was occupied by the Congregational and Baptist societies, jointly. The first arrangement recorded for the regular preaching of the gospel, is an agreement made in June, 1817, with Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, to supply the pulpit 4 months, for which he was to receive $100. One half in money and the remainder in grain. In 1824, Rev. Daniel Rockwell was ordained as pastor and appears to have been the first settled minister. Mr. R. continued his labors with the church about 4 years, after which—at what date does not appear—Rev. E. B. Baxter was ordained and installed pastor but was dismissed at the end of the first year. July 1, 1835, Rev. Septimius Robinson was installed pastor and continued his labors with the same people till his death, which occurred Sept. 27, 1860. Mr. R. was a faithful minister, untiring in his labors, and by his earnestness and fidelity has won a place in the affections of all who knew him. The present pastor, Rev. Lyman Bartlett, was ordained and installed Aug. 8, 1861; the present number of members is 94, about 20 of whom are non-residents (Oct. 1863).

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF MORRISTOWN

was organized Nov. 13, 1828, by Jabez Newland and John Orcott and Royal Haskel; the number of members 19 (Elder John Orcott, pastor), George W. Blossom, deacon, Lewis Cook, clerk. There is but one member belonging to the church now that did when it was first organized, viz. Barnice Spaulding.

The present membership is 28. The church is well united and in a very prosperous condition, Elder Amos A. Williams, pastor; Amos Dwinell, deacon. Bernice Spaulding, Clerk.

Oct. 25, 1863.

THE PEOPLE'S ACADEMY

was incorporated in 1847. The building was erected by Thomas Tracy, who is believed to have been the first one who suggestsd the idea, and who was the "moving spirit" throughout the whole work. From its commencement until the present time, it has been a first-class school. It has an extensive apparatus and a library of 500 vols. which are free for the use of the students.

	Principals.	*Students.*
1847,	O. C. Pitkin, A. B.,	Fall term, 84
1848,	" " " " "	Whole year, 236
1849,	Melvin Dwinell, A. B.,	" " 371
1850,	" " " "	" " 179
1851,	A. C. Baker,	" " 181
1852,	" " " " "	" "
1853,	J. Gibert and E. Wheelock,	" "
1854,	C. H. Heath, A. B.,	" " 161
1855,	" " " " "	" " 383
1856,	" " " " "	" " 332
1857,		
1858,	A. J. Blanchard, A. B.,	" "

1859, " " " " " " " 343
1860, " " " " " " " 341
1861, M, McKilloss, A. B., " " 287
1862, Geo. B. Cochrane, A. B., " "
1863, George P. Byington, " "

ITEMS.

There are 15 school districts and parts of districts in Morristown. Morrisville supports 4 attornies and 3 physicians, and has a masonic hall.

STATISTICS FROM A. C. BOARDMAN, TOWN CLERK, 1869.

VILLAGES.

The village of Morrisville was first settled by John Safford, about 1794 or '95. It now contains 75 dwellings, 3 churches (Congregational, Christians and Universalist), an academy, town-hall, post-office, hotel, grist-mill, an extensive saw, clapboard, sash and lath-mill, a wheelwright shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 cabinet shops, a jobbing-shop with planing-machine, a carriage-shop, 2 harness-shops, 2 shoe and boot shops, a starch-factory, 3 dry goods stores, 2 groceries, a drug-store, a jeweler shops, 3 milliner shops, a meat-market and a population of about 400.

The Universalist church was built in Morrisville in 1865.* Rev. G. W. Bailey is its pastor. The ladies formed a Soldier's Aid Society and contributed handsomely to the necessities of the soldiers in the late war.

CADY'S FALLS

was settled about 1810 and has now about 20 dwellings, a church, a fancy carding-machine, a grist and saw-mill, a blacksmith shop and post-office.

MORRISTOWN CORNERS,

called also the Four Corners, contains 24 dwellings and has a post-office, store, church, school-house, saw-mill, clapboard-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith shop, and starch-factory.

PHYSICIANS.

The following physicians have practised in this town, viz. Ralph Tinker, James Tinker, Robert Gleason, David W. Putnam, Almerin Tinker, Horace Powers, E. J. Hall, Zeeb Gillman, A. J. Steel and Dr. Sparhawk.

LAWYERS

that have or that now reside in town: Charles Meigs, Samuel A. Willard, George Mason, Luke P. Poland, Charles Robinson, Thomas Gleed, Philip K. Gleed, H. H. Powers, Geo. W. Hendee, C. J. Lewis and A. M. Burke.

MILITARY.

Joseph Burke, a Revolutionary pensioner, settled in town at an early day. In the War of 1812, Jonathan Cook, Harvey Olds and 6 others enlisted for 6 months; Joseph Burke, Adam Sumner, Clement and Thompson Stoddard enlisted during the war. They are now dead. In the War of 1861, the town raised about 80 men, one half of whom never returned home.

The town gave bounties, varying from $50 to $300, to a part of the men. The first soldiers enlisted without receiving any bounty. The town paid in bounties about $8000 and the bounties will amount when all are settled to about $1000 or $1100.

FROM MRS. S. W. ROBINSON.*

With regard to the Congregational church, Mr. Bartlett was dismissed July 31, 1867, that he might go as a missionary to Cesarea, Turkey. Mr. John C. Houghton was hired to preach 6 months in November, 1867, and Jan. 15 1868, was ordained. He remained with us till June, 1869.

In regard to the Christian church, Rev. Amos Williams left preaching here to that church, in the Autumn of 1867, and went to New Bedford, Mass., and Rev. Wm. G. Denio took his place and is still here.

Mr. A. J. Sandborn has been a very successful teacher in our school for the last three years, but is now to go to the new institution at Waterbury Center, and F. C. Hathaway A. B., is to take his place.

Emily Redington,* my adopted daughter as well as niece,—a member of this church—married Rev. G. F. Montgomery, of Walden, Vt., and is a missionary of the American Board in Marash, Turkey. She went there in 1863.

The following is our list of soldiers furnished to the late war;

War of 1861—*Volunteers for* 3 *years.*

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Barkum, David	7	E	Re-enlisted.
Baker, Freeman	9	H	
Bailey, George H.	6	B	
Barney, Thomas	11	M	

* And with the exception of the Unitarian church of Stowe is said to be the finest in the County, and said to be built on the site of one built in 1853, burned in 185— The bell in the belfry of the Christian church was one confiscated in New Orleans during Gen Butler's administration, and formerly pealed forth its sonorous tones from a church in that city.—*Ed.*

* Widow of the late Rev. Septimius Robinson.—*Ed.*

Formerly our lady-assistant for the circulation of the Gazetteer in Morrisville. See patronage table, Vol. I. —*Ed.*

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Biscorner, Oliver	5	D	Died June 21, '62.
Blanchard, And. I.	3	E	
Bridge, George A.	11	M	
Brown, Josiah	7	E	Died April 22, '64.
Bugbee, Carlos	3	E	
Burnham, Edwin R.	"		Killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Butler, Andrew	5	D	
Butler, Elisha	"		
Butler, William B.	"		
Champeau, Alex.	3	E	
Clark, Carlos S.	8	A	
Clark, Reuben	5	D	Died March 7, '64.
Clark, Seth L.	3	H	
Clement, James H.	8	A	Died Jan. 10, '63.
Cleveland, Chas. A.	6	H	
Davis, Charles A.	3	E	
Davis, John T.	5	D	Killed at Sav. sta. June 29, '62.
Demas, George W.	3	H	
Dickey, William G.	3	K	
Dike, Ebenezer	5	D	
Dike, Lorenzo	6	I	
Dodge, Chester W.	11	I	
Doty, George W.	2	F	
Drown, George W.	3	E	
Dunham, Edward I.	11	D	
Dunham, William G.	"		
Eaton' Joseph C.	5	D	
Eaton, Ransom	8	A	Died May 26, '63.
Eaton, Samuel C.	11	I	
Edwards, Ira V.	"		
Fisher, Jonas G.	9	H	
Flanders, John W.	7	K	Died Sept. 23, '62.
Fontaine, Lewis	9	H	
Fullington, Chas. B.	8	A	
Gates, William P.	5	D	
George, Harrison B.	11	I	
Guyer, Guy H.	9	H	Killed June17,'64.
Hill, Welcome	7	H	
Hogan, Charles P.	7	E	
Howard, George C.	3	E	
Hoyt, George H.	3	H	
Hull, Zara I.	9	H	Died Oct. 28, '63.
Kimball, Joseph O.	8	A	Killed May 27,'63.
King, Christopher C.	5	D	
Kiser, Harvey O.	8	A	
Kusie, Richard	"		
Ladeau, Frank	11	D	
Ladeau, John	"		
Ladu, Peter jr.	9	H	
Luce, Simon D.	5	D	
Mathews, James M.	7	E	Died Nov. 14, '62.
Meeker, Cyrus E.	3	K	
Merrill, Samuel	11	D	
Niles, Albert A.	9	H	
Niles, Porter S.	"		Died Oct. 17, '63.
Horton William	8	A	Died March 21,'64.
Ober, Aaron S.	Cav	I	
Peake, Delos M.	11	L	
Phelps, Buel M.	11	M	
Phelps, Buel	2	G	
Powers, George R.	3	E	Died Feb. 1, '62.
Rand, Gilman S.	8	A	Died July 22, '62.
Rand, Joseph A.	3	E	
Rider, Charles H.	11	D	
Roe, John	3	E	
Rollins, William	8	A	
Rowell, Harvey A.	11	D	
Safford, Darius F.	"		
Safford, Joseph I.	3	E	Died Sept. 15, '62.
Sawyer, Moses	3	H	Died at Wash'ton.
Sawyer, Thomas F.	"		Died Nov. 24, '62.
Scribner, Charles P.	5	D	
Sheldon, Cornelius P.	11	I	
Sleeper, James W.	5	D	
Smith, Calvin W. H.	8	A	
Smith, Harvey I.	"		
Smith, William H.	"		
Stone, David H.	11	M	Died Feb. 26, '64.
Stone, Edgar H.	3	K	
Stone, Ozro P.	11	L	Died June 18, '64.
Story, Herbert I.	11	I	
Story, Irving L.	3	E	
Stowe, Albert A.	8	A	
Taylor, Henry C.	11	I	
Tift, George H.	3	E	
Vincent, Noah W,	Cav	C	
Warner, Leonard K.	3	E	
West, Henry E.	2 S.S.	E	
Westover, Wm. G.	8	A	
Wheeler, Wm. C.	11	L	
Whipple, Morillo M.	11	I	
Whipple, Moses T.	3	E	
White, Amos	"		Died June 4, '64 of wounds re'd at Wild'ness, May 5, '64.
White, Peter	11	D	
Whitman, Seth M.	3	E	Killed in Fredericksburgh, May 3, '63.
Wilder, William F.	"		
Wilkins, Austin	5	D	
Wilson, George I.	3	Rec.	
Wilson, Steven R.	3	E	
Wilson, Steven R.	11	I	
Wing, Charles	11	L	
Wood, Charles G.	8	A	
Bassett, William H.	17	C	Died June 30,'64 of wounds re'd in ac'n, June 7,'64.
Bingham, Fenno	"		
Bingham, Lucian H.	"		
Bugbee, Carlos	"		
Burnett, Abram	"		
Capron, William W.	"		
Champaigne, Chas.	8		
Chaplin, Joseph M.	17	C	
Clark, Samuel B.	"		
Dunham, Guy B.	11	D	
Eisworth, Horace W.	17	E	
Estes, Amasa G.	17	C	
Gerry Orlando F.	"		
Glines, James	"		Died July 30, '64, of wounds re'd in ac'n, June 7, '64.
Gokey, Francis S.	"		
Kenfield, Frank	"		
Ladeau, Joseph	11	D	
Laraway, James	17	C	
Laraway, Philip	"		
Luce, Daniel A.	"		
McClintock, Wm. G.	"		
Moulton, Napol'n B.	"		
Partlow, George W.	11	L	Died Aug. 21, '64.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Sandborn, Seth C.	17	E	
Wilson, George I.	11	L	
Allen, Ephraim E.	5		
Blanchard, Charles	2	Bat.	
Hadley, Charles L.	5	D	
Harper, Nelson	2	Bat.	
Leveigne, George	17		
Lovely, Solomon	2	Bat,	
Shiott, Francis	"		
St. John, Francis	"		
Alexander, Free'n R.	13	E	
Biscorner, Jerry	13	H	
Cheeney, Carlos E.	13	E	
Choate, Orville	"		
Churchill, Lyman M.	"		
Cole, Horace H.	"		
Collins, Ambrose C.	"		
Daniels, Jno. W.	"		
Gile, Eli B.	"		
Goodell, Ransom B.	"		
Kelley, William	"		
Peck, Orrin D.	"		
Terrill, Benjamin F.	"		
Wolcott, Abial C.	"		
Wolcott, Hiram C.	"		Died Jan. 18, '63.
Worthen, Samuel A.	"		
Volunteers for one year.			
Brown, David D.	3	C	
Brown, Dexter I.	"		
Cheeney, Charles B.	1st	F.C	
Murphy, Eugene C.	7	K	
Noe, Charles	3	C	
Shippy, Gardner R.	3	E	
Vancor, Henry	2	G	
Wheeler, Charles	3	C	
Woodbury, Herb't E.	3	E	

DEATH OF THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

BY F. O. HODGE.

On the outer line, on picket,
A soldier stands to-night;
But one among the many
That long for morning light.

He's young and small and childlike,
And fragile is his form;
He walks his beat but feebly,
Unused to cold and storm.

He stops with arms at shoulder,
While pacing to and fro,
And sighs, 'tis tedious duty,
On picket in the snow.

I see a pleasant fireside
Among the hills afar,
Where once I lived securely,
Before I went to war.

I see my mother sitting,
With care upon her brow;
She's thinking of me often—
She's thinking of me now.

My heart goes back while thinking;
The days have seemed like years;
My mother's earnest counsel,
My sister's bitter tears.

He wiped his eyes, while thinking,
Upon his sleeve of blue;
A boy in form and stature,—
His boyish heart was true.

"My father was a soldier,
And fell at Monterey;
And I can just remember
The time he went away.

I love the glorious banner
Of Freedom, raised on high;
The striped and starry emblem
That saw my father die.

My grandsire fought beneath its folds,
'Gainst Britain in her pride,
To guard it from unholy touch;
In guarding it he died.

It was their pride,—it shall be mine,
And none shall ever say
That I, a soldier, ever shrunk
From duty, night or day.

But cold and wearied tho' I am,
I walk my snowy beat;
One lingering hour, and then relief,—
But oh, the cold and sleet."

The hour dragged slowly, slowly by,
Slow was the soldier's tread
And weak,—he waits—the sure relief
Comes when the hour was fled.

It comes, but oh! too late for him;
Flushed was his fevered brow,
And turned his brain,—no power can save
The youthful soldier now.

His grim and bearded comrades come,
With kindly hearts and strong;
On litter, framed of glittering arms,
They bore the lad along.

O'er weary miles through snowy fields,
By light of glimmering lamp;
Fatigued and worn, they struggled on,
And reached, at morn, the camp.

He idly, wildly raved and talked,
And smiled, and whispered low,
To absent loved ones words of joy
And then his pulse grew slow,

And slower still, until at last
He raised himself and cried
"Here runs the river, and my sire
Stands on the other side."

"He beckons me with glittering sword;
Father I come," he said;
And stretched himself upon his cot;
The soldier boy was dead.

With volleys and with muffled drum,
We laid him down to rest;
With tears of sorrow in our eyes,
And sighing in each breast.

Rear high the column to his name,
For he was good and brave;
He fell not on the field of strife,
But fills a soldier's grave.

Camp Griffin, Jan. 26, 1862.

THE WHITE DOVE.

BY F. O. HODGE.

A little white dove came fluttering,
And nestling close in my heart;
And, feeling, right well, she was welcome,
Has never seen fit to depart.

It was years ago, in my boyhood,
I fondled, embraced, and caressed;
And smoothed her white plumage, and praised her
And called her my fairest and best.

Her form was the mould of perfection,
And love looked out from her eye;
And sweet were the words of affection
That passed between Lora and I.

And, as we grew stronger and older,
Our love it increased as we grew;
The love that was ardent in boyhood,
In manhood was honest and true.

So we pledged to each other our fortunes,
Affections, and all that we were;
She gave me her heart for safe keeping,
And mine was entrusted to her.

We thought of no sorrowful parting,
Nor dreamed that our pleasure could die;
We looked for the future with rapture,
Did Lora, my darling, and I.

There's a little white face in a coffin,
And plumage ruffled and torn;
The hearts are broken and bleeding
Of those who are left to mourn.

There's a vacant chair in our circle,
A tenant more in the grave:
For under the drooping willow
She sleeps with the fair and brave.

And still, in my heart, her image
Is nestling, day by day,
Till I seem to be young and loving,
Though wrinkled, and old, and gray.

There's a little white dove comes fluttering,
And nestling close in my heart;
And knowing she's evermore welcome,
Has never a thought to depart.

August 11, 1863.

FORGIVENESS.

BY F. O. HODGE.

'Tis easy to say forget and forgive,
When we speak of the trials of others:
To say that a man should be merciful, kind,
In dealing with friends and with brothers.

'Tis easy to plead for the fallen, and say
He's kindred to God, who forgives;
To err is but human, and where is the man
But sins every day that he lives?

No matter how black be the list of your crimes
'Gainst man or 'gainst Heaven above,
The spirit of mercy demands you be met
With brotherly kindness and love—

Till you sin against ME! O! mortal beware
How you give to my bosom a pang!
I'll forgive you to sin against others; but if
You sin against me, you shall hang!

GOD BE WITH THEE!

BY SARAH S. MILES.

God be with thee! God be with thee!
Can the human heart ask more
Than his sweet and gentle guidance,
Till 'tis safe on yon blest shore?
Through the sunshine—through the shadows
That so oft becloud our way,
Still our fervent prayer we offer,—
May our father be thy stay.

God be with thee! God be with thee!
How it trembleth on the tongue,
Sweeter far each melting cadence
Than hath e'er been told or sung,
And each tender thought, uprising,
From the heart to God above,
Smileth through the glistening tear-drops
From the earnest soul we love.

God be with thee! God be with thee!
Still I seem to catch the tone,
Still the kiss— the warm clasp thrilleth,
Though, indeed I am alone;
But the whispers of the night-wind
Gently breathe the fond prayer o'er,
O, may God in loving kindness
Be with thee forevermore.

STERLING.

BY LYMAN J. SEELY.

Sterling, one of the original townships of Lamoille county, was in lat. 44° 35′ and long. 4° 12′; bounded N. by Johnson, E. by Morristown, S. by Mansfield and W. by Cambridge. It was chartered Feb. 25, 1782, containing 23,040 acres. A settlement was commenced in 1799, but by whom, it is now not known. The town was organized, Mar. 1, 1806. The meeting was held at Moses Vilis' dwelling-house. Robert Balch, Esq., of Johnson, called the meeting and Peter McAllaster was moderator; Wm. McAllaster, town clerk; George Kempfield, Peter McAllaster and Augustus Young, selectmen; David W. Cornell, constable; Moses Vilis, Francis Hendrick, listers; Reuben Dike, George Gregg, highway surveyors; Francis W. McAllaster, hayward; David W. Cornell, pound-keeper—his barn and yard to be a pound.

"Voted, that Moses Vilis' dwelling-house be used as a town-post."

The town-meeting was held at Moses Vilis' house for several years.

The meeting then voted that all should be sworn into office, and adjourned *sine die*.

There were but 10 voters and all were put into office, and two of them held two offices.

There are three acknowledged mountains in this township, Sterling mountain, in the southern part, is about 3,500 feet in height, and has a large pond on the summit, which is the source of Bruster river. Sterling peak

ranks among the highest summits of the Green Mountains. White Face is another mountain about the same height. Two brooks that in many countries would be called rivers rise in this mountain, one of which empties into the Lamoille in Johnson, the other in Morristown.

Two ranges of hills divide the surface into three parts, and the town never had any center, or place of business. There was never a post-office in the town, and never did a coach run upon either of its roads. Neither has there ever been a grist-mill, store or meeting-house built within the limits of Sterling, nor a wheelwright or blacksmith shop even. The business of the inhabitants has always been done in other towns.

The people of this town soon grew tired of a separate organization. The first division of the township was made Oct. 30, 1828, when, by Act of the Legislature, 2 miles of the western part of the township were set to Cambridge. This was a mountainous part of the town and included "Smugglers' Notch."

Nov. 14, 1855 the remainder of the township was divided between, and annexed to, Johnson, Morristown and Stowe.

When the town voted to divide and annex to other towns, the vote stood 40 for and 10 against: so the town surrendered its organization and all its records were left in the Morristown archives.

There have been some of the smartest men in the country born in Sterling. It has proved thus to be a good place to be born in. Ingraham that has been Secretary of Texas, was a native of this place, and the family of Vilas in this State and in the Western States were from Sterling.

SMUGGLERS' NOTCH.

This notch lies between Nose peak of Mount Mansfield (the highest land in the Green Mountains) and Sterling Mountain which is nearly as high as the Nose peak of Mount Mansfield. It was formerly in the town of Sterling, the Sterling mountain so cut off a portion of the town from its central place of business. Its inhabitants had 15 miles to go to do town business, or to go through Daniel's notch at the north of Sterling peak and White Face by marked trees which made it inconvenient for voters, while it was but 4 miles to Cambridge Center, and by act of the Legislature, Oct. 30, 1828, 2 miles of the west part of Sterling was annexed to Cambridge,—which took Smugglers' Notch into Cambridge. This name was given to the Notch during the war of 1812. It was a favorite pass by which cattle were smuggled into Canada. It had an unbroken forest of 10 miles, which gave the chance to have the route clear before they would ford the Lamoille river. And, in turn it was often used by the returning party bearing merchandise. Its scenery is worthy of a passing notice. From Cambridge through this Notch, you go through as good a dairy and farming community as there is in Northern Vermont; then up between the two mountains till you come to a place where it is but a few rods wide and the abrupt rocks ascend a thousand feet almost perpendicular, and in the gap there is a rock that will weigh 100 tons, that lost its hold on the side of the cliff, and, plunging by its own velocity, down into the chasm below, cleared a road in its course which is visible at this day. This fall occured in 1808, and is known as "Berton Rock," named after Berton Ingram, born on that day, in what is now Cambridge. After you pass this rock you proceed a down grade for a half mile when you find one of the purest springs of good water oozing from the rocks, which is the head of Waterbury river. At this place there has been a mountain house * built by W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe, for the comforts of the pleasure seekers of the city and country; this is near the line of Cambridge and Stowe, and from this house there is a good road to Stowe village, which four and six-horse vehicles pass over, in the Summer, to accommodate those searching for fine scenery, among the Green mountains.

Sometime about 1815, there was a charter granted for a turnpike from Stowe to Cambridge boro through this Notch, but either because no one wished to take stock, or for some other reason, the charter died out and has not left a mark to its remembrance. There have been several attempts for Cambridge to build a good vehicle-road to the Notch house, making the route to Stowe 15 miles less, but the town has given it a cold shoulder as yet and it remains nothing but a road for horseback or foot travel.

* In Sept., 1868, another rock came down the cliff, as Berton Rock did, and stopped near the Mountain House It is quite smooth on the top and measures 16 by 30 feet. It was named Prison Rock, and, like the other, attracts the attention of all tourists to the Notch.

STOWE.

BY MRS. M. N. WILKINS.

Stowe is situated in the south part of Lamoille Co., in Lat. 44° 28′, Long. 4° 20′, about 60 miles from Canada line, 15 miles N. W. from Montpelier and 25 east from Burlington, in a straight line. It is bounded N. by Morristown, E. by Worcester, S. by Waterbury, and W. by Underhill and Cambridge. It lies in the valley, between the "Hog-back" range, on the east, and Mansfield Mountain, on the west.

Its original appearance was that of an unbroken, heavily wooded forest of almost every variety of timber, somewhat hilly, interspersed with level and handsome tracts of land, of alluvial formation, which only needed cultivation to make the finest and most fertile farms in the State. The surrounding hills, although considerably rough and stony, were capable of cultivation, and instead of detracting from, they actually add to the beauty and interest of every farm in town.

June 8, 1763 it was chartered to 64 proprietors by Benning Wentworth, Esq., Gov. and Commander-in-chief, of the Province of N. H. at Portsmouth; the original town containing 23,040 acres. It has since received additions increasing its area to a considerable extent.

The following are the names of the original proprietors; Joshua Simmons, William Fise, Reuben Wood, Hick Summers, Zopher Ketchum, Elijah Bucklee, Ezekiel Bucklee, Elijah Bucklee, Jr., Benj. Ketchum, Benj. Green, Peter Montross, John Davenport, Samuel Davenport, John Davenport, Jr., Nath. Burdage, Josiah Ketchum, Jeremiah Shaffer, Jacob Shafer, Simon Brady, Richard Smith, Nath. Conklin, Wm, McCresey, Nath. Merritt, John Brady, Barth, Carpenter, William Parrant, James Leggett, Richard Ketchum, Asa Brown, Jr., Stephen Davenport, Thomas Louisbury, Ezekiel Griffen, Isaac Louisbury, Abel Weeks, Michael Louisbury, Jr., David Storm, Benjamin Green, Ebenezer Avery. Thomas Brady, Benj. Brown, Frederick Shaffer, Robert Davenport, Joshua Bassett, Lott Sarles, Elijah Sarles, John Griffen, Garsham Griffen, John Parrant, Daniel Barrant, Jacob Kniffen, Oliver Leggett, Charles Haight, Jr., Jacob Parrant, Daniel Warner, Jacob Griffen, James Weeks, Jr., James Weeks, Thos Davenport, Zebulon Brady, John Church, Richard Wilbert, John McDuffee, John Downing, Benj. Wentworth.

In 1848, the Legislature of the State passed an Act, annexing the town of Mansfield to the town of Stowe, to take effect the 1st of Jan. following, if both towns, by a vote thereof, should adopt the provisions of the act, which they did. This annexation was most vigorously resisted by Ivory Luce, Esq., a resident of Mansfield, and one of its first settlers, and for many years its representative in the Legislature. Mr. Luce is well known to many men in the State as a man of good natural intellect, and of the most unyielding will, when fully aroused. He regarded the act of annexation as unconstitutional; and the next year, after it went into effect, took measures to have a representative elected, to represent the town of Mansfield, and being himself chosen, he went on, and claimed his seat in the House of Representatives. It was finally decided that he was not entitled to it; though he was allowed his debenture, up to the time of this decision.

To test the constitutionality of the act of annexation, an action of trespass was brought against the constable of Stowe, who had taken some property of one of Mr. Luce's sons on taxes assessed against him by the selectmen of Stowe, which he declined to pay. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and the act was held constitutional.

In the year 1855, by an act of the legislature, a portion of the territory of the town of Sterling* was conditionally annexed to the town of Stowe. The remainder of its territory was annexed to the towns of Johnson and Morristown. The conditions were effected, so that the act became operative. With these additions, the town of Stowe probably equals, if it does not exceed, in extent, any other town in the State. Although the surface of the territory of the original town of Stowe is considerably varied with hills and vales, and in some of the eastern portions almost mountainous, there is yet very little that can be called waste land. Many of the hills furnish some of the most valuable and profitable farms in town, and the portions rising still higher; and being still more broken, afford the very best pasture-land, which farmers have found to be the best paying part of their farms. The largest plat of plain or table-land in town, and probably the largest of the kind in Lamoille County, is on what is called the "West

*See paper on Sterling.—*Ed.*

Branch" of Waterbury river, about 2 miles from the center village, constituting the larger part of several very good and handsome farms.

The interval, on the Waterbury river and its tributaries, is not surpassed in fertility by any in the State. For grazing purposes, probably there are few towns in the whole State better adapted; and there is at the same time a sufficiency of land suited to the purposes of cultivation and tillage to render most of the considerable farms well balanced in these respects.

The surface of the territory, originally constituting the town of Mansfield, is, in general, hilly, broken, and mountainous, the extreme western part extending to the highest peak of the Green Mountain range, and it is here that some of the wildest and most romantic scenery presents itself, the mountains in some places forming almost perpendicular precipices, several hundred feet in height, covered with dense forest trees.

Nearly every portion of the town is well supplied with excellent springs of water. The Waterbury river, the principal stream, has its rise at the confluence of two streams, called the East and West Branch, which unite at the center village, forming the Waterbury river. The East Branch rises in that part of the original town of Sterling, which was annexed to the town of Stowe, and, running through one half of the southern portion of Morristown, enters Stowe at nearly midway between the east and west corners of the original town of Stowe, thence south, to its juncture with the East Branch, near the center village. Into it flows a considerable stream, which rises in the northeastern corner of the town, and upon which may be seen "Moss Glen Falls," from the main road from Stowe to Morristown.

The West Branch has its source in the northwestern part of what was the original town of Mansfield, and flows southeast, entering the original town of Stowe at a point midway between the northwest and southwest corners of the town, running nearly east to its junction with the East Branch, forming the Waterbury river.

From the center village the Waterbury river passes through the lower village about half a mile south, thence, in a direction mainly south to Waterbury, entering that town near the middle of the south line of Stowe.

About three and a half miles south of the center village, on the east side, there flows into Waterbury river a considerable stream called "Miller Brook," having its source in the S. W. corner of the original town of Mansfield; and on the east side, at about two and a half miles south of the center village, there flows in a stream called "Gold Brook," having its rise in the S. E. corner of the original town of Stowe. Besides these there are numerous smaller streams, once large enough to yield a good supply of excellent trout, watering many beautiful fields and meadows and emptying themselves into those already named.

The land is generally heavily wooded. The native forest trees are principally hemlock, fir, spruce, beech, birch, and maple. Pines are not abundant and no cedars are to be found.

MINERALS.

Among the minerals, which have been found in town, may be mentioned gold, iron, copper, and steatite. No attempt has been made to work any of these minerals, which do not yet appear in much abundance, except gold. Some slight traces of gold have been found in many localities in town, especially on the small streams, more, perhaps, upon what is called "Gold Brook" than anywhere else. In May, 1857, Capt. A. H. Slayton, who had previously had considerable experience in the diggings of California, discovered some small particles of gold on the banks of that brook, on the farm then owned by Nathaniel Russell, Esq. In the following November, he purchased the farm and commenced digging, employing three or four hands several days. It is presumed that he did not find the shining metal in sufficient abundance to make it pay well, or he would have continued operations, which he did not do, but he took out sufficient to make a splendid watch-chain worth about $100, and several other persons have specimens of jewelry manufactured from gold taken out by him, and found in other places. What further search and experiment may develop, with respect to this and other minerals, cannot, of course, be predicted.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

The first meeting of the proprietors of the township of Stowe, was held at the dwelling-house of Elias Read, in Salisbury, 1770, April 24. In 1770, Sept. 1, the proprietors' meeting was held in the town of Sharon, at the

dwelling-house of Jonathan Gillett, where they continued to meet from time to time until the year 1775.

The town records of the acts and doings of the proprietors, for the space of 17 or 18 years following, are not very clear, and afford no facts of interest, except the occasional meetings of the proprietors, in different towns of the State, the proceedings varying not much from those detailed of other towns a few years prior to their settlement.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was commenced by Oliver Luce, in the year 1794. The first log-house was built by him about one mile from the center village, on a farm now in possession of Noah Scribner, near the site of the present dwelling of Robert Scribner. Mr. Luce came from Hartland, with a span of horses and a sleigh, and a little household furniture, as far as "Joshua Hill's place," in Waterbury. On account of the impassable condition of the road, which was only a bridle-path, he left his horses and sleigh, and tradition says that being particularly desirous of becoming the first settler in town, he hastened on with his wife and a little bedding, on a hand-sled, from Mr. Hill's, a distance of about 6 miles, and succeeded in gaining one night's lodging in town, before the arrival of Capt. Clement Moody, who moved in, with his family, the next day. Mr. Kimball and Joel Harris commenced settlements soon after. Mr. Noah Scribner, who now lives upon the farm first cleared up, came into town the year following. Mr. Luce was a native of Martha's Vineyard. Mrs. Susannah Luce, his wife, was a native of Plainfield, Vt. Her son, Harry Luce, was the first child born in Stowe. Mr. Luce was the first man in town who opened his house for the entertainment of the traveling public. For a sign he raised a large white ball.

On Feb. 2, 1796, a proprietor's meeting was held for the first time in the township of Stowe, Chittenden County, at the dwelling-house of Lowden Case. In 1797, the 2d Monday in March, the first town meeting was called by William Utley, justice of the peace, to be holden at the dwelling-house of Lowden Case, for the purpose of organizing the town. Lowden was Case chosen moderator; Josiah Hurlbut, town Clerk; Joel Harris, and Ebenezer Wakefield, were chosen selectmen; Clement Moody, treasurer; Lowden Case, first constable; David Moody, second constable; Clement Moody, Joel Harris, and Ebenezer Wakefield, listers; Abner Bickford, first town grand juror; Lowden Case, pound-keeper, Oliver Luce William Utley and John Turner, fence-viewers; Clement Moody, Amasa Marshall, and Josiah Dean, surveyors of highways; Amasa Walker, sealer of weights and measures; John Turner, sealer of leather; John Bryant, tything-man. Sept. 4, the first Freeman's meeting was held.

The names of those who took the Freeman's Oath, in the town of Stowe, in the year A. D., 1802, Sept. 7—

Peter Currier, Joshua Dean, Asa Raymond, Noah Churchill, Samuel Butts, Jr., Nicholas Henderson, Joel Harris, Stephen Knight, Clement Moody, Jr., Jeremiah Chapman, Noah P. Heydon, Stephen Waters, Joseph Fitch, Jr., Samuel Buck, Isaac Laton, Clement Moody, Chandler Heydon, Warren Luce, Ira Kimball, Elijah Heydon, Aaron Kellogg, Asa Kimball, Solomon Hicks, Hugh McCutchen, John Bickford, Elias Wilder, Thomas B. Downer, Stephen Bennett, Nathan Robinson, Joshua Dean, Jr., Daniel Moody, Nathaniel Butts, Joshua Butts, William Chaffee, Calvin Sartle, Samuel Marshall, John Seabury, Jedediah Kimball, William Pattengill, William Churchill, Joseph Marshall, Elias Kingsbey, Abel Stiles, Jared George, Francis E. Story, Samuel Pierce, John Rice, Jedediah Kimball, Paul Sanborn, Samuel Henderson, Asiel Clark, William Utley, Uriah Wilkins, Dexter Parker.

The town was first represented in the State Legislature, by Nathan Robinson, in 1801, and for 13 years afterward. He moved into town in 1798, and purchased of Amasa Marshall, what was considered, in those early days, quite an elaborate house, on a farm near by Oliver Luce's, afterward long known as the Esq. Robinson farm, now in the possession of Dr. T. B. Smith, of New York city, who has made considerable improvement, and has, it is understood, in contemplation still greater improvements and adornments. Esq. Robinson kept a hotel in this house for many years. It was built of logs, 40 feet by 20, one story, floor made of split logs adzed off a little on each edge, and laid split-side up. There were two rooms, one a kitchen, with one bed in it, the other, "the square room," was supplied with three beds.—There were three beds "above," a place reached by climbing a ladder, where one might lie in

bed and trace the constellations at leisure.—This house was warmed by an immense stone fire-place, which would take in wood 6 feet in length, not only giving warmth and comfort to all the household, including travelers and company, but also affording a most brilliant and cheerful light, at night, around which the family circle were wont to gather, including the guests, and not unfrequently most of the neighbors, who came in to hear the news from the older towns, and to while away the long winter evenings with jokes and songs and anecdotes of olden times.

The first marriage in town was published at the raising of James Town's barn, upon the farm now in possession of Cornelius Lovejoy, in the month of May, 1798. Josiah Hurlbut, town-clerk, standing upon one of the plates, published, or "cried them off," as follows:—"Hear ye! hear ye! marriage is intended between Noah Churchill and Polly Marshall, both of this town; God save the people."

The first death occurred on the same day.—Mr. Willlam Utley, who lived on the farm now owned by Luke J. Town, went to the raising, accompanied by his son, a lad about twelve years of age, who rode on horseback behind his father. During the day a heavy shower of rain had fallen, raising the streams, two of which they were obliged to re-cross on their way home. In fording one of these, on their return after dark, the boy slipped off from the horse, and was soon carried beyond the reach of his father. The night was dark and fearful, no help was nigh, and no further effort was made to rescue him until morning, when he was found entangled in some floodwood, a short distance from where he fell.

Mrs. Utley had left home that day, on a visit at the house of Lowden Case, on the site where H. D. Wood's residence now stands, and, in consequence of the high water, was prevented from returning that evening, and remained at Mr. Case's over night. In the morning, Mr. Utley came to the house of Mr. Case, before Mrs. Utley had risen, and commenced to relate to the family, the circumstances of the loss of his son. Mrs. Utley, who was in the upper part of the house, overhearing some words of her husband's, came rushing down the ladder, in her night clothes, exclaiming: "Is Willie dead! is Willie dead!"

At this early period in the town's history, the principal productions were wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes, which, with what garden vegetables they were able to raise, constituted the chief living of the early settlers. Every family managed to keep at least one pig. The streams abounded with plenty of trout, deer were quite abundant, and occasionally a hunter was seen bringing home a moose, which. although not so fine and delicious a meat as venison, answered very well as a substitute for beef, a luxury not to be enjoyed in those days, as there were but few oxen or cows in town.—There were but three or four horses, which were often seen wending their slow and toilsome way to and from Montpelier, a distance of 20 miles, where all the marketing and milling were done for several years. What few cows there were ran at large, in the woods, always accoutered with the old familiar cow-bell, whose continuous and monotonous tinkle, tinkle, so impressed itself, that the memory of those days all but brings back the sounds.

The only luxury, in the time of fruit, of which the people were able to avail themselves, was "cider apple-sauce," which was made to some extent, in the older towns of the State, and brought along in barrels for sale by peddlers.

Maple trees were quite abundant, and every family was enabled to supply itself with plenty of maple sugar. They made their troughs. in which to gather the sap, of white ash, mostly, by splitting the logs and digging them out with an axe. One of the townsmen, Capt. Nathan Robinson, tells us that he has split and excavated fifty in a day.

In the year 1798, there were about 20 families in town. In 1803, there were 90 resident families.

The first one-horse wagon was brought into town by Mr. Nichols, in the year 1810. The first one made in town, was by James Wilkins, in 1816, ironed by Peter C. Lovejoy, Esq. It was sold to James Town, for $60.00.

Cooking-stoves were first introduced about the year 1820. Major Nehemiah Perkins purchased the first one, by the exchange of a yoke of oxen for it.

The first mail-route through Stowe was established in 1816. It extended from Waterbury to Johnson. Mr. Brigham brought the first mail. Previous to this time, Philip Moody used to make a journey to Montpeliar for newspapers, and to Waterbury for letters.

Stowe was first organized in the county of Chittenden. It was afterwards set off to the county of Washington, and in the year 1835, when the county of Lamoille was organized, it was set into that county.

Upon a very handsome tract of land, lying a

mile or more north of the Centre Village, on the main road to Morristown, the first clearing was made, the first log-cabin erected, and the first taverns were here opened, kept by the following named persons: Oliver Luce, Nathan Robinson, Esq., Easty Russell and Maj. Nehemiah Perkins.

The first stores were here located, kept by Levi Crooks, Amasa Marshall, John Crosby, Elias Bingham, Bugby & Edgerton, Riverius Camp & Cadwell, and Col. Asahel Raymond.

Two potasheries and one tannery were here established.

The first school was opened in this vicinity, taught by Thomas B. Downer, in his own dwelling-house, some of his scholars walking the distance of 3 miles or more. The first school-house was here erected—a log one—which was burnt down, and not until 1803, was another one built, the site of which was nearly opposite Maj. Perkin's hotel, a large two-story brick building, now in possession of his son. Col. Hiram Perkins. During the first few years in the town's history, nearly all the business, in trade, was confined to this locality, and it might, with propriety, have been called the north village.

It seems to have been the original intention of the early settlers to locate the village of the town at this point; the situation of the land being the most desirable of any, in some respects, as any one will readily perceive. on passing the handsome and attractive farms, located on this tract. A pleasant village, with broad streets and fine grounds, commanding a splendid view of mountain, hill and dale, might have been here located, but for lack of water-power. In spite of all efforts, nature, ever true to her own interests and instincts, gradually drew the business towards the water-courses.

Some 2 miles south of this point, and about half a mile from the Centre Village, on the main road to Waterbury, at a place called the "Lower Village," a saw-mill and grist-mill had been erected, both under one roof, in 1796, on the Waterbury River, by Josiah Hurlbut. The first framed house was built a short distance from this mill, by Capt. Clement Moody, on the farm formerly owned by Lemuel Thomas, Esq., and Abijah Thomas (his son,) now in possession of Azro Slayton. About the year 1806, Ira and Elisha Cady settled in this place, and established themselves in the tannery business. They were successful operators and speculators for many years.

A carding machine and clothiers works were here established by Daniel Fisk, in 1812, or about that time. Philo G. Camp and Abial Stiles opened a dry-goods store about the same time.

In the year 1815, Calvin Sartel built a good sized public house, at this village, on the site of the hotel, now in possession of Daniel Isham, which was built by Thomas Downer, in the year 1845, and for some time after conducted by him, and subsequently by Daniel Goodrich, Westly Matthews and Edward Irish.

Soon after Mr. Sartel opened his hotel, Riverius Camp removed his stock of goods from the north village, or the first named locality, to this place. Previously, in the year 1808, he was appointed town-clerk, and subsequently post-master; consequently both the post-office and town-clerk's office, were, for many years, located at the Lower Village. The following named persons have, at one time or another, been engaged in mercantile business at this place: Abial Stiles, Philo G. Camp, Riverius Camp, Albert Camp, Asa R. Camp, Christopher F. Douglas and Stephen Gillett.

In the year 1811 Samuel Dutton, a shoe-maker by trade, built a tavern about a half mile north of the Lower Village, on the present site of the Mansfield House, at the Centre Village. He lived in it 3 years; then sold it to Nathaniel Butts, who first opened it as a hotel in 1814. At this period, there were only four buildings near: a log-house near Jesse Town's premises, a small framed-house, on the premises now owned by John Moody, a log-house on the present site of Hiram D. Wood's residence, and a small framed house, near the buildings and grounds now in possession of Morris H. Cady. This locality had the advantage of being more central than either of the other two places named.—Nearly all of the roads from different parts of the town, naturally centred here. It was only a short distance from the saw-mill and grist-mill. The situation of the land was more favorable for building-lots, than it was at the Lower, or Mill Village, as it was more commonly called, and it seemed to combine more of the essential requisites for a village site, than either of the other places.

The road, at that time, between this and the Lower Village, was densely lined, on either side, with large forest-trees of spruce and hemlock. It was, in fact, a dark, rough and stony road, over which teams could pass only with the greatest difficulty.

In the year 1817, Mr. Butts sold the hotel to Col. Asahel Raymond, who, after making some additions and improvements, moved his stock

of goods from the north village, using one of the ells of the hotel for a store. He continued in trade for several years, and kept a public house until his death, which occurred in 1849.

In the summer of 1817, Dr. Joseph Robinson opened the first school taught in this village. A school-room was fitted up in a barn for the summer term. The following winter, he taught in one of the apartments of Col. Raymond's hotel.

From this time forth, framed houses began to multiply, and business to increase in this locality. In the year 1837, the town-clerk's office was removed from the Lower, to the Centre Village, and in the year 1841, the post-office was, likewise, removed from that village to the Centre.

POSTMASTERS.

The first post-office was established in town about 1816; and Reverius Camp was the first post-master. He held the office for several years, and Philo G. Camp was appointed in his place, who held it until 1833, when Albert Camp was appointed post-master, and held the office until 1841, at which time the office was removed to the Centre Village, and George Raymond was appointed P. M., and held the office about two months, when Geo, D. Downer was appointed, who held it till the time of his death, in January, 1842. Nathaniel Robinson was next appointed P. M., and held the office until 1849, when Joseph C. Raymond succeeded to the place, and held the office until 1853, when Albert Camp was again appointed, and held the office until 1857, at which time Nathaniel Robinson became the incumbent of the office, and has since held it.

VILLAGES.

Stowe has three considerable villages, the largest of which is the "Centre Village," located nearly at the geographical centre of the original town of Stowe; on which account, and the fact that the highways from the various quarters of the town centre there, it has been appropriately named the "Centre Village."

The population of the village is about 600, being a little more than one fourth of the population of the whole town. In it are located 3 meeting-houses, the old and new Mansfield hotels and appurtenant buildings, 4 stores, 1 tin and hardware-shop, 3 groceries, 2 drug-shops, 1 jeweller's-shop, 1 book and stationery-store, 2 carriage-shops, 1 harness-shop, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 shoe-shops, a marble-shop, 2 millinery-shops, 2 law-offices, town-clerk's office, post-office, 3 tailor-shops, the masonic-hall, town-hall, a fine school-house, and a grist-mill.

This village constantly has a busy, bustling, lively appearance, and when, for some three or four months in the summer, from three to five hundred strangers are thrown into it, with all the means of show and parade they bring with them, of fine apparel, fine carriages, and fine horses, in addition to what they may find and put into use here, this village has quite the appearance of a considerable watering-place, and has been called, by some of the public journals, "The Saratoga of Vermont."

About half a mile south of the Centre Village, on the main road, is the "Mill Village," sometimes called the "Lower Village." At an early day in the town's history, nearly all of what is usually denominated business, was done at this village. Here they went to mill, here they went to the blacksmithing-shops, and here they went to the wool-carding-shop, here they went after their leather, and here, if they had occasion, they went to the tavern and post-office; but the main part of such business, and, especially of trade, for good causes, finally gravitated to the Centre Village.

The population of the Lower Village is about 200. There is located here, 1 hotel, 1 tannery, 1 store, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 carriage-shop, 1 tin and hardware-shop, and a saw-mill. For 8 or 10 years past, perhaps more goods have been sold, and produce bought at the store kept at this village, than all of the same kind of business there has been done at the Centre Village; but this condition of things has been occasioned more by the activity and enterprise of the dealers of that place, than the fact that the carring on of such business naturally sets there.

There is a small village called "Moscow," about 2 miles south of the Centre Village, and about half a mile west of the main road to Waterbury. It has a population something less than 100. It has one of the best saw-mills in the State, a large door, sash and blind manufactory, and a blacksmith-shop.

Where business was first done in town, there is, and has been for years, nothing like a village. Natural causes have taken the business, and will retain it at the places where it

is now transacted, probably, much in the present proportions. For some years after the Mill and Centre Villages began to draw away the business from its first centre in the north part of the town, persistent efforts were made by those who had commenced there, and who had, consequently, an attachment to, and a pride for the locality, to keep up the different kinds of business there; but these efforts proved to be an upstream operation, and were finally considered so much against the course of nature, that the village was denominated in derision, "Pucker Street."

The following is a list of the names of those who have, from time to time, been engaged in the mercantile business, at the Centre Village, in their order, from the beginning: Col. Asahel Raymond, T. J. Raymond, H. S. Camp, T. B. Downer, Orrin Perkins, John B. Downer, George D. Downer, Morris H. Cady, Elisha Cady, Randolph Washburn, Ezra Dutton, Abner Fuller, Albert Camp, Thomas Downer, J. H. Bennet, Nathaniel Robinson, C. F. Douglass, L. D. Webster, H. S. Atkins, Emory C. Moore, Nathan Herrick, Hiram D. Wood, John Stafford, Raymond Ellington and George W. Jenny.

Of those who have kept groceries, may be named: P. E. Luce, C. J. Sheldon, Willard Sheldon, O. C. Barnes and A. M, Churchill.

Drug-stores have been kept by Thomas F. Barnes and Dr. Albert Barrows.

The present appearance of Stowe is that of a well cultivated, highly picturesque and handsome tract of country, with a pleasant, thriving, wide-awake little village, cosily nestled among the green hills of Vermont, between the Mansfield Mountains, on the west, and a range ealled the "Hogback," on the east. This valley contains some very level, handsome and fertile tracts of land, of alluvial formation, as has before been suggested, and the farms, which lie a little back on the hills, are equally beautiful and productive. Indeed, every farmer who has the least appreciation of the beauties of nature, is amply rewarded, in his steep ascent over the hills, by the finest and most charming views that nature affords. Every where, as far as the eye can reach, he sees the well tilled fields and pleasant cottage homes of his more distant townsmen, as well as those of nearer neighbors, and all have, without exception, a neat, tasteful and luxuriant appearance, most refreshing to behold, especially during the summer months, when nature lends every additional charm to mountain, hill and vale.

Stowe is, indeed, unrivalled in the beauty, picturesqueness and luxuriant magnificence of its mountain scenery. Upon all sides, one has a most attractive picture of landscape-painting. The dark and variegated lines of the heavily wooded mountain-sides, the soft and velvety green hills, with their beautifully intermingling valleys and winding streams, the smooth and well-tilled fields, relieved by knots of tall and stately trees and clustering shrubbery, which mark the course of unambitious little rivulets and brooks, upon whose banks is often seen the solitary boy with hook and line, the neat and cheerful cottage homes, with their pleasant surroundings, all conspire to fill one with a sense of delicious repose and delight. Nature has so softened and chastened, in lines of beauty, in the picture, that its extreme loveliness is its chief attraction.

It is well worth the journey to stand upon some of our highset hills, or upon the rocky summit of Mt. Mansfield, and drink in the goodness of the Dear Father for such lavish displays of ravishing beauty, even at the remotest points, in the rough places, down the deep gorges, as well as on the mountain-tops.

MOSS GLEN FALLS.

About three miles from the Centre Village, in the north-east part of the town, on a small stream which empties into the east branch of Waterbury River, is a fine little fall of water, called "Moss Glen Falls," which has been much studied and admired by artists and tourists, who have visited and painted it. The stream has its rise on the western slope of Worcester Mountain; and the falls are formed by its breaking through rocks, and wearing a deep gore on its way to the meads below. Just before rushing through this rocky gate, the stream widens itself out into a little lake, as if to gather the force of accumulated waters, and thus press its way with increased momentum. The descent of the water from the pond, where it first commences the passage of the gorge, to its lower end, is about 150 feet. If the channel has not been worn by the action of water, assisted by stone and pebble, in the long ages past, it certainly has that appearance. In its course there have been formed two large basins, some 50 feet or more across, which have been called "Richardson's Bowl," and "Whitney's Cup." Though the rocky sides of this mountain-cut are covered with a small growth, mainly of fir

and hemlock, access to all parts of it is not difficult, and the lover of the curious, the wonderful and the grand, in nature, who visits this town for pleasure or sight-seeing, fails not to take a ride over one of our best roads, to feast his eyes on this curious and grand spectacle.—Painters of the first talent have spent long days here, in the patient endeavor to transfer to canvas the features of this scenic beauty. For the last half dozen years, perhaps, no spot in town has been half so often visited, for no other purpose than to see this curious cascade.—Travelers, possibly, with some extravagance of expression, have pronounced it a spot as wonderful as any this side of the Tyrol mountains of Switzerland.

The following beautifully descriptive effusion was written by Mrs. Geo. Jenny, on her first visit to the Falls:

Here in nature's fairy temple—
Known among the haunts of men,
By the sweet symbolic title,
As the vale of fair Moss Glen—
I am sitting 'mid the mosses,
I am gazing at the spray
Which the golden sunlight crosses,
Leaving rainbows on the way.

First a rill from out the mountain,
Then a pond, or mimic lake,
Which has striven since creation
Through the rocks a path to make,
'Till at last it finds a pathway
Where, between its rocky walls,
Foams and flashes in the sunshine
Bright and sparkling Moss Glen Falls.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Two mineral springs have been discovered in town, one about 2½ miles north-east of the Centre Village, in the vicinity of Moss Glen Falls, and the other about the same distance S. W. of the same village.

There has not been any scientific and accurate analysis of these springs, but they seem to be much alike in their composition, each largely, and about equally impregnated with iron and sulphur. The waters of these springs have been considerably used by persons in this immediate vicinity for healing purposes, and many think it would seem with good reason, that they have derived much benefit from them. Very severe and long standing erysipelas sores have been healed by their use, and diseases of the kidneys and accompanying difficulties have, also, been much relieved.

It is expected that provision will soon be made for the proper chemical analysis of these waters, and their medicinal properties ascertained.

CEMETERIES.

The Centre Cemetery, located in the western part of the Centre Village, near the junction of the east and west branch of the Waterbury River, was established in 1798. The grounds were given to the town, for a burial place, by William Utley, whose son was the first one buried there. In 1844, it was enlarged. In 1857, the grounds were graded, and some considerable improvements made by the voluntary labor of the townsmen. It contains the remains of about 1150, persons. The first adult person buried there was Mrs. Andrew Luce, April 15, 1803.

By records which have been preserved, it appears that there have been deposited in this burial-ground the following named professional men:—Rev. Mr. Dodge and Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Christian persuasion; two of the Methodist denomination—Rev. Mr. Harris and Rev. Mr. Thomas. One lawyer—Mr. Fuller, and three physicians—Dr. Thomas B. Downer, Dr. Daniel Washburn and Dr. Taylor.

The West Branch Cemetery is located about 2 miles west of the Centre Village, lying on the Mansfield Mountain road, not far from the west branch meeting-house. The lot was purchased of Caleb Goodnough, by the town, in 1844, and numbers about 140 graves.

There is, likewise, a grave-yard in that part of the town formerly known as Sterling; and in that part of Stowe originally Mansfield, two or three very pleasant burial-lots, where the remains of the departed, in that vicinity, are deposited.

In the year 1865 the inhabitants of the town, realizing the necessity and expediency of establishing another and a larger cemetery, after some considerable discussion and deliberation upon the selection of a suitable location, instructed the selectmen to take measures for the purchase of what they deemed the best site in town.—They decided upon a very handsome and level tract of land, lying about half a mile, in a northerly direction, from the Centre Village. which may be seen on the west side of the road while passing from Stowe to Morristown. Although the locality is not so elevated as might be desired, it is a very sightly one, and may be seen from the village, and from many points upon nearly all of the roads that centre in the village. In looking down upon that soft mossy mound of beautiful green, one is comforted with the reflection, that the dear ones are only a little way off, just within sight, peacefully resting in that sacred retreat, quite out of reach of the

keen, cutting winds and stormy blasts, which so often sweep over our mountains and hill-sides.

This cemetery contains an area of 10 acres and 99 rods, and was purchased of Uriah Wilkins for the sum of $1134.00 by the town, November 23, 1865.

The first remains deposited here were those of a deceased young son of Otis G. Hatch. The first family monument erected was by Healy Cady. Already several other fine family monuments are seen standing on the sites selected from time to time, by different persons, as burial spots for their dearest friends. The number of deceased persons now deposited in this new ground is about 60. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the month of September, 1866. On that occasion addresses were delivered by Rev. J. T. Ford, Congregationalist clergyman, and Rev. J. W. Bailey, Universalist. The dedicatory name given to this burial-place was "River Bank Cemetery."

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CEMETERY, IN STOWE,

BY REV. J. T. FORD.

Sixty-eight years ago, in this stream which comes down from the west, only a few rods from where we now stand, a boy was drowned. It was the first death in the settlement. They buried him on yonder bank now covered with monuments, and his father gave the spot to the town for a burial-place. From that time to this, the people have been accustomed to come from the hill-sides and the valleys, bringing the remains of their dearest friends, there to lay them down for their last sleep.

In that ground there is no more room for the dead; and we are called together here today to dedicate, with solemn religious services, a new cemetery.

I rejoice in the generous provision made here for the wants even of the coming generations. With this extended area, with these reserved spaces for avenues and walks, with these ample family lots, there will be no need of that crowding of coffins below and of monuments above, which we find in some of the grave-yards of the past. There will be room also for rural decoration; so that instead of being like some burial-places, cheerless and unattractive, it may yet become the most beautiful spot within the circuit of these hills, I hail this dedication day as the beginning of better days. The character of a people for refinement, and also for religion, is indicated by their treatment of the dead. There is doubtless something in our nature that leads us to desire an honorable burial, an interment among our kindred, and in the midst of pleasant scenes; and this desire is respected by the surviving friends of the dead. But with increasing refinement this tendency becomes more manifest. Christianity also cultivates and chastens it. Its doctrine of the resurrection gives new honor to the body that is to live again. The grave is only its sleeping-place. Then, says Christianity, give it a beautiful place of rest; let it lie down by the side of kindred bodies; mark the spot with a memorial: and tread lightly where it rests.

It was a heathen philosopher and not a Christian, who said, "When I die, hang me upon a tree with a staff in my hand to scare the crows away." Whatever a cold philosophy may say, Christianity does not so trample upon the delicate instincts of our being as to tell us that it matters not what becomes of our bodies when we die. It is surely of consequence to the living if it is not to the dead, that our place of interment should be a hallowed and an attractive spot.

If this place should be beautified, as it may be beautified, we may hope that it will draw hither the young, in their seasons of recreation—and thus some hours be redeemed from frivolity and folly. We may hope that the man of business will sometimes come and rest awhile amidst its quiet shades, and be led, perhaps, to adjust his plans more by the light of eternity. We may hope that those for whom this world has lost its charms—who are ready to sink down in despair—will come to learn here the lesson of a living faith; a faith that lights up the darkness of this world, while it reveals the glories of another. We may hope also that persons of every class, seeking this pleasant retreat, surrounded as they will be here by mementos of affection, with reminders of their own mortality, with emblems of Christian hope, will find their tenderer sensibilities quickened, and become more childlike and at the same time more manly, through the influence of this sacred spot.

And may we not believe, that, with such a cemetery, those who have been bereaved will oftener visit the place of their dead; that the memory of departed ones will be kept greener; and that with the passing years the ties of family affection will be strengthened, as members of the same household and of kindred households, come often to the same spot where their friends lie side by side—a spot made holy to them by common memories, and cared for by a common love? Will not the ties of human brotherhood also be strengthened, as persons of different names, and different circumstances in life meet each other here—having come on like errands of affection,—their hearts softened by like sad experience—and reflect, as they cannot help reflecting, that they are at last to lie down together in this common resting-place?

The extent of these benefits will depend not a little upon what we do to give a charm to this spot. We need not be afraid of doing too much, if only what we do is fitly done. Affection, and not avarice, must take the lead in the question of expenditure. You have read that when the Saviour of mankind was on the earth, there came once a woman with

an alabaster box of ointment, very precious, and poured it on his head and on his feet, and the house was filled with the odor of the ointment. There was one present who said, "To what purpose was this waste?" It was a sordid thought that prompted that utterance. It found no sympathy in the mind of Him whose nature was refinement and nobleness and purity itself. "Let her alone," he said; "She hath done what she could; she is come beforehand to anoint my body to the burying. Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, there shall this also which she hath done be spoken of for a memorial of her." It was no waste. It honored Christ. The lavish outpouring of that woman's love has touched many hearts since that time, and they have expanded with the touch. That act will go forth on its mission of blessing, so long as the world shall endure.

And now, as well as then, the usefulness of an expenditure is not to be measured by the gratification it buys for the senses, or the comfort it obtains for the body. There is something about us that is more to be thought of than this flesh. That expenditure which is the outflow of a pure affection, and is suited in its results to refine and elevate and warm and purify the hearts of others—that fulfils the noblest purpose.

This is not a plea in favor of costly monuments, or extravagant honors for the dead. In such things pride has often a greater share than love; and pride is never more despicable than when it vaunts itself upon a tomb. But it is a plea that the cemetery be made an attractive—not a repulsive spot; that it be a place not of weeds and briers and reeling head-stones, and graves crowded together in shameful economy of space, but a place cared for and cherished; a place where love plants the myrtle upon the grave; a delightful, yet pensive retreat, inviting the passer-by—its adornments consonant with the faith and hope and humility and peace and love of the gospel.

Christianity tells of a victory over death; it lights up the darkness of the tomb; it arches the burial-place of those who sleep in Jesus with the rainbow of promise. It is not befitting the spirit of our religion, that the place where the bodies of Christ's people await a glorious resurrection, should be a graveyard, lonely and bare, and bleak and desolate.

The early Christians at Rome, in accordance with their new faith, gave a new name to the place of the dead. Latin heathenism had called it *sepulchrum*, a sepulchre; but they called it *cœmeterium*, a sleeping place. Latin heathenism had been accustomed to speak of the bodies of the dead as *sepulta*, buried: Latin Christianity spoke of them as *deposita*, intrusted to the earth. Latin heathenism spoke of the departed as *abrepti*, snatched away by death: Latin christianity spoke of them as *quiescentes*—sleeping in death. Heathenism, Greek and Latin, had been accustomed to inscribe upon its tombs such emblems as the broken column and the inverted, extinguished torch; Christianity introduced new symbols—the rising sun, the ark riding upon the flood, the anchor of hope, and the star of faith.

Like those early Christians, we call this ground a cemetery,—a sleeping place. In their spirit also, we would make it speak the language of the gospel. They did not, indeed, as we propose to do, choose the beautiful landscape as their place of repose, and embellish it according to the principles of the rural art. No such spot would have been secure to them. They were hunted for their lives. They fled for refuge to the quarries—vast excavations underneath the city of Rome; there many of them spent much of their lives in the darkness; and there they were accustomed to lay away their dead. They dug out in the rock, houses of repose; and though the light of day never visited them, they adorned the walls with *paintings* and *sculpture*, expressive of chastened affection and triumphant faith. We have none to hurt or to make us afraid, and under the clear light of day we can use nature's own handiwork to tell the story of our love and hope.

Our Lord Jesus, on the cross, said to one hanging by his side: "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." A Paradise, in the literal sense of the word, is a delightful landscape garden, with its flowers and shrubs and pleasant walks and overhanging trees.

It seems to me not unsuitable that we make the place where we lay down the bodies of those whom Christ loves, a Paradise, that it may shadow forth the beauties of that better land to which He welcomes their spirits.

And yet in what we do here, the sadder associations of the spot should not be forgotten. It should be made to speak of mortality, as well as of immortality. It should have its solemnities, as well as its beauties. It should tell of our grief, as also of our hope.

We will plant here then the pine, that the wind sighing through its branches may whisper in sympathizing tones to the sorrowing heart. We will plant by its side the cedar, ever-green and long-abiding—to speak of the life that never fades. We will plant here and there the elm, lifting its form in grandeur, yet bowing its heavy saddened branches over the scene; and when its leaves fall in Autumn they shall tell us of death; when they come forth again in the Spring time, they shall proclaim a glorious resurrection. We will plant flowers also. We will, as Milton sang of old:

> "Bring the rath primrose that forsaken dies;
> The tufted crowtoe and pale jassamine;
> The white pink and the panzy freaked with jet;
> The glowing violet,
> And every flower that sad embroidery wears;
> Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
> And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,"

to strew the ground where love is laid in dust.

I cannot refrain from saying here, that it is not by a profuse adornment of particular lots, but by a tasteful arrangement of the whole,

that our end is to be gained. In this way it will be made beautiful for all, and at the same time more beautiful for every one. If, on the other hand, there be some who fence their lots, and endeavor to make them beautiful within, while the rest of the ground is neglected, the effect will be like that of putting a silken patch on a tow-cloth garment.

For myself, I would rather say, let there be no fences here, only a substantial fence for the whole. To mark the size of the lots, let them be raised a little above the walks that surround them, and a square stone bound be placed at the corners of each. But let us not with iron railings elbow each other away, in this place where we must all at last be equal. Let there be no ambitious strife to surpass each other in the magnificence of our monuments. Let us not force the poor man to feel here more than anywhere else, the misery of his poverty, but let us make the whole ground pleasing to the eye for the benefit alike of the poor and the rich.

The spot we have chosen has some remarkable adaptations to the purpose for which it is set apart.

It is withdrawn from the village, and yet it is full in view. It is away from the noisy thoroughfare, and yet from the public ways on every side, the traveler may behold it.

From a hundred homes you can look upon the spot where you lay down your dearest ones, and where you yourself must lie down at last.

The grandeur of the mountains also looks down upon it. The valley smiles around it with unequaled loveliness. And how consonant with the design of the spot is it that we must cross that stream as we come hither. How we are reminded by it of the river of death, celebrated alike in Grecian fable and in Christian allegory, which we must all cross at our appointed time. And the waters of that stream flowing, flowing, flowing on continually—how they speak to us of the ceaseless onward movement of our lives; and as we see those waters passing out of sight behind yonder hill, how our thoughts are directed forward to that eternity into which our lives are passing, but which is now all hidden from our view.

Ages ago this spot was prepared for the purpose to which we now appropriate it. It was built up here by the Almighty to be at last a city of the dead. He laid the beams of its chambers in the waters.

There is not one grain of sand, there is not one pebble in all this ground, thus elevated above the deeper valley around it, but was brought hither from some distant place, in fulfilment of this work. It was built up like the temple of Solomon without the sound of the hammer. The currents that once rolled over the spot were the servants of the Great Architect. They brought all the material and deposited each atom in its appropriate place. After they had built up these higher points and had begun to sink to lower channels, they still entered this ground at that northeastern corner, and passing around near the northern and the western boundary and again to the eastward, they scooped out this valley that circles through the lot, to give diversity and beauty to the whole. Then, sinking lower and lower still they carved away the earth on either side, and moulded these banks—the outer wall of this city—with a beauty that no art can equal; and now the waters pass silently on in the gentle curves of their narrow channels, to make the valley around us luxuriant with loveliness. These preparations made, it has waited through long ages for the coming of this hour, to be set apart for its predestined purpose. We are only commissioned to carry out the original design. In fulfilment of this commission we have laid out the avenues and streets of this city, and we are they who must care for and people it.

As we wait here to-day, our thoughts naturally turn to the future.

In my mind's eye I see this spot as it will be when your care and your taste have performed their part. I see the street by which we cross the meadow to come hither, protected and shaded by willows planted on either side. Within the gate, and along the entering avenue, is a heavy growth of pines or hemlocks or cedars. On the slopes of the banks, and in the marsh below, are here and there, groups of tamarack and fir. These avenues are bordered with shrubbery, and scattered trees of loftier growth cast their shade along the ground. I see monuments also in these spaces. Even now, death is faster than we, and there are graves here before we are ready to dedicate the ground. Often in the years to come, will the slow procession file along these avenues, and we shall hear the stifled sobs of mourners as they wait around the opened earth. And they will come again—the widow, with her lonely, aching heart, to water with her tears the flowers that bloom upon the grave; parents, to gaze again upon the spot where they have laid down their smiling, prattling ones; children, also, to honor the memory of parents in the spirit land; the aged, tottering man, to bow upon his staff over the spot where he has buried every object of his earthly love and these all will come at last to lie down here themselves, and the sods shall cover them.

We, inhabitants of the village, and those who dwell in the cottages along the hills, will come one by one to take up our abode in this city of the dead. In a few years more, the dwellers here will be more than the dwellers there.

The dust shall return to the earth as it was. But is this the end? will the earth claim it forever? Thank God, we have a sure word of prophecy. "The Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God." "All that are in the graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth." I cannot paint

the scene which revelation itself has but faintly described. I know not how many shall come forth from the ground upon which we stand. I know not with what convulsions of the earth, the graves will be oponed. But you and I shall have a part in the transactions of that day; we shall be gathered with the multitude that come up around the great white Throne. God grant that the issues of that day may be issues of blessing to us, and to all who shall be buried here.

A Hymn was composed and furnished to be sung on the occasion, by Miss Mary A. Straw,—daughter of Thomas A. Straw, since married to George W. Jenney, of Stowe,—as follows:

Ye precious dead, we consecrate
This spot for your repose,
That here your dust may seek again
The dust from whence it rose.

A blest retreat, where mortals rest
From sorrow, sin and care;
Where wearied ones lay down the cross,
And burdens cease to bear.

Thou unto us forevermore
A sacred place will be:
For our loved treasures we shall bring
And leave them here with thee.

And yet we only leave to earth
What earth to us has given:
The spirit that endeared the gift
We yield again to Heaven.

LONGEVITY.

A list of persons who have died at advanced ages, and among them it will be noticed that Mrs. Thankful Kingsley was the oldest, having died at the age of 98 years:

Mrs Allen Thomas, 80; Allen Thomas, 71; Lynda Adams, 72; Jannett Atwood, 86; Mrs. A. S. Atwood, 89; Mrs. Benjamin Alger, 75; Col. Stephen Atwood, 70; Mrs. Lucy Adams, 76; Mrs. Bickford, 88; Mrs. Abram Bickford, 78; Joseph A. Benson, Sen., 77; Abigail Barnes, 84; Polly Barrows, 79; Simeon Burke, 81; Nathaniel Butts, 80; Abram Bickford, 84; Mrs. Nathaniel Butts, 92; David Boyington. 79; Ebenezer Barrows, 77; Jonathan Burt, 85; Isaac Bennett, 85; Mary Bennett, 73; Lot Brigham, 81; Susannah Bennett, 85; Mrs. Brainard, 80; Jacob Black, 70; James Cobb, 84; Seth Cobb, 77; Aaron Clough 70; Mrs. Cutler, 87; Mrs. Cram, —— Riverious Camp, 82; Mrs. Riverious Camp, 71; Noah Churchill, 70; Jared Camp, 75; Benjamin Conant, 70; Israel Chapman, 86; Benjamin Chapman, 74; Mrs. Polly Chaffee, 81; Joseph Churchill, 75; Mrs. Joseph Churchill, 88; Mrs. Ich. Churchill, 82; Zenas Cobb, 75; Noah Carlton, 76; Samuel Cady, 70; David Davis, 78; L. M. Dutton, 87; Richard Dutton, 77; Dr. T. B. Downer, 80; Samuel Fuller, 85; Mrs. Samuel Fuller, 75; Oliver Fuller, 70; Mrs. Gallup, 84; Elmer Gillett, 87; Mrs. Elmer Gillett, 74; Ezra Gould, 71: Joel Harris, 87; Mrs. Joel Harris, 77; Samuel Hart, 77; Mrs. Samuel Hart, 77; Samuel Henderson, 70; Mrs. Samuel Henderson, 78; James Hammond, 74; Mrs. Handy, 86; Levi Hodge, Sen., 75; Nathan Holmes, 73; Mrs. Lewis Hale, 76; Mrs. Asa Kimball, 75; Asa Kimball, 87; Rufus Kenney, 84; Mrs. Rufus Kenney, 79; Mrs. John Kellogg, 72; Jedediah Kimball, 75; Eunice Kimball, 77; Margaret Knap, 76; Thankful Kingsley, 98; Lydia Lamb, 81; William Lord, 70; Oliver Luce, 87; Moses Luce, 92; Mrs. Moses Luce, 74; Andrew Luce, 75; Capt. Clement Moody, 84; Mrs. Clement Moody, 94; Mrs. Joseph Marshall, 88; Abram Mower, 87; Daniel Moody, 78; Mrs. Daniel Moody, 78; Mrs. Mehitable Moody, 83; Mrs. Benjamin Morrill, 76; Mrs. Joseph Smith, 74; Isaac Merium, 87; Susan Morrison, 82; Orra Marshall, 73; Scribner Moody, 71; Samuel Marshall, 80; Moses Nutting, 82; Mrs. Moses Nutting, 71; Nehemiah Perkins, 82; Mrs. Nehemiah Perkins, 81; Mrs. Daniel Pottle, 93; William Pettengill,; 83; Mrs. John Pratt, 90; Dexter Parker, 82; Mrs. Parish, 86; Mrs. Joseph Robinson, 73; Esta Russell, 94; Mrs. Esta Russell, 78; Nathan Robinson, 87; Asa Raymond, 70; Noah Robinson, 91; Mrs. Noah Robinson, 78; Col. Asahel Raymond, 68; Mrs. Asahel Raymond, 73; Nathaniel Russell, 78; Mrs. Nathaniel Russell, 74; John Russell, 80; Experience Raymond, 81; Phebe Raymond, 81; Josiah Russell, 76; Joseph Savage, 57; Mrs. Joseph Savage, 78; Enos Sherwin, 72; Paul Sears, 81; Jonathan Straw, 75; Mrs. Jonathan Straw, 78; Mrs. Smalley, 85; Col. John Seabury, 70; Mrs. Dorothy Seabury, 80; Thomas Sessions, 82; Abigail Stockwell, 88; Geo. Simmons, 79; Mrs. Geo. Simmons, 78; Alexander Seaver, 75; Philo Smith, 75; Jas. Town 82; Mrs. James Town, 87; Mrs. Thompson, 73; David Thomas, 78; Mrs. Tyrrel, 70; Thomas Loring, 80; Ephraim Town, 81; Mrs. Huldah Town, 70; Mrs. Salem Town, 77; Moses Town, 71; Mrs. Elihu Town, 85; Enoch Thomas, 86; Phebe Wilkins, 87; Mrs. Welds, 77; Daniel Waite, 77; Richard Waite, 72; Mrs. Ezra Wilkins, 78; S. W. Welds, 84; Uriah Wilkins, 85; Jacob Warren, 84; Mrs.

Jacob Warren, 84; Daniel Watts, 79; Mrs. West, 76; Zimri Luce, 78; Adonijah Luce, 73; Mrs. Adonijah Luce, 70; Chester Luce's73; Mrs. Chester Luce, 74; Mrs. Hannah Martin, 73; Mrs. Alden, 70; Mrs. French, 80; Isaac Bennett, 85; Abigail Thrasher, 70; James Wilkins, 80.

PERSONS LOST.

In the Autumn of 1832, the wife of Moses Whipple very mysteriously disappeared from her home. She removed from Middlebury to this town with her husband in the year 1827. They lived about 4 miles from the village, on a farm now in possession of David Davis. It was understood by those best acquainted with her circumstances, that she was not very happy in her married relations, and that her husband's relatives, some of whom lived near her, afforded her but little comfort or sympathy. She left three or four young children. Her sudden and singular disappearance was not made known, by either her husband or his relatives, until the neighbors discovered the fact, and upon inquiry, ascertained that she had been absent 11 days—no one claiming to have seen her within that time.

Considerable suspicion rested upon Mr. Whipple, and some little excitement prevailed upon the subject, but as she had been subject to partial derangement a considerable portion of the time, the last year or two before her disappearance, and as no proof of foul play appeared, the excitement passed off without any decided action being taken upon the subject, by the prosecuting authorities.

Soon after her absence became generally known, the heavy snows came on, and no general search was made for her until the ensuing Spring, when nearly all the male citizens in town turned out for the search, on fast day, in the Spring of 1833. No trace of her was anywhere to be found.

In the course of the following year, Hon. O. W. Butler was in the town of Worcester, Vt., and was informed by Milton Brown, then a prominent citizen of the town, that at some time previous a woman had wandered into that town, in a deranged state, was taken sick, and after a few days died, and was there buried. She said she had friends and relatives in the town of Stowe, and also that she had recently come from Middlebury. Mr. Brown gave to Mr. Butler a particular description of the woman, who came under such circumstances, and, in every respect, it agreed with the description given of her, by those well acquainted with her. Mr. Butler has often expressed himself fully satisfied of the identity of the woman. This is one of the many instances to caution us against accusing or suspecting people of being guilty of crimes, or even minor offences, upon circumstances merely suspicious.

In the summer of 1848, Mrs. Lot Cady, who had sometimes been afflicted with insanity for considerable periods, and had been once or twice under treatment at the Insane Asylum at Brattleborough, wandered from her home and did not return, as was her usual custom. Search was made for her, by her family and friends, as soon as it occurred to them that she might have so far strayed away, as to get lost. August 31, 1848, eleven days after her disappearance, 300 men were out on the search.—About 10 o'clock in the morning her remains were first discovered by Maj. Stillman Churchill, in the eastern part of the town, called "Brownsville," upon a small bit of land, something like an island, near one of the tributaries of the east branch of the Waterbury river, not far from her home. It was supposed that she had been wandering up the mountains, and had found her way back as far as the island. A well worn path marked the island where she had, undoubtedly, traveled back and forth as long as her strength continued.

Mr. Churchill gave immediate notice of the discovery, and very soon a greater part of those engaged in the search were collected together; a rude coffin was made, and, after a prayer by Elder Fuller, her remains were deposited in the village cemetery.

EPIDEMICS.

The first great general sickness which prevailed in town, of which we have any account, occurred in the year of 1803.

The disease was dysenterry. Among those who were seized with it was the only resident physician, Dr. T. B. Downer. It became necessary, thorefore, to send abroad for a physician Accordingly, Dr. Peabody, then of Montpelier came here and was constantly employed, almost night and day, in attending upon the great number of patients who were stricken down with that disease. He remained here about two months, having no opportunity to return home. In spite of all that could be done to stay the ravages of the disease, such was its fatality, that 8 adults and 40 children, being one-eighth of the entire population of the town, died of it,

in the course of 6 months. This was, probably, one of the most gloomy periods in the history of Stowe. Few families had escaped the serious effects of the disease, and many had been compelled to sacrifice one or more of their numbers to the fell destroyer. This was in the early settlement of the town, and there followed this sickness a very general discontent, occasioned by the belief of many, who often gave expression to their thoughts, that this must be a very unhealthy town. What the exciting cause of this great sickness may have been, tradition furnishes no account of conjecture, or speculation. As might be expected, discontent and gloom finally subsided, as the people, relieved from attention to the sick and dead, returned to their busy avocations, and a season of unusual health prevailed.

In the winter and spring of 1843, the erysipelas, in a very malignant and fatal type, prevailed in town, and out of a population of 1371, there died of that disease 54 persons, among whom were several of our most worthy and prominent citizens.

In the winter of 1856 and '7, Stowe was afflicted with the spread of one of the most contagious and fearful diseases to which human flesh is heir. It is presumed that no town in the State, with a population no larger, ever suffered in an equal degree from the same disease.

Late in the fall, or early part of the winter, Rev. Orris Pier, a Methodist clergyman, then residing in Stowe, returned from the city of New York, and was soon after slightly ill, the sickness being attended with an eruption, which, probably, much resembled cnicken pox.

Mr. Pier claimed some considerable skill in the art of healing, by the Thompsonian method. In about three weeks after his own sickness, the members of his family were taken in the same way, with a similar eruption, which he pronounced confluent chicken pox. None of them were very severely sick, so that, possibly, little attention was given to it, and while the pustules were in an unhealed state, a grown-up daughter of Elder Pier, attended church on the Sabbath, at the Methodist chapel. She, likewise, attended a singing-school and evening party, about the same time.

As subsequent events clearly demonstrated, the disease was a modified form of the small pox, as all the family had been vaccinated, and some 30 of those persons who attended the church, as well as singing-school and evening party, took the disease, and had it in some form.

The result was that, in spite of all measures actively and promptly taken to prevent its spread, and to prepare to modify its severity, nearly a hundred persons were seized by it in the natural way, or in the form of varioloid.

The board of selectmen, Messrs. John Robinson, Charles S. Hodge and Emery Town, were most unremitting in their attention to the matter, and faithfully put in operation all possible means necessary to prevent the scourge from spreading over the entire town and community. It was then considered that they were eminently successful.

For several weeks, however, the face of society bore a very gloomy look; business of all kinds became entirely stagnant.

Professional men abandoned their offices; merchants had but little occasion to be in constant attendance at their counters; and all other classes, much alarmed for their safety, remained quietly at home. The news of the terrible contagion spread through the country, and travelers avoided, when they could, passing through the town; and when one came along he made no stop, but drove rapidly along, looking suspiciously to the right and left, as if fully aware that "dangers were scattered thick through all the ground." A considerable proportion of the persons who took the disease at the church, had it in the natural way. Of all who suffered from the disease, but five died of it, to wit.: Mr. William Moody, long a prominent member of the Methodist church, well known and respected in town; Mr. James Hammond, also, a member of the same church, and an estimable citizen.

Two deaths occurred from varioloid. The highly esteemed wife of Thomas A. Straw died Jan. 2, 1857, after a short and painful illness; also, the wife of Asa R. Camp, an estimable woman and devoted mother. She took the disease while, with the greatest self-sacrifice and unconcern for herself, she was attending upon other members of her family who were afflicted with it.

There are many persons now living in town whose deep pitted faces tell how severely they suffered, and how narrowly they escaped.

So great had been the suffering, and so many families had been afflicted, that Mr. Pier, the cause, perhaps the innocent cause, was the victim of much indignation, just or unjust. Claiming to have a knowledge of medical science, and also of the nature and symptoms of this disease, he was much more blamed than

he otherwise would have been. After the disease became prevalent, he attended upon some patients, and it was thought that he was reckless in going among other persons after visiting his patients, without the proper precautions. So high did the indignation rise, that late one afternoon, quite a number of young men waited upon Mr. Pier, and marched him from the Mill-Village to the Centre Village and back again, amid remarks that must have been anything but pleasant for him to hear, and then required him to enter, and remain some minutes, in a smoke-house for his purification. He submitted so meekly, that it greatly allayed the bitterness of feeling against him, and the proceeding was not generally approved. At this day, it is presumed that he is regarded more as the victim of misfortune than of blameworthiness.*

Previous to 1859 the poor of the town had been supported in different ways. Sometimes contracts were made with individuals to indemnify the town against the expense of caring for the poor for the coming year, and the man who would engage to do it for the least sum, if responsible, got the benefit of the contract. This was called selling the poor to the lowest bidder.

More commonly the overseer of the poor was charged with the duty of attending to the poor, and it was understood to be his business, which he generally accomplished, to get the poor kept by such persons as he could contract with at low prices. It was generally the case that these contracts were sought, mostly, by those who had about all they could do to live themselves, and resorted to this method to get a little money, to make a little better provision.—Families, well-to-do, seldom competed for these contracts.

Under such a state of things, the poor often had rather poor boarding places, and were liable at the end of each year, or sooner, to be removed to a poorer one, under an apprehension of which they must constantly live.

In 1859, Stowe united with Morristown and Johnson, in the purchase of a poor-farm, under an arrangement that all the paupers of both towns should be supported on the farm, at a common expense, which should be borne in the proportion of their respective grand lists. An excellent farm, convenient for the purpose, was purchased in Morristown, about five miles from the center village of Stowe, and, lying on the main road from Stowe to Morristown, one of the most delightful farm situations in the whole county. The buildings were fitted up, and prepared for occupation for such a purpose, and the intended inmates removed to the premises.

The success of the scheme depended much on procuring the right kind of a man to superintend the carrying on of the farm, and managing the persons who came there to reside. The towns, thus far, have been very fortunate in securing superintendents, well fitted for the place, and it is thought that the arrangement is giving excellent satisfaction to all parties interested. It is quite obvious to the most hasty observer, that the poor are much better provided for, and are much more happy and contented, than they were when often removed;—a consideration which every humane person would regard as of the first importance: and hitherto, it is understood that the joint expenses to the towns, has not exceeded, if it has equalled, that which they incurred under the old practice. When the plan was first proposed, it was strongly objected to by some, as unkind to the poor, as, in some instances, it took them out of towns in which they had long resided, and away from families with which they were connected. These considerations were to be weighed. There are some inconveniences in being poor; especially, in being so poor as to be dependent on the public for support. But, on the other side, there were considerations which experience well confirms. At the farm, the poor are furnished with all the usual comforts, and even luxuries, of families well-to do in the world,—good comfortable habitations, good clothing, good food, good nursing, and an assurance that, so long as they remain dependent, even if for their whole life, they will not be compelled to change their home and its conveniences and comforts. Under such circumstances it would soon have many of the attractions of home.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Congregational Church was organized, Mar. 21, 1818—6 members: Joseph Savage, Daniel B. Dutton, Abner Fuller, Rachel Dutton, Lorania Dutton and Esther Savage.

Mar. 13, 1819, the church made choice of the following persons as officers: Daniel B. Dutton, deacon; Joseph Savage, clerk; Rev.

[* We have had some acquaintance with Elder Pier, while he ministered to the Methodist church at Ludlow, one or two years, and, from the opinion we then formed and retain of him, as a man and a Christian, we cannot believe he did any intentional wrong.—*Ed.*]

Chester Wright of Montpelier was appointed standing moderator of the church.

There was no stated preaching until 1825, but occasional supplies by Rev. Daniel Rockwell and others.

Mar. 22, 1826, it appears from the society records, that they "voted to give Mr. R. A. Watkins a call to settle in the ministry with the church, for the term of 3 years." Rev. Mr. Watkins was ordained, Aug. 9, 1826, and became pastor of the church, and received the lot of land, granted to the first settled minister. He immediately transferred it to the town, to be rented for the support of public worship,—the rent to be divided among the organized religious societies in town, according to statute. At the expiration of Mr. Watkins' term, he was dismissed, June 15, 1830, but supplied till Aug. 9, 1830. He removed to Coventry, Vt., and the church remained without a settled pastor until 1838.

Mr. Watkins was a man of excellent attainments as a scholar, and wrote able sermons. He had little facility as an extemporaneous speaker. His time and his talents he devoted most scrupulously to the business of his calling, seeming not to care for, or attend to any thing else, in such a degree that he was thought singular and odd. In his daily "walk and conversation," he led, while in Stowe, and it is believed, after he left Stowe, a blameless life.

He died at Turner Junction, Ill., Aug. 9, 1858, aged 69; and the following notice of him appeared in one of the Illinois papers, which shows some of the prominent traits of the man, and which, it is thought, cannot fail to be interesting to all who knew him while in Stowe, and particularly to the church of which he was once the pastor:

A STRANGE CASE.

Over a thousand miles from Boston, stands a little cottage which has for 13 years been the home of an aged New England minister of our denomination. It is almost hidden by once beautiful trees and shrubs, which no hand has touched for 10 years. These last years of the old man's life have been as strange, as his 30 years of active service were bright and useful. He was a native of Vermont. His life reaches back to the close of the last century. He enlisted in the service of the Great Captain at the early age of 9 years. He gave his life to the work of the ministry. He graduated at Middlebury College, and was then employed as a teacher of mathematics, for a year or two, in his Alma Mater. After studying a short time with a N. E. pastor, in 1825, he commenced preaching, and for 30 years labored with great acceptance. He was for 20 years a pastor in Windsor Co., Vt. He declined the offer of a professorship of mathematics in a Western college. His voice failing, he came to the West in 1855; invested his limited means in land, and commenced farming. He had one son who left home early and proved a source of grief to his father. He had one daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, when they removed West. About a year after their removal, the wife and mother, who was one of New England's choicest and most cultivated daughters, died. His daughter strove to fill her mother's place, but her slender health would not permit it.

After struggling for a few years with poor crops, ill health and misfortune, they decided to give up trying to keep up appearances and entertain friends, and to make every exertion to clear off the debt that was incurred when the property was purchased. They adopted the cheapest style of dress, and the most frugal fare. They never left home unless business called them away. They discouraged all their relatives and neighbors from visiting them. They did not even attend church on the Sabbath. The old man, however, maintained family worship, and his honesty is proverbial. No one can say aught against his integrity. Many of those who rented his land, and transacted business with him, took advantage of his honesty and love for peace, and he was cheated on every hand. He bore all his wrongs with patience, without having recourse to the law. So great were the frauds and misfortunes that came upon him, that it was not until 4 years ago, that the little debt was cleared off. But they were by this time secluded from the world. No one was allowed inside the house. They were living exclusively on Indian meal. Their condition did not improve. They lived on a corn meal diet for 6 years. They were living in rags and filth, while their property advanced to be worth $4,000. The old man allowed no one to enter the house, always locking the door when he went to the village.

Thus they lived until a few weeks since, when they called to a neighbor who was passing, and asked him to send for a physician, as they were both sick. The physician came, and the hermitage was opened. It was found that the daughter had been confined to her bed for nearly 4 months, with no one to care for her cleanliness or comfort. The old man was hardly able to walk about. Both of them were victims of disease which their diet and habits of life had probably induced. No pen can describe the appearance of the house inside. The carpet had not been taken up for 10 years. The dusty melodeon and mouldy books prevented the house from looking altogether like a stable. Kind neighbors came, bringing delicacies, but they would eat nothing except corn bread. They refused to have even a window opened for fresh air. They

resisted every attempt which was made, to renovate the house or the beds. This was done, however, against their will; and in a few days it looked like a new world within.

The old man, however, was slowly sinking under his disease. He realized that he was soon to die, and he met death with Christian calmness. He told the writer that, although he had lived a very moral life, yet, that did not avail him any thing; that he trusted, solely, to the merits of Christ for salvation, and that he was ready and willing to die.

The last words which he spoke, were in answer to the question, whether Jesus was precious to him. He whispered, 'Yes, yes, yes.'

We felt on the lovely Sabbath morning, as we stood around the open burial casket, and gazed on the still smiling face, that we appropriately sung the beautiful hymn,

"There is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mourning wanderers given."

We felt that God could understand the heart and the life, which man would chide and ridicule. We believe that he has found the balm of heaven.

It is recorded that "in the years 1834 and 1835 Rev. B. B. Cutler, an evangelist, labored with this church."

June, 1838, Rev. Hiram Carlton was ordained, and installed as pastor of the church. Aug. 5, 1853, he resigned his charge and the church was without a settled minister for 2 years or more.

Mr. Carlton was a graduate of Middlebury college, and a man of varied learning, his reading by no means confined to the books of his profession, but ranging through the whole domain of literature. He did not eschew the public journals devoted to party politics; indeed, Mr. Carlton was a strong politician, and though he was accustomed to act with the Whig party in its day, he often declared that the doctrines of the old federal party were those with which he had the most sympathy. In his notions of men and things, whether correct or incorrect, he was certainly somewhat peculiar, believing that the world, instead of making progress, was growing worse. He was a kind neighbor, and a firm friend. He removed to Barnstable, Mass., after his resignation in Stowe, and has since become a preacher of the Episcopal denomination. During the 3 years following Mr. Carlton's departure, among the acceptable supplies were Rev. Mr. Riggs and Rev. Mr. Warren and Rev. Edwin Wheelock, who supplied the desk for a short time. Mr. Wheelock is a man of large and liberal views, as well as of a high and elevated style of thought. He is now settled in Cambridge.

Rev. C. C. Torrey, a graduate of the University of Vermont spent some 6 months or more here, and proved himself a very energetic, active, and efficient clergyman. He not only labored assiduously for the spiritual welfare of his charge, but was equally diligent in his attentions, during the week, upon the meeting-house, which was then undergoing repairs. He was highly esteemed as a pastor and citizen, and will long be held in gratetul remembrance by his friends. From this place he went to Arkansas as a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, in which service, he spent some 6 years. He has since returned to this State and is now settled over the Congregational church in Georgia.

Rev. J. A. Bent, a graduate of Middlebury college, supplied the desk for the term of one year, or nearly that time, not as a candidate, however, as he had pre-determined, to settle in the West. He was a man of excellent ability, and, apparently, exceedingly sweet tempered. The writer remembers him particularly as an earnest advocate of the poor despised outcast slave. Much as we may honor the minister in these latter days, who parts company with the friends of the oppressor, we cannot forget those who labored with us 15 years ago—and who, foreseeing the evils the extension of slavery would bring upon us, had the moral courage to denounce it, in the face of its wicked and impious defenders, though it sent them penniless from their parishes. Thrice blessed is the minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, whose record shows him clear of participating, or in any degree sympathizing with the traffickers in human flesh and blood.

It may be but justice to the members of the church at that time, to add, that as far as is known, they all heartily endorsed Mr. Bent's sentiments upon the subject of slavery.

Rev. James T. Ford was ordained and installed Nov. 25, 1857, as pastor of the church, and still continues his ministrations to the entire acceptance and satisfaction of the church and society. He is a graduate of Williams College, Mass. Soon after he commenced his labors here, the small pox made its appearance in town in that dreary Winter of 1857. He was vaccinated, and volunteered his services, which were gratefully accepted, in several instances, among the most malignant cases, thus literally following in the footsteps of the great Exemplar, who "went

about doing good." Let us ever remember that such are the genuine tests of Christian character and worth.

Mr. Ford, as is usual among clergymen of his class and denomination, is a man of excellent scholarly attainments and good ability as a public speaker. It is generally supposed that the main part of his reading and study, since he entered the ministry, has been of books in some way connected with his profession, which would afford him a very liberal range. He is a man of great industry, thoroughly in earnest in all he undertakes; a friendly, genial gentleman. Perhaps the best evidence of his fitness and thorough preparation for the work in which he has been engaged, is the fact that, under his ministrations, the society has prospered in numbers and ability to support itself and carry forward its work as it never has done before. Should he be called to any other field of labor, his society here would have much occasion for regret.

Since writing the above, Mr. Ford has requested and obtained dismission from his charge over this church, Sept. 1, 1869, and it is understood that he intends to remove to California. He commenced his labors here in 1856, Sept. 1.

The following is a list of the deacons of the church since the organization, with the date of their election.

Daniel B. Dutton,	elected	March	13, 1819
Philip P. Delano,	"	Sept.	25, 1829
Isaac S. Alger,	"	Feb.	1834
Abner Fuller,	"	Dec.	18, 1845
Randolph Washburn,	"	Sept.	24, 1854
Reuben A. Savage,	"	"	" "

Whole No. of members from the beginning, 190, and present number, 102.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The records show that this society was originally organized Jan. 28, 1830. The society never formed any church, but articles of association were drawn up and signed, pursuant to the statute of Oct. 26, 1798. The names of those persons which the record shows to have been subscribed to those articles, are as follows, viz. Riverius Camp, D. T. Allen, H. F. Town, John McAllister, David Davis, Jr., Nathaniel Russell, Z. W. Burnett, Elihu Town, Joseph Benson, Jr., Benjamin Chapman, Thomas Allen, Daniel Stowell, Leonard A. Shaw, J. S. Hanson, Luke Atwood, Jr., Hiram Kellogg, H. S. Camp, Noah Robinson, Jr., Asahel Raymond, N. H. Thomas, N. R. Marshall, J. H. Bennett, A. C. Lamson, H. E. Barnes, M. Cady, Geo. Wilkins, Charles Wilkins, George C. Marshall, Nathaniel Robinson, B. H. Fuller, Samuel Straw, Orrin Perkins, Daniel Lothian, W. L. Thomas, L. P. Stowell, J. W. M'Cutchin O. W. Butler, David R. Camp, H. H. Rand, Hiram Perkins, Jesse Town, William Orson, Aldrich J. Marshall, G. P. Mills, Moses Town, Daniel Wait, Jr., Riverius Camp, Jr., Dudley Atherton, Edwin Thomas, N. S. Warren, P. E. Luce, D. A. L. Parker, Noah Raymond, Joel Seabury, Lot Cady J. C. Raymond, Delevan Luce, George Kimball, Salem Town, Prosper Butts, P. P. Wilkins, Leland Moody, Cornelius Lovejoy, Leonard Straw, Francis Morrison, Sam'l Barnes, Stephen Gile, Orange Luce, Levi Sanborn, Edward Moody, Geo. A. Kelley James Thomas, Geo. A. Harris, E. A. Bennett, H. S. Camp, James Godfrey, Charles T. Richardson, Jason Cady, S. F. Russell, John Bickford, John Moody, Jr. S. S. Luce, Curtis Luce, Emory Town, Alanson Luce, Richard R. Wait, Christopher L. Sanborn, L. W. Foster, Marvin Dutton, Danford Simmons, S. R. Stockwell, Robert Sargent, Chas. Fuller, D. W. Bearnard, E. T. Hodge, H. D. Sears, Truman Parcher, Heman Story, S. S. Slayton, Luke Atwood.

These articles of association contain no statement of principles, or peculiar tenets, but simply signify the purpose of the subscribers to form a religious society, in such a manner that they would be entitled to a portion of the public ministerial money.

The first resident minister of the society was B. H. Fuller, who came into town about 1830, and remained about 4 years. Previous to that time, the society had had only occasional preaching.

About 1837, Rev. Eli Ballou became the resident minister of the society, and remained here for several years, and then removed to Montpelier, where he has since remained.

The next resident minister of the society was the Rev. Hollis Sampson, who came here about 1843, and remained till about 1850, when he removed to one of the Western States, and has since died.

The last resident minister of the society was the Rev. S. A. Parker, who came here about 1857, and removed to Bethel about 1862.

Mr. Fuller finally became an attorney at law, and Stowe was the principal scene of his practice in this State. Some account of his career

and characteristics will be found in the notice of Stowe lawyers.

Mr. Ballou assumed the editorial charge of the "Universalist Watchman," since called "Christian Repository," immediately after leaving Stowe, and has ever since conducted that paper, of which, for many years, he has been sole proprietor, as well as editor. That paper is believed to be the only one published in the State, devoted to the interests and prosperity of the denomination. Mr. Ballou has continued to preach almost every Sabbath since he became connected with the paper, and has been much called to attend on funerals. For many years his standing has been in the front ranks, among the clergymen of that denomination in the State.

For some time before Mr. Sampson came to Stowe to reside, and after, while in the State, he was considered as the ablest sermonizer of the denomination, which the State afforded. It is understood that after his decease, a volume of his sermons was published, but the writer has never seen them. Mr. Sampson was accustomed to write his sermons, and rarely spoke extemporaneously, but it is presumed that he had few equals as a writer of sermons.

Mr. Parker was quite a young man when he settled in Stowe, and it is understood that his services were very acceptable to the society. It was under his ministrations that the society were in the enthusiastic and prosperous state which induced preparations for building the new church.

When the society has had no resident minister, it has been supplied one-half the Sabbaths, most of the years, by preachers residing in Morristown, and other places. The meetings of the society were held in the old meeting-house, the first built in town, until 1864.

In 1860, an association, mainly, if not wholly, consisting of members of the Universalist society in town, was formed for the purpose of building a meeting-house. Negotiations were entered into by which the site of the old union house was secured, while that was removed to another place and fitted up for a town hall.

Some alterations in the original plan of the house were made from time to time, adding considerably to the first estimated expense, resulting in the erection of one of the most neat, tasty and commodious churches to be found in any country town. A good organ was procured for it, and the expense of church and organ exceeded, by something, twelve thousand dollars.

Not many months after the church was completed, and ready for use, a dissension which had for some time been brewing, so far culminated as to result in a division of the society, which has ever since continued, and of the permanence of which there can be no doubt.

For some 3 years, the society had employed for their preacher, one-half of the time, the Rev. H. P. Cutting, then residing at Williston, Vt. For some months his labors seemed to give excellent satisfaction to the society, especially that portion who were afterwards most displeased with him. Mr. Cutting was a man of ardent temperament, and a very strong anti-slavery man. At this time the war to put down the Rebellion was becoming intense, and President Lincoln had issued his Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. Cutting was accustomed to remember the poor slave in his public prayers, and sometimes did not refrain from a few remarks in his sermons, that those to whom they were offensive, denominated "political preaching." By special appointment at other times, he delivered one or two lectures on the affairs of the nation, as they related to the subject of Slavery, and on the Emancipation Proclamation. In these lectures, he was undoubtedly pretty severe in his denunciations of a class of persons at that time denominated Copperheads. It is altogether probable, that Mr. Cutting was not always wisely discreet in what he said and his ardency might have induced the use of language, more severe than was appropriate for one accustomed to minister to persons of different political views.

The result was, that one after another of certain of his accustomed hearers, vacated their pews, and some manifested their feelings by leaving church in service time. The feeling gradually grew more intense, and the disaffected ones demanded that Mr. Cutting should be dismissed, and another man employed. As a natural consequence, those whose views on the subject of slavery better accorded with Mr. Cutting's, were desirous that he should not be dismissed for any such cause. By vote of the Meeting-house Association the house had been opened for use on every Sabbath. Those who favored the re-

tention of Mr. Cutting proposed to occupy the house alternately with the other party, each sustaining the expense of its own ministrations, and the choir waiting on each. But the opponents of Mr. Cutting, insisted that he should not occupy the house at all. It so happened that a majority of the association committee were in favor of dismissing Mr. Cutting, and they accordingly waited upon him, and notified him that he could not occupy the house any more. The adherents of Mr. Cutting, who at that time claimed to have more pews in the house than his opponents, insisted that they could not be rightfully excluded from the house, especially at times when there were no other services there, and also insisted, that they had a right to select their own preacher. Mr. Cutting had continued to preach in the house, statedly, half the time, and occasionally his opponents had employed other preachers. Notice was given as usual, for Mr. Cutting to preach, on a certain Sabbath. On the Saturday evening before; the choir wished to go in and practice with the organ, then but recently put in When they came to the house they found it locked, the doors strongly barred and barricaded, and the windows fastened with screws and nails, except one, at which some persons, who had been attracted to the place, made some move to raise, and enter the house; whereupon they were met by several persons secreted in the house, who being armed with clubs and bludgeons, beat them back in a very violent manner.

The proceeding created considerable excitement, and soon, a considerable number of persons were on the ground, and being decided to go in, several seized a pole and thrust it against the door of the vestry, until it fell in. The house was entered and those who had been secreted in there, soon went out. The choir commenced their exercises, and soon the house was well filled with listeners to the music which seemed especially inspired. Measures were taken to prevent being again excluded from the house, and meeting was held there on the following Sabbath, attended by a very large congregation. Immediately after, the other party procured the sheriff, who sympathized with them, to take possession of the house, and it was again strongly barred, barricaded and bolted.

No farther attempt was then made by the supporters of Mr. Cutting, to occupy the house, and for some weeks they held their meetings in the old town hall—until one Sabbath, as the congregation were about to assemble for afternoon service, the doors of the new church, to the astonishment of some, came open without any noise, or disturbance, and they have since held their meetings there, without molestation.

This occurrence took place a few days before the session of the grand jury for the county, and an attempt was made at its session to get all who participated in any way in entering the church under the circumstances named, indicted. Bills of indictment were found against four persons on testimony which it was not deemed prudent to produce before a traverse jury, where it could be sifted, and the prosecuting officer entered a *nolle prosequi*. This schism resulted in the formation of a new society, denominated "The First Unitarian Society in Stowe," which, at its organization, was composed of about 100 members. The new society have not felt able to incur the expense of preaching all the time, and would not be entitled to the use of the house but a moiety of the time. They have found it difficult to arrange for preaching a portion of the time, and so have been compelled to rely mainly on supplies from other churches, with stated preaching only a small portion of the time.

The articles of association, under which the Unitarian Society was formed, are dated July 28, 1864, and contain the following statement of religious views and opinions:

"We believe in one God, in the religion of Jesus Christ, and in the spiritual needs of the soul. We believe, also, that the object of our religious teaching should be the growth and development of the highest type of manhood; and that societies and individuals should be so far independent, that they feel the most perfect liberty to adopt new methods and new truths, as new light breaks forth; choosing their own pastor; cultivating the Christian spirit at all times, and encouraging in each other independent thought and fearless expression in the interest and progress of religion." The articles provide that females, as well as males may become members, with the same privileges.

The following is a list of the names shown by the record to have been the original subscribers:

Uriah Wilkins, Thomas A. Straw, H. A. Kaiser, N. R. Raymond, O. A. Edgerton, A. J. Robinson, A. C. Lamson, S. C. Cutting, Oliver Spaulding, Chester Marshall, Charles

Warren, George W. Warren, E. D. Warren, H. S. Warren, Ira M. Marshall, W. Gillet, J. H. Bennett, George Wilkins, John W. Smith, R. R. Wait, J. W. Adams, John Straw, A. P. Holmes. Uriah Wilkins, Jr., T. P. Robinson, Daniel Wait, L. P. Seaver, J. C. Raymond, John W. M'Cutchan, Asa Raymond, H. C. Raymond, Orto C. Perkins, C. F. Hale, Hosea Gaptil, P. R. Gale, Mrs. Uriah Wilkins, Harriet Straw, Eunice Kaiser, Mary Raymond, Martha A. Edgerton, Annie Adams, Hester Ann Lamson, Hattie M. Cutting, Clarissa Spaulding, Betsey N. Marshall, M. E. Raymond, Fannie Robinson, Betsey E. Luce, Emina R. Jackson, Mary S. Marshall, Emily M. Gillett, Lucy S. Rennett, M. N. Wilkins, Susan Page, P. C. Moody, Eveline N. Town, C. L. Taylor, Marcia E. Wait, S. L. Robinson, C. S. Raymond, J. B. M'Cutchan, Jane Raymond, Alice Raymond, Roena Perkins, Lucy M. Gale, Nancy J. Kaiser, Esther Marshall. Sarah Raymond, Rebecca A. Moody, A. D. Cutting, E. W. Kaiser, W. P. Kaiser, Hiram Perkins, John Mc'Allister, W. L. Thomas, J. Cutting, Hiram M. Marshall, Eliab Wilkins, Cornelius Lovejoy, B. H. Luce, S. S. Slayton, Nathaniel Robinson, B. G. Russell, A. W. Town, Charles W. Robinson, L. C. Raymond, Luke Kimball, Luke W. Kimball, Albert C. Raymond, Alvin Wilkins, Vernon Wilkins, Charles R. Churchill, Volney P. M'Cutchan, Charles Wilkins, James Jackson, N. S. Warren, George Howe, Roelzo Warren, Hannah M. Marshall, Lillie Wait, Mary A. Straw, Jane Wilkins, Dora L. Wait, Flora H. Cutting, Carrie M. Harlow, Dell Hale, L. L. Smith, Aliphal B. Wait, Stella V. Luce, Mrs. S. S. Slayton, Rebecca Moody, Annette Tewksbury, Sally Town, Lucretia Kimball, Eunice C. Kimball, Ellen A. Kimball, P. L. Kimball, E. P. Wilkins, M. J. Churchill, Lucia A. Jackson.

The society has engaged the labors of but one resident minister, the Rev. Chas. A. Allen. He preached for the society one-half the Sabbaths in the season of 1864. While residing in Stowe, he occasionally preached in Montpelier, commencing his labors there during the session of the legislature. That place had been, for many years, the residence of the Rev. Eli Ballou, and where also, the "Christian Repository" had been published. As might well be supposed, the most vigorous and persistent efforts have been put forth to raise up a society of Universalists to support preaching in that considerable town and large village, but with little success. Mr. Allen soon succeeded in organizing a large society of Unitarians, joined by some who still claimed to be Universalists; and within 2 years, provision was made for the erection of a very commodious and elegant church, supplied with an excellent organ. The society has ever since been blessed with great prosperity. Mr. Allen enjoyed every advantage of schools, colleges, and theological institutions, to fit him fully for the work of the ministry, which, it is understood, he commenced in Stowe. Nature had furnished a noble man for the moulding work of the institutions, and the joint product, was an able, accomplished, and worthy pastor. In scholarly attainments, Mr. Allen has few superiors, and his pulpit productions, are of the most edifying character. A man of the most indomitable industry, he by no means confines himself to the labor of preparing his sermons, but he gives himself, earnestly and unreservedly, to all the work of the parish, doing not only the work of the pastor, but as much of that which belongs to the parishioners, as they will allow him to do. Just such a man was needed in Montpelier, at the time he went there, and what has sprung up from his efforts and labors, fitly bespeaks his qualifications for his position.

The following account of the Methodist society in Stowe, is furnished by one of its most prominent members:

METHODISM.

BY HON. J. B. SLAYTON.

The early history of Methodism in Stowe, is made somewhat obscure by the defective church record. It is remembered by the oldest inhabitant, that at an early day, Lorenzo Dow came here on horseback, and asked permission to preach in some one of the dozen or so log-houses, then the only dwellings. It is not known that at that time, either Methodism or Dow had been heard of by the few settlers. Preaching, so far as they could judge, seemed harmless enough, but the style of the man making the request, so unlike every body and everything, supposed to be connected with preaching the gospel, suggested that he might do other things than preach, perhaps steal, if strongly tempted. So Dow was told there was no room for him, that they had no need of his services. Proceeding on his way, he soon met one of the inhabitants, to whom he stated his mission and reception.

This man, more courageous, or liberal, than his fellows, offered Dow his house, or barn, it is forgotten which, if he would return. He accepted the offer, returned, preached in his inimitable manner, the people becoming interested in spite of themselves. A revival followed and from this, dates the organization of the M. E. Church, in Stowe.

This is believed to have been about the year 1800. From this time onward, for nearly a generation, tradition has to supply the connecting links in the history of the church, It is understood that, during this period, the church had a living and active membership, with seasons of special religious interest, and included many who were regarded as the salt of the community, all of whom, long since have gone to the "undiscovered country."

The subsequent history of the church is in the memory of persons now living. Their house of worship was built in 1840, and liberally repaired in 1866. The writer has a fair recollection of the presiding elders and circuit preachers for the last 30 years, their characteristics, how they were regarded by the church and how outside.

Their names are as follows:—P. E., Merrit Bates, Joshua Poor, Hiram Meeker, S. D. Brown, John Frazer, C. R. Morris, George C. Wells, D. B. McKenzie, Z. H, Brown, P. P. Ray. Circuit P., Daniel Page, Thos. Kirby, Miles Fisk, P. P. Harrower, Samuel Hewes, W. B, Wood, Hiram Breckinridge, George Whitney, C. H. Leonard, A. Campbell, J. D. White, Chipp, Craig, Mott, Ford, John Haslam, H. Ransom, McElroy, Canoll, Hulburd, S. M. Merrill, W. H. Tiffany, A. C. Rose, Honsinger, W. R. Puffer, M. P. Coburn, Geo. Whitney, Brown, N. M. Learned, W. H. Hyde, A. S. Cooper, J. D. Beaman.

It is fair towards the preachers, to credit the majority with possessing average ability, while a few have become noted for rare eloquence and power. It has been noticeable that with the development of this latter gift, or acquirement, comes the drifting away to the great centers of population and wealth.

This, of course, is neither accidental nor providential, simply the law of demand and supply. It is supposed to help the matter somewhat where parties interested, kindly tender a little timely aid of their own.

Preachers have come on to the charge, possessed of peculiar views, and left with similar, or possibly, better. In the early days of anti-slavery and adventism, the minister being the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Southern origin, a conversation of his is fresh in mind, wherein he spoke of the three great "humbugs" of the day, viz. Mesmerism, Millerism, and Abolitionism. This he emphasized in something like plantation-style, but being regarded as an oracle in the church, it was passed over in silence, though it was just a little disagreeable. Yet this man was one of the best preachers the church has ever had, of good ability, thoroughly in earnest, believing in the Methodist church, with all his might, as the most efficient instrument for the conversion of men. His preaching was followed by an awakening that was permanent and saving.

Others are called to mind, who, in the judgment of men, seemed to love God less than they loved a fine equipage and luxurious surroundings. This may have been uncharitable. There is little hazarded in the belief that with few exceptions, they have been earnest, self-denying men, intent on doing their Master's work.

No marked revivals have occurred for some years. It has been the grief of pastors that the church has seemed worldly. They frequently suggest as much from the pulpit, and express the fear that soon she will cease to have even a name to live. But she still has a soft place in the memory of many of a worldling outside, that will not willingly see her light go out without lending a helping hand.

SPIRITUALISTS.

It appears, by records furnished the writer, that a Society of Spiritualists was organized in Stowe, pursuant to the statute law, Oct. 3, 1868. The articles of association contain the following expression of views and purposes:

"We, whose names are hereunto affixed, desire to form ourselves into an association, for the transaction of business, the object of which is to carry forward the so called spiritual meetings, which are designed expressly for the good and welfare of all mankind, in enabling us to attain to a higher condition, in the unfolding of our social, mental, and spiritual faculties. Therefore we do associate ourselves under the name of the First Society of Spiritualists of Stowe, Vt., allowing perfect freedom of thought and expression to all, believing it to be the right of each and every person, to live in the full enjoyment of their own opinions, according to the dictates of their conscience:

Z. W. Bennett, Mrs. Z. W. Bennett, Mrs. C. A. Hapgood, Samuel S. Slayton, Mrs. M. C. Slayton, Alonzo Sallies, Mrs. S. C. Sallies,

Ellen L. Sallies, Uriah Wilkins, Mrs. Lydia Wilkins, Mrs. H. R. Baker, Henry L. Attwood, Mrs. Henry L. Attwood, Nathaniel Robinson, W. B. Parish, Mrs. Phebe G. Parish, James C. Town, Mrs. Everline M. Town, James W. Stiles, Elizabeth W. Seaver, Chas. F. Hale, Mrs. O. G. Hale, A. T. Tenney, Sarah A. Slayton, James M. Campbell, James B. Cobb, A. Y. Robinson, William Warren, Mrs. William Warren, Lucius Sallies, Chas. H. Hanks, Mary Ann Hanks, Philena Straw, O. O. Slayton, Arzo Hanks, Hannah Hanks, Daniel Wait, Mrs. Aliphal Wait, Mrs. Orra M. Tenney, Mrs. Phebe Paul, R. D. Slayton, Betsey Slayton, W. T. Paul, Mrs. E. E. Paul, Seth Bates, Mrs. Philena Bates, Hosea Guptill, Hannah Guptill, Mary Ann Guptill, Geo. W. Sallies, Maryette B. Sallies, Holden S. Hodge, Chester Marshall, Mrs. Chester Marshall, Columbus Lovejoy, Mrs. Thankful Lovejoy, Warren J. Seaver, Mrs. John A. Stafford, Lucy R. Camp, Louraine M. Siples, Cornelius Lovejoy, Sarmie R. Lovejoy."

Since the organization of the association of Spiritualists, they have manifested a good degree of earnestness and zeal, and have statedly held public meetings, alternate Sabbaths, which have been well attended, and the discourses delivered by the several speakers, so far as they have been heard by the writer, have been quite able.

MASONIC LODGES.

About 1820, there existed a Masonic lodge in town, consisting of a few members, none of whom are known to be now living. The name, or number of the lodge, is not known, nor can the means of ascertaining them be conveniently obtained. It is, perhaps, 40 years or more, since the lodge had any meetings. Maj. Nehemiah Perkins, Dea. Joseph Savage, Elder Reuben Dodge and Joseph Bennett, prominent citizens of the town, were among its members.

MYSTIC LODGE

No. 56, was chartered, Feb. 26, 1861, at that time consisting of 13 members.

The officers were as follows: Emory Town, W. M.; C. S. Douglas, S. W.; John W. Smith, J. W.; John D. Wilkins, Treas.; T. F. Barnes, Sect.; J. B. Seaver, S. D.; H. S. Hodge, J. D.; Dr. A. Barrows and C. S. Taylor, Stewards.; S. A. Parker, Chaplain; J. T. Parish, Marshal; Daniel Landon, Tyler.

Since its organization, the meetings of the lodge have been statedly held in their hall, in the third story of the building in the center village, standing between the old and new Mansfield Hotel. The present number of its members is 86; and the fraternity seems to be in a prosperous condition, holding regular lodge meetings, and steadily increasing its number of members from the first.

Besides the religious denominations already mentioned, as having an organization in town, there should be mentioned the denomination of Christians and Freewill Baptists, both of which have a considerable society, and each, it is thought, a church.

No records have been furnished the writer, of the original formation of these societies, and perhaps none now exist. Though both societies have maintained preaching for some portion of the time, for several years, they have seldom had resident ministers for a great length of time.

There are in town, besides the regularly organized societies, persons who hold to other peculiarities of religious faith.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY ELD. A. C. BOURDEAUX.

Friends to the Seventh-day Adventist cause, were first raised in Stowe, about 1850. As early as 1863, Elder James White held a general meeting in the village, where about 400 Sabbath-keepers attended from different parts of Vermont, and some from other states.

For a time there was a numerous company of believers in Stowe; but several of them have moved to different parts of the Western States, where large churches of Seventh-day Adventists have been raised.

In 1862, in Stowe, 7 united together into church fellowship, and set their figures on systematic benevolence, amounting to about $94.00 per year. At present their membership is 14 communicants, who pay $153.14 per year on systematic benevolence. They are frequently visited by preachers belonging to the Vermont Conference.

May 5, 1869.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the year 1818, the first meeting-house was erected. The requisite funds to defray the expense, were raised by subscription, by most of the principal inhabitants of the town, of different sectarian views. Col. Asahel Raymond gave to the town a site, for the location of this house,—the gift being accompanied with the condition, that all religious denominations in town, which supported preaching, should be entitled to the use of the house a portion of the time, by turns. This privilege was enjoyed, for many years, by the

Congregationalists, Methodists, Universalists, Christians, and Baptists. It was further understood to have been a condition upon which the subscriptions were obtained, that the house should be used for a town-house, thus saving to the inhabitants of the town, the additional expense of building a town-house; and no other town-house has ever been erected.

For many years the house was used by the different denominations as a place of public worship, and for about 12 years, it never was warmed in winter, though it was used from Sabbath to Sabbath, and meetings were well attended. After the erection of a new meeting-house by the Congregationalists, in 1839, and one by the Methodists, in 1841, the use of the old church was left mainly to the Universalists, being occupied occasionally by the Christians and Baptists.

The Universalists continued to occupy the old house until 1864, previous to which time they made arrangements for building a new one. They negotiated with the town for the site of the old church, and it was moved to the south end of the Center Village, and fitted up for a town-hall. It was originally a plain, substantial, wood structure, with pews below and in the galleries, which would now look more like sheep-pens than seats in a meeting-house.

In 1839, the Congregationalists erected a moderate sized and neat church, at what was then the north end of the Center Village, on the east side of the main road. In 1864, a considerable addition was made to that church, and the whole altered, repaired and improved, to meet the growing demands of the church, and make it accord better with the more modern style of building and fitting up places of public worship, and the requirements of a better cultivated taste.

In 1841, the Methodists built for themselves a church, on the east side of the main road, at the extreme of the south end of the Center Village. It was a good, substantial, wood structure of medium size. In 1866, the arrangement of the house on the inside was re-modeled, and fitted up in a very tasteful and convenient manner. Provision was, at the same time, made for warming it by stoves in the vestry, and the heat admitted to the main audience room, by registers or openings in each pew, as was also done by the Congregationalists, in their house, when it was repaired and improved.

In 1861, school district No. 6, which includes the Center Village, erected a very handsome and commodious school-house, on the east side of Main Street, at the commencement of what is called the "Hollow Road," and nearly opposite the new church of the Universalists and Unitarians. The cost of this school-house, with the site and grounds connected with it, a little exceeded $5,000. The house is constructed with a main building, 60 by 32 feet, the end facing towards Main Street, with wings on the east and west sides, so as to give the whole building a beautiful proportion. It is supplied with an elegant veranda in front, reaching quite round to the wings, and supported by twelve fluted columns of the Doric style. In the center of the main building, and extending quite through it, is a spacious hall, where children and youth may play and exercise, and from which they may pass to the yard, in the rear of the building. The wings, and so much of the main building as is left on either side of the hall, are finished off into elegant and spacious school-rooms, with adjoining rooms for clothes, recitations, &c. These two rooms are supposed to be quite sufficient for the use of the district for common schools.

The largest room in the house is in the second story, and extends the whole width of the main building, and the entire length, except what is occupied for entrance and clothes room, which is reached by winding stairs, with elegant railings, from either side of the vestibule. The belfry and dome are of a style and form peculiarly adapted to the size and shape of the house, and give it a good finish. It is presumed there is not a better district school-house in the State; it is so pronounced by gentlemen from abroad, who have seen the best ones. That there are larger and more expensive union school-houses, built by and for the use of several districts, is not doubted; but, for the use of a single district, a better one may not be found.

It was the original purpose of the district, to maintain a school the year round, in the upper department, where not only the advanced scholars of the district but of the whole town and of the country around, might find opportunity for instruction in all the branches of learning usually taught in the best academies and high schools in the State.

In the Autumn of 1839, an association was formed in the west part of the town, called

"The Stowe and Mansfield Meeting-House Society." Arrangements were made for building a church, the ensuing season; and the society contracted with William Moody, to build one, on a prescribed plan, for $1,200. Hon. Nathan Foster was very active and efficient in effecting the organization of the society, and gave to it the site on which the house was erected. It is a moderate sized church, and is situated in that part of the town commonly called "The West Branch," at the intersection of the roads leading to Mansfield Mountains, and to what is usually denominated "Luce Hill," and the church is usually called "West Branch Meeting-House."

The house was built by the contributions of different religious denominations, and was to be occupied, one half the time by "Free-will Baptists," and the balance of the time by such denominations as should wish to support preaching there.

In the year 1860, an association, called "The First Meeting-house Society in Stowe," —consisting mainly, if not wholly, of persons heretofore acting with the Universalist Society,—was organized, for the declared purpose of building a new church. The requisite funds for building the church, and supplying it with a good organ, were to be raised, as was provided in the articles of association, by the sale of pews to responsible persons, at an aggregate of prices sufficient, as was then supposed, to cover all such expense.

During the progress of preparations, and even while the house was being built, considerable changes and additions were determined upon and adopted by the building committee, which, with the expense of the organ, about doubled the cost originally contemplated. The house was completed in 1863, and supplied with an organ the following Spring. After the building was commenced, the great change in the financial affairs of the country, produced by the war, came on; and while it was in process of erection, heavy taxes to pay soldiers' bounties, were staring them in the face; but the association carried on the work with a zeal and perseverance truly commendable.

The association was, for a considerable time, embarrassed about obtaining a site that should give satisfaction to all concerned. There was but one in town, that would please everybody, and that was the site of the old church, first erected. Negotiations were commenced with the town, which was entitled to the use of it for a town-house, and they finally resulted in obtaining their site, and the old house was moved, as before stated. The house is located on the north side of the main road, near the center of the Center Village—a beautiful, sightly and convenient situation as could possibly be found.

The main body of the house is 75 by 50 feet. In addition, there is a portico in front, extending out 10 feet more, over which the belfry rests in part, and on it an entablature supported by four fluted columns of Ionic style of architecture, and these resting on granite bases. This portico gives the building a rich and elegant appearance, besides affording additional support to the belfry and spire. From the basement, at the lowest point, to the top of the spire, it is 171 feet. The belfry and spire are in the most beautiful form, and proportion to the house, and give the whole outside a tasteful appearance.

The audience room is finished off and frescoed in a style and manner very appropriate, and which do credit to the art. It is supplied with 86 pews, constructed in a form at once convenient and pleasant to look upon, being supplied with elegant and expensive upholstering. In the basement is finished off a vestry, which has been found very convenient for the holding of large assemblies, as it has probably greater capacity than any other room in the county. The house is warmed by the use of stoves and pipe in the vestry, the heat being admitted to the audience room through registers and openings into all the pews. The organ is pronounced, by competent judges, to be equal to any of its size in the country. The owners of pews, in this house, are mainly Universalists and Unitarians. It was first opened and occupied, on the occasion of Mrs. Albert J. Robinson's funeral,—the sermon being preached by the Rev. H. P. Cutting.

PUBLIC JOURNALS.

But one public journal was ever issued from the press in this town, and the publication of that was commenced in 1832, and was continued about two years: the editor and proprietor being the Rev. Jehiel P. Hendee, father of the Hon. George W. Hendee, a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Morristown.

The Rev. Mr. Hendee was a preacher of the Christian denomination, and the paper which he published and edited was a religious paper,

devoted, mainly, to the interests of the denomination, and a dissemination of its doctrinal views. It was called "*The Christian Luminary.*"

In these days of mammoth journals, the paper would be called a very modest sheet. It had but a limited circulation, confined almost wholly to the people of the Christian church and society, and, probably, did not prove a financial success. The "publishing office" was in the west part of the old building which once stood near the site of the three-story erection which now contains the Masonic hall.

The Rev. Mr. Hendee afterwards resided in Morristown, and died there in 1850.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The first public library kept in town was procured with funds raised by private subscription, about 1828. It consisted of about 150 volumes, mostly histories, biographies and travels. By assessments on the shares, some small additions were made, from time to time, until most of the books becoming pretty well read and worn, they were sold at auction, for the benefit of the share-holders, in the year 1849.

During that period, comparatively few newspapers or journals were taken in town, and the books of the library were largely drawn and read by those families owning shares.

In 1866 a second town-library was established. Summer visitors to the Mt. Mansfield hotel, by their joint contribution, presented, as a gift to the town, 51 volumes. If it were allowable to look a gift-horse in the mouth, it might truly be said that these books were not selected with the best judgment, if they were designed as the nucleus of a town-library; but the town, fortunately, conceived the idea of making an addition to them, and providing a new library for the use of the inhabitants, and, accordingly, at different times, the town has raised sums sufficient to increase the whole number of volumes to about 500. The additional volumes were selected by competent committees appointed for that purpose, and are first-class books for a town-library. The books have always been in the care of a competent and compensated librarian, and the summer visitors, thus far, have had as free access to them as any citizen of the town; and it is noticed that they usually select for reading, the books supplied by the town, so that the donors are likely to profit more by that gift than the donees.

Within the past few years there have been kept one or two private circulating libraries.—Miss Edna Luce has been accustomed to furnish quite a good selection of books for that purpose, for which she deserves favorable public consideration.

In December, 1863, a library of agricultural books, consisting of about 150 volumes, was procured by the subscription of such persons as saw fit to contribute. Access to the library is, as yet, confined to those who have paid for shares in it, though it has been proposed to add it to the town-library, to which all have access, and at no distant day, that will probably be the disposition of it.

This library was well selected, and contains nearly all of the best books which have been published on the subject of agriculture, and all branches of knowledge connected with it.

Besides these means of diffusing information, and an acquaintance with literature, a very considerable number of periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines and journals, are taken in town, so that scarcely any family is without one or more of them. It is presumed there are not many, if any, towns in the State, of equal population, into which a larger quantity of the above named publications is sent. The people of the town are, emphatically, a reading people.

SCHOOLS.

The town is divided into 19 school-districts, in nearly all of which schools are supported summer and winter, and the inhabitants of the several districts are accustomed to manifest due interest in, and attention to their schools, which is highly creditable to them, and which has had its legitimate effect in advancing the proficiency of the pupils to a degree which is thought to be quite unusual. In later years female teachers have been employed much more than formerly, and the experiment, if such it may be called, has resulted favorably to the progress and condition of the schools, so far as the writer has had opportunity to observe.

STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS,

residents of Stowe, as appears by record:—

Town Clerks. Josiah Hurlber, 1797; William Utley, 1802; Abial Stiles, 1806; Riverius Camp, 1808; J. H. Bennett, 1837.

Town Representatives. Nathan Robinson, 1803—'05; none, 1806; Nathan Robinson, 1807; Thomas B. Downer, 1808, '09; Nathan Robinson, 1810, '11; Asa Raymond, 1812; Nathan Robinson, 1813—'17; Riverius Camp, 1818—'20; Asa Raymond, 1821; Riverius Camp, 1822—'25; Benjamin Chapman, 1826, '27; Daniel Moody, 1828; none 1829; Philo. G. Camp, 1830, '31; none, 1832

Uriah Wilkins 3d, 1833, '34; Joseph H. Bennett, 1835; Elisha Cady, 1836, 37; Orion W, Butler, 1838, '39; Nathan Robinson, Jr., 1840, '41; Zebnia W. Bennett, 1842, '43; Samuel Benson, 1844, '45; Nathaniel Russell, 1846, '47; Luke J. Town, 1848, '49; Jared D. Wheelock, 1850, '51; none, 1852; W. H. H. Bingham, 1853; Nathaniel Robinson, 1854, '55; John Robinson, 1856, '57; Hiram Perkins, 1858, '59; Joseph Robinson, 1860, '61; Asa R. Camp, 1862, '63; Joseph Y. Boynton, 1864, '65; Salmon K. Weeks, 1866, '67; Vernon M. Smith, 1868, '69.

SHERIFFS. Riverius Camp, 1838, '39; Emory Town, 1855, '56; John B. Seaver, 1863, '64.

STATE ATTORNEYS. O. W. Butler, 1835, '36; W. H. H. Bingham, 1842, '43, 49, '50; George Wilkins, 1851, '52.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COURT JUDGES. Nathan H. Thomas, 1840, 41; Nathan Foster, 1853, '54; J. B. Slayton, 1861, '62.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. W. H. H. Bingham, 1853; Nathan H. Thomas, 1855; Nathan Foster, 1856; William Raymond, 1857; Emory Town, 1860; Nathan R. Raymond, 1864, '65; James T. Parish, 1868, '69.

BANK COMMISSIONER. Asa R. Camp, for 1864, '65.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Orion W. Butler, 1836 and 1850; George Wilkins, 1856.

SENATORS. Orion W. Butler, 1840—'43; Nathan Robinson, 1849, '50; George Wilkins, 1859, '60; Asa R. Camp, 1869.

LETTER OF THE REV. JOSHUA BUTTS.

Sometime one of the Editors of the "N. Y. World,"—the popular newspaporialist.

For the Vermont Historical Magazine.

Camp of 47th Reg. N. Y. S. Vol. Inf.
Ossabaw Island, Ga., June 1st, 1863.

Your note of Jan. 20th did not reach me until the 19 ultimo, which you will consider as a sufficient excuse for my not answering it before. As my paper had its principal circulation in the south and south-west, when the mails running there, were suspended just two years ago this day, the publication ceased, and I was soon after elected Chaplain to the Reg. named above. We left New York Sept. 16th, 1861, for Washington, went thence to Annapolis, Md., then, to Fortress Monroe, Va., thence to Port Royal, S. C., were present at the terrific bombardment of that place on the 7th of Nov. 1861 and at the battle of Port Royal Ferry on the main-land on Jan. 1st 1862. We embarked on the 11th of Feb. for Edisto Island. S. C., mingled in the various skirmishes there during the month of April, and there, just one year ago to day, embarked for Seabrook Island, and on the 4th marched over that, and Wadmalaw, John's and Stone Islands to Legreeville, on the 10th crossed the Stone river to James' Island about 6 miles from Charleston, and, in less than one hour after landing, plunged into the battle at Grimball's plantation; on the 16th were in the bloody battle of Secessionville, three miles from Charleston, one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war in proportion to its numbers. We had less than 10,000 engaged and lost over 900 killed, wounded and missing. On the 1st of July we returned to Hilton Head, or Port Royal, remained there until the 17th of Feb., when we embarked for this Island at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, Ga., 20 miles from Savannah River, 8 miles from Fort McAllister. Our Reg. has built a fort here and is now manning it. It is a barren sand-bank, the very perfection of desolation.

But to return to your note, it went to my old office, and was mislaid by the clerk and not found until May 1st, when, in packing up to move, it turned up, was sent to my wife and she forwarded it to me, and I got it on the 19th, four months, lacking one day, from date. I was then prostrate with disease incident to this climate, am now better, but far from well, and fear I may soon be obliged to go north on the sick list.

As the time was past you named, I determined not to write anything, as I was behind time with articles promised to other papers. But Vermont kept ringing in my ears, until I sat down, when the fever flame had feft me for a few hours, I wrote the following (which I send you) I know not whether to call it a sketch or a series of disjointed isolations. It may be too long, or you may no longer need an article of the kind. Such as it is, with all its imperfections, I send it. My physical energies are too much prostrated to shorten, alter, or in any manner correct it. You will please use any, all, or none of it as you think best.

I should be most happy to get the last No. of your Magazine. Let me hear from you soon, and if in any way I can serve the interest of the cause in which you are engaged, let me know how, when and where, and I will work with and for you, according to the best of my ability, for the sake of dear old Vermont.

Wishing you much success in your work, I am yours, very truly, JOSHUA BUTTS.

To the Editor:

You ask me for a sketch. I fear you have come to a poor market. I have no poetry in my composition or little imagination to rouse me to put forth efforts sufficient to produce such an article as you desire.

But of all the inducements that could possibly have been held out to me to write any thing, you have selected the most powerful.

Mention Vermont in my hearing, and the buoyancy of youth flushes my cheek, and like a practiced hand upon a musical instrument, it sweeps the chords of memory and calls back the hey-day of my life, the rocks and the hills, the mountains and valleys, the fields and lawns, the gushing fountains and the flowing streams of my native land. More than thirty years I have been a wanderer from that glorious old State; have traveled much in my own and foreign lands, but still memory clings to the home of my youth, and the scenes of my early childhood. How well do I remember looking at the rising sun climbing up the sky far beyond the hills, and wondering where he had been all night, and why he did not stay with the beautiful flowers, and laugh, and clap his hands at the lambs as they frisked about among the ragged cliffs; and how I thought he might come sometimes, in the dark night, and not always wait until after daylight, when we could get along without him. Then I used to watch him when, after folding up the tiny flowers to nestle in their leafy bed with the laughing dew-drops, after warming the little lamb's green carpeted resting place, after sending the forest songsters to their wicker-work cradles, swinging from the waving boughs, and there laying his warm soft hand upon the golden curls, clustering around the brow of the infant, weary with his hard day's work, of frolic and fun, gently closing its roguish eyes, painting health and hope upon cheek and lip, stamping happiness there with his own signet ring, and then silently drawing the silky folds of night's curtains around sleeping innocence, he would, seemingly, *go to bed* himself, before dark, right down behind old Mansfield's towering peaks. I then believed it to be the highest mountain in all creation. I used to climb up the tallest trees on the highest hills, to be found there, to see where the sun went every night, but somehow it would always happen, when just on the point of making the grand discovery, he would give me the slip, and then it would get so dark that I could not make out exactly what really was going on.

When I came to know that other boys and girls were roused from snowy pillows, as he scattered his beams in golden showers around them, I rejoiced in the thought that there were always some in every moment of the twenty-four hours that enjoyed the sunshine. Years passed away, and while yet a mere youth, I left the home of my early and first love, of the beautiful and the grand, to roam in other lands. I have passed over many times ten thousand miles upon the ocean wave, have trodden upon the crumbling brink of volcanoes, have gazed upon the towering "Ometepe," rising up in solitary grandeur from the crystal waters of Lake Nicaragua, in Central America, have watched the ever-changing phases of the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevadas, standing up like a cohort of angels along California's eastern verge, as if to guard the golden State from all intruders. I have seen some of earth's greatest rivers, lakes, and mountains, some ef the most beautiful islands, her largest cities, castles, palaces, and towns. But do you suppose I have seen any thing equal to what can be found in dear old Vermont? I tell you nay—here the Nevadas, the Ometape, and many of the volcanoes sending forth their fire and smoke, in Central and South America and Mexico, may be a *trifle* higher, but they have no nose or chin, like old Mansfield, and what is the use in having mountains without a nose or chin, and without having a mountain-house on the top, where one can go and see the world a little? Then, the rivers,—there are some larger and longer than the Vermont rivers, but what of it? Just look at the North river, elbowing its way down through the Highlands, running against a rock here, and into a sand-bank there, and at last getting to New York with an *awful dirty face*, having worked its passage, by keeping steamboats and ships from running upon the rocks and bars. Did you ever catch Vermont rivers wriggling along between steam-boats and shad-poles, to be kicked and cuffed about among the wharves and made the common scavengers of cities, towns, and villages? No, indeed, they know better. Brewed in the great laboratory of nature, filtered among the granite hills, as old as creation, they would blush to be found in dishabille, and would not think of kissing the beautiful flowers that lay their trembling petals upon their crystal cheeks, unless they had on their Sunday dress. Look at those beautiful rivers as they are and ever have been, winding their way cosily like threads of silver 'mid lawns and meadows, with smiling flowers, woven in chaste and variegated beauty upon the hill-sides above them, and twining like a coronal wreath around your mountains.

There is Otter Creek. Is there any other river like it on the globe? Like a blushing maiden, she moves quietly along, a cheering smile beams on all who behold her, as she flows onward to the sea—pshaw! Vermont rivers do no such thing as that; why should they, when they have the most beautiful lake in the world to go to, where they can be somebody and be thought something of? Well, she moves onward, throwing her silvery sheen far and wide, filling all the land with gladness. Here, she is made to move some machinery at Middlebury, but so gracefully does she perform her task, that it seems a mere pastime. How proudly do her flowing robes sweep past those classic halls! She doffs her beaver, waves her snowy plumes, and with a merry mirth-provoking laugh, snaps her fingers at lad and lassie, saying, "catch me again if you can."

Then, there is Onion river,—with what queenly dignity does she leave her mountain home, gathering her treasures as she advances. Look at her pure, bright, sweet and cool waters, gushing from a thousand springs, as they ripple over their pebbly bed—how beautiful, grand and glorious! Even dame nature seems proud of this specimen of her handiwork. See! how nicely she has rounded down the hills and mountain slopes, and how carefully she has piled up the huge rocks, so that all might get a peep at her as she passes onward in the greatness of her way. At every step she attracts the attention of the hills, valleys, rocks and mountains—all gather their trophies and treasures, and hasten to lay them at her feet, to be taken up again, and scattered like orient pearls wherever her crystal waters flow.

The Lamoille—if the last mentioned, it is because of her excessive modesty in stealing away into the north part of the State, that she might nestle in those beautiful valleys and play hide-and-go-seek, with the countless fragrant flowers that fringe her shores. The hills and mountains look approvingly upon her. The mountains gather their brightest and rarest fountains and send them to greet her. They rush down the hill slopes with a merry roystering glee, that puts all beholding them in good humor. Even the trout, with their babies, seem to enjoy the scene and dart through the flashing waters in their best summer suit, with the dignified propriety becoming Vermont fishes. The observed of all observers—the mountains, hills, forests, meadows and lawns all surrounding her, look with pride upon her brilliant path, as she bears along in her arms the rich and costly treasures, that cluster all along her course.

Then, there are others, many others, not the less beautiful, but smaller and comparatively more precious. They are like chains of pearls swinging from the necks of the elder members of the family, adding beauty where all before was beautiful, and receiving more power and dignity themselves, by the graceful blending of their newer and fresher charms with those of their statelier sisters.

Her towering pines, graceful hemlocks, and sturdy fir-trees, and her mountain-ash, are surpassed by none others in any land. The magnificent maple forest, studding nearly every homestead, does not, like the sugar-cane, require to be planted and tilled every year. Her apple-orchards, her cultivated and wild fruits, her cereal and vegetable productions, her grazing facilities, her lowing kine and snowy flocks, swarming upon every hill, her unsurpassed marble quarries, her mineral resources, her agricultural wealth, all place her deservedly in the front rank of the industrial States of the Union,

Her school-houses, grammar schools, academies, colleges and universities; her churches, her literary and benevolent institutions, the high tone of moral principle pervading every portion of the State; the widely diffused practical and theoretical knowledge and general intelligence, refinement and sobriety, give her a commanding social position excelled by no other State or nation on the earth.

As before stated, she is not as large as some other States. Even her neighbor New York has more territory, more and larger rivers, but she requires greater facilities, for she is compelled to drive the wheels of commerce for half the continent. Besides, we should remember that choice articles are done up in very small parcels.

Other States have mountains piled high upon volcanoes, and earthquakes struggling under mountains—Vermont has nothing of the kind. Mansfield or Camel's Hump would either of them freeze over half a dozen young volcanoes before the first of January, and think they had done no great thing after all. Where in all creation could be found better snow-storms than those to the "manor born" in Vermont? Where can be found more genuine, hearty and good natured thunder-storms than nestle in the dear old mountains there?

True, the tropic rains rush upon you like a young deluge, and leave you floundering in their extempore pools for a few moments. Vermont rains often come upon you with a bold and dashing swoop, disarranging your toilet it may be, but twining so many rainbows among the dark clouds and repencilling the thirsty and drooping flowers, and adding freshness and beauty to all within reach of their refreshing drops, that you readily forgive them.

There, how brightly does the sun shine in her autumnal skies, her fields and orchards teeming with the waving harvests, and luscious fruit. Her corn-huskings and apple-pareings, can there be any such found elsewhere from the North Pole to Cape Horn?

Here, too, the sun is brighter than elsewhere, the moon more beautiful and higher, the stars larger and twice as many of them as anywhere else.

Her old men and her matrons are wiser and happier; her young men are smarter and more enterprising: her young women—God bless them—are more intelligent and far prettier; her boys and girls have more life and animation, can be more real bother to "schoolmarms," get up on an emergency more genuine fun, and pure uncontaminated, innocent mischief, and her babies are larger, more knowing, "cunninger" and more of them, than can be found among all the hills and valleys and mountains on the earth, If not, I should like to know where better specimens can be found, that's all.

Her influence pervades every land, her sons and daughters are found in all climes, ranking with the greatest and best. Her green mountains, her smiling valleys, her swiftly-flowing streams, her vast forests, her school houses, her temples and halls of science, and her honest, intelligent, hardy, enterprising, prudent, sober, and industrious population, are remembered with the tenderest affection by all who have gone forth from her borders. Her sons stand forth among earth's noblest models of real manhood. Her daughters standing among those grouped together from the other States, shine forth like brilliants among the clustering gems from the whole sisterhood of stars, composing the diadem of our national glory.

In looking upon this State, so pure in her character, so grand in her scenery, so influential at home and abroad, in all that is great and good, second to none in all the attributes of true greatness, why should I not feel an honest glow of pride, in being able to say, that this, *this* is indeed my own, my native land? JOSHUA BUTTS.

P. S. I forgot to state in the proper place, that I am a native of Stowe, LaMoille Co., where I have brothers and sisters yet living, and there my parents rest in the rural graveyard, my mother having died last Sept. J. B.

STOWE CONTINUED—BY MRS. M. N. WILKINS.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician settled in town was DR. THOMAS B. DOWNER, who commenced practice here about 1800. He continued to practice here for about 40 years. Although sometimes a little rough in his ways, he was a man of uncommonly good practical sense, and an excellent family physician. His ride was always good in Stowe and the adjoining towns; and, though fees, in those days, were small, he reared a considerable family, and acquired a handsome property by his practice. He was sometimes engaged as a partner, in the sale of goods; and carried on some farming operations. He had dealings, in one way and another, with almost every man in town, and was generally regarded as an honest man and patient creditor.

When it was proposed to organize the county of Lamoille, he was strongly opposed to it, preferring that the town of Stowe should remain in Washington County. While the contest was going on, he often declared that if Stowe was set into the county of Lamoille, he would move out of the county as soon as he could make arrangements for that purpose.—He made good his declaration, and about 1836, removed to Waterbury Centre, where he remained until he died, in 1851.

Dr. Downer was really a valuable man, in his day and generation, not only as a physician, but in many other ways. He was a man of very strong feelings, and the cause which he espoused, he espoused with his whole heart. His earnestness caused him, sometimes, perhaps, to appear to the opposite party, to be violent and unreasonable. He was a man of positive opinions, and though, like other men, liable to err, he possessed the vigor and balance of mind which would be likely to enable him to form correct judgments. For many years he was looked up to and respected as one of the most prominent and leading citizens of the town.—In his political opinions he was strong and de-

cided, and considerably lacking in patience for those who disagreed with him. It was because he thought he *knew* they were wrong.

Dr. Downer was elected representative of the town, in the State Legislature, in the years 1808 and 1809.

Dr. Secretary Rawson, the second physician who settled in Stowe, commenced practice here about 1805. He had formerly practiced in Massachusetts, and was a widower when he came here, then about 30 years of age. He soon after married a daughter of Esty Russell, and continued to practice in this town 'till about 1819, when he removed to Waterbury, where he remained two or three years, and then removed to Jericho, where he resided 'till the time of his death, about 1850.

Like nearly all the early physicians of the town, he carried on the business of farming to some extent.

Dr. Rawson was an active, energetic man, and, while here, was considered a good family physician. He died, possessed of a good, handsome property, the fruit, wholly, of his industry and close attention to business.

Dr. Joseph Robinson next commenced practice in Stowe about 1810. He was a young man who had been raised in town, one of a numerous family, and had, at first, to encounter all the embarrassments which always meet a young man who commences a professional career in the town where he has always lived, no matter how much he may have been esteemed. People who have known him from a little school-boy cannot realize that he has become a learned lawyer or doctor, or a devout divine, in a few short years. A young man can always start, with a better chance of early success, among strangers to his earliest youth. These embarrassments, however, did not long stand in the way of the complete success of Dr. Robinson. Though the want of means prevented his enjoying the advantage of courses of lectures in the different departments of medicine and surgery in the schools, and pretty much all his stock of professional attainments had been acquired by access to limited libraries, in the "shop" of some practitioner in some adjoining town—what he had learned, he understood, and thoroughly made it his own. Besides, his memory was such that at the end of 40 years, he probably retained much more than most of those whose opportunities for acquirement had been greatly superior to his.

He was a man of excellent judgment, careful and cautious, which prevented his becoming what is called a bold practitioner. But if he did not astonish the world with any very skillful, but hazardous operations in surgery, or snatch many patients from the jaws of death, by the exhibition of a medicine almost as certain as the disease to destroy their lives, he is entitled to the credit of having been, for a long course of years, one of the best family physicians that it was ever the good fortune of a town so long to retain. With a large share of the inhabitants of the town of Stowe, now middle aged, the name of Dr. Robinson has been a suggestion of hope with confidence, when prostrated with sickness from their earliest youth up.

In consequence of his large and constant practice for so many years, many people in poor and embarrassed circumstances become indebted to him, to all of whom he was proverbially lenient, and he rarely enforced the collection of a debt by legal proceedings.

Possessing a mind naturally active and scholarly, Dr. Robinson read much besides books of his profession. He was ardent in his political opinions, and was accustomed to maintain them with much zeal and ability, in frequent discussions with those who differed from him.

Some three or four years since Dr. Robinson discontinued practice, and went to Clear Water, Minnesota, to live for a while, with children of his who reside there, and has not since returned.

Dr. Robinson was elected representative of the town of Stowe, in the State Legislature, in the years 1860 and 1861.

In 1823, Dr. Cornelieus Barnes commenced practice in Stowe, and continued it 'till 1830, when he removed to Michigan, where he died in 1868.

At the time he left this town, it is not understood that he had attained to a very large practice in his profession, but he had enjoyed such opportunities to manifest his skill, that it seems to have been very generally considered that he possessed unusual ingenuity, in the department of surgery, especially.

Dr. Charles C. Arms commenced practice in Stowe about 1828, and continued it 'till 1831, when he removed to Waterbury, where he resided and continued to practice until his death, in 1856. While here, it is thought that most if not all the time, he was in partnership with Dr. Downer and Dr. Robinson.

Dr. Arms had enjoyed excellent opportunities for the acquisition of learning in his profession, and brought into town with him a better library of medical and surgical books than had been in use here before. He devoted himself much

to the study of these books, and was reasonably successful in practice.

In manners, he was a little cool and forbidding, which was, undoubtedly, some check on his success here.

Dr. Nathan H. Thomas commenced practice in Stowe in 1830. He came into town with the prestige of a good recommendation for attainments in the science of his profession, having enjoyed the benefit of full courses of lectures in all the departments of medical science in the various schools.

When Dr. Thomas came into town, the medical profession was pretty fully supplied. Dr. Downer and Dr. Robinson, both excellent physicians, were in the full tide of their large practice. They had had patients in almost all the families in town—had given good satisfaction, and stood nearly all the chances to be retained. Under these circumstances, Dr. Thomas could do no better than to wait and grow into practice by slow degrees. Although he may never have attained to so large a practice as that of Dr. Downer and Dr. Robinson, it is understood that in those familes where he has been accustomed to be called, he has given eminent satisfaction. He always carefully studies the cases of his patients, and is constant and punctual in his visits.

By degrees Dr. Thomas became satisfied of the superiority of the homeopathic system of medication to that of allopathy; and since about 1854 he has practiced wholly on that system, and is now the only physician of that practice in town.

Dr. Thomas is a man of very positive opinions, as well in matters of religion and politics, as of his profession, and sometimes attacks opposite views with so much vehemence as to seem to their adherents, perhaps, violent and uncandid. He has, however, many good qualities, and has been a valuable citizen in many ways, and, especially, by his aid to families which have been afflicted by the death of some of their members. He has spent a great deal of time, and put himself to much trouble to assist such persons to make arrangements for funerals, and in taking charge of the ceremonies at funerals.

Dr. Thomas has, also, always taken a deep interest in the prosperity of our common schools, and has taken much pains to diffuse physiological information among the youth, by lecturing in schools on that and kindred subjects. Many a person will now remember Dr. Thomas with kindly emotions, for the loan of a book, or some needed encouragement in his youth. Dr. Thomas has held the office of overseer of the poor in Stowe for many consecutive years He was elected assistant judge of Lamoille County Court in 1841 and 1842, and was, also, elected County Commissioner in 1846.

Dr. Zela Richardson, a son of Frederick Richardson, an early inhabitant of Stowe, studied for the profession at Brandon, Vt., and commenced practice here about 1836, upon the Thompsonian System, which he continued 'till about 1843, when he removed to Moretown, Vt., where he remained some 6 or 7 years, and then removed to Middlesex, Vt., where he has since resided. It is understood that for several years, last past, he has pretty much discontinued practice. His business in Stowe was never large, owing in part, perhaps, to the fact that he was the only physician of that system of practice who ever did much, if any business in town, and that he had to come in competition with all the other physicians who, probably, did not very highly commend him or his system.

Dr. Daniel Washburn came from Brookfield, Vt., to reside in Stowe, in 1838. He left a large practice there, which, on account of his ill health, he desired to avoid. But after a short residence here, his reputation for skill in medicine followed him, and for some years he attended to a considerable practice. For several years, however, before his death, which occurred in 1858, he declined to attend to any professional calls, his health and age being such as to render it scarcely practicable for him to do so. Dr. Washburn was himself a good scholar, and it seemed to be one of his most anxious desires to do something towards fostering institutions of learning; regarding them as entitled to the first concern among secular things of every well wisher of community.

To carry out his wise and beneficent views in this matter, some years before he died, he so disposed of his property that, after securing the support of himself and wife (having no children) during their lives, the University of Vermont received the balance, which is understood to have amounted to the sum of $10,000.

Dr. Washburn was a man who set some value on money, as well as being disposed to promote the cause of learning: hence his final disposition of his property where it would be *sure* to tell perpetually in the service of that cause, and not be diffused in such a way that none of it might ever reach that channel.

Dr. —— Muzzey, a young man just graduated, came into Stowe, and formed a partner-

ship in the practice of medicine with Dr. Robinson, about 1844. He was then in poor health, and practiced but a few months before he went into a decline—returned to his friends in Randolph, Vt., and soon after died.

He did not have sufficient practice here to enable the people to judge of his qualifications as a physician, but Dr. Robinson was accustomed to speak very highly of his attainments and judgment.

DR. JARED D. WHEELOCK commenced practice in Stowe about 1844, then a young man, though he had practiced two or three years before in the town of Greensborough, Vt.

Soon after he came here he married a daughter of Dr. Robinson, which event probably contributed to increase his practice at first. It was not long, however, before the heaviest part of medical practice in town was in his hands, and he continued to have a good practice so long as he remained in town.

Dr. Wheelock was always considered a well read man, and an excellent family physician; but there was one difficulty which, with his constitution, it was, perhaps, almost impossible for him to overcome; and that was a lack of physical energy, of which, it is presumed, he was as well aware as any one else, but it rendered him tardy and slack in business, and he was often behind time in getting around to see his patients. He neglected the collection of his dues, as it was often easier to borrow money, than to collect it on debts. As a consequence, he became so much indebted, that when he left town, he was embarrassed beyond his ability to pay.

While here, Dr Wheelock was not only very popular as a physician, but well liked as a man and citizen; and in 1850 and 1851 was elected representative of the town in the State Legislature. In 1855 he removed to Clear Water, Minnesota, where he has since resided and continued practice.

DR. ALBERT BARROWS commenced practice in Stowe in 1854, and still continues to practice here. He was raised in this town, and when he began his practice he had the shrewdness to avoid the usual embarrassments of a young man who commences a professional career in the town where he has been known from childhood. For 2 or 3 years he practiced in the towns of Eden and Hyde Park. When he came to this town he had already attained a good reputation as a practicing physician, which came with him. Other circumstances being favorable, he entered at once into a good practice, which has been well kept up, except during periods of ill-health. The extent of his practice is the best commentary on his ability as a family physician.

For two or three years past he has kept a store of drugs and medicines, also books and stationery.

Dr. Barrows is an active, public-spirited citizen, of such friendly, frank and insinuating manners and address, that he is constantly in the good graces of those who have it in their power to do something for his advantage.

DR. BENJAMIN F. SUTTON commenced practice in Stowe in 1861, and still continues. He came backed by a reputation for superior scholarship in the profession. His personal bearing and manners were such as to win for him a favorable reception among the people; and his success as a physician has so far justified his early promise of skill, that from the beginning of a medical student, just graduated from the medical school, he now has a practice which, it is presumed, is scarcely excelled in its profits by that of any physician in the county.—The people seem to have unusual confidence in his medical knowledge, skill and judgment; and there seems to be nothing to hinder his going on in a career of great usefulness and honor in his profession.

In 1864, DR. ISAAC D. ALGER, then a very young man, commenced practice in Stowe, and for one of his age and experience was considered to possess remarkable skill. Notwithstanding the ground was pretty well occupied when he came, he soon gained a very reputable practice, and gave good satisfaction.

He was finally persuaded, it is understood, through the importunity of his father, who is a physician somewhat aged, to go to Williston, Vt., and take a large practice of which the father desired to be mainly relieved. He left Stowe in 1868, and many who have been his patients, much regret his departure.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who commenced practice in Stowe, was AUGUSTUS YOUNG, about 1812 or '13. He was a young gentleman of good talents and liberal education, but, as his subsequent history showed, a little wanting in energy and self-confidence. He remained in town but about 2 years, and finding his business yielding but an insufficient support, left, and resided for many years in Orleans County. Subsequently he resided, for a few years, in Johnson, Vt., and to what place he then re-

moved, the writer is not informed. He died a few years since.

While in Orleans County, Mr. Young was elected to Congress, for two terms, and served creditably. When he resided in Johnson, he continued the practice of law, and also published a scientific work, which he denominated "*Unity of Purpose.*" Though this work shows much learning and patient thought, it never obtained a very large circulation,—being confined, it is thought, mainly, to the friends and personal acquaintances of the author. The work attempts to grasp some of the great problems in philosophy and mathematics, and boldly essays to show the untenableness of some of the doctrines of Kepler and others of world-renown. The writer is not aware that the work ever occasioned any great excitement in the learned world, or attracted much notice. It may be that it never happened to fall into the hands of one fully able to examine it critically, and to judge of its value as a contribution to scientific thought. It is evidently written in a style, and treats upon subjects, altogether too abstruse for students of common education; and is either a work of very great merit, or a mere medley of nonsensical propositions, supported by the most illogical of reasoning, but couched in language showing that its author must have been familiar with the great authors on the subjects referred to.

Though Mr. Young was a man of uncommonly good talents, andexcellent attainments as a scholar and professional gentleman, and argued cases on many occasions, with distinguished ability, he is understood to have lacked that tact, and shrewd knowledge of human nature, so necessary to successful practice as a lawyer. The world seemed to be a little too fast for him, and he was often behind time in fulfilling his purposes.

His acquaintances speak of him as an excellent man and an estimable citizen, in all the relations of life.

Connected with his practice, while in Stowe, an amusing anecdote is told by one of the oldest inhabitants:

"One Elias Kingsley, who lived on what is called 'West Hill,' on a place since called the 'Kingsley Place,' lost a sheep. Some time afterwards, a sheep's head was found near the buildings of old Mr. Andrew Luce, who lived in the same neighborhood. Kingsley thought he recognized the head as having belonged to his sheep, and employed Young to commence a suit. Luce employed Judge R. G. Bulkley, of Waterbury, to defend. Young became a little alarmed for the result, and induced his client to get Judge Carpenter, also of Waterbury, to assist. On trial, one Samuel Robinson, a brother of Dr. Joseph Robinson, was called as a witness to identify the sheep, and swore that he knew it was Kingsley's sheep, by the Roman nose of the head produced. Judge Bulkley (who had a huge nose), in his argument, remarked that it was a curious way to identify a sheep, by the shape of its nose, so long after death. Replying to this, Judge Carpenter, in his argument, insisted that there was nothing singular about that method of proof,—that it would not be difficult to identify his brother Bulkley, by his nose,—six months after his death.

In those days the best blackguard was the best practitioner, and this joke brought down the house with such a guffaw, as settled the result of the case at once.

The next lawyer who tried Stowe as a situation for practice, was WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who commenced here about 1817. Of his former residence, or family, the writer is not informed, except, that Israel P. Richardson, late of Burlington, Vt., now of Pontiac, Michigan, was a brother of his.

Mr. Richardson opened an office, and did some business, though not sufficient to afford him a good living. It is said, that he occasionally worked out on farms, and assisted in clearing up land, to supply what was needed to make the ends meet. Tradition has it, that he was a man of moderate ability, and limited legal learning, though he was accustomed to argue cases with considerable vigor and zeal.

After remaining here about 2 years, he married a daughter of Nathaniel Butts, one of the first settlers, by whom he had five or six children. The oldest, Charles T. Richardson, studied law a few months, in this town, and then removed to Michigan, but never practiced. The next son, William Richardson, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Waterbury, Vt., but lived only three or four years after his admission. He was a young man of good promise.

Some time previous to 1826, Mr. Richardson left home, on business to Burlington, Vt.,

and never returned. His family and friends in Stowe, never obtained any trace of him, except, that he crossed Lake Champlain. That year cholera was very prevalent in the country, and it was conjectured by his friends, that he might have fallen a prey to the disease, and suddenly died, and was buried, unknown and unpublished.

In 1826, the Hon. Orion W. Butler commenced practice in Stowe, and, by unyielding perseverance, great industry, and the most unremitting attention to his professional business, he soon demonstrated one thing,—that, at least, one good lawyer, could not only live by his practice in the town, but could speedily accumulate a handsome property.

It is understood, that when Mr. Butler came into town, there was, with many of the people, a very strong prejudice against the legal profession. A lawyer was considered, if not an absolute nuisance, certainly no better than a necessary evil. The people prided themselves on having starved out two lawyers before Mr. Butler, and they, at first, often intimated their determination to serve him in the same way. But they had a tough customer to get rid of, by any such process. Though he often met with fierce and bitter opposition, and was sometimes subjected to annoyance, bordering on insult and indignity, he kept on the even tenor of his way, gradually and surely gaining on the confidence of the people, until all who knew him well, were willing to trust in his hands, their dearest interests, sure that they would be carefully watched, and preserved. Those who had been his most malignant foes, soon became his best and most cordial friends.

As indicative of his popularity, it may be suggested, that whenever Mr. Butler has been a candidate for any political office, before the people of his town and county, he has uniformly received a strong vote, and always the full vote of the party to which he has been attached. It is thought not too much to say, even now, that no man in this community, shares more largely the confidence of the people, in all the relations of a citizen. Mr. Butler yet resides in town, and it is, therefore, too early to write his full biography, setting forth his qualities as a man, his ability as a lawyer and legislator, or his private virtues and peculiarities. That would be impertinent. It may be said, however, without any impropriety, that, while in practice as a lawyer, whoever became his client was absolutely certain of the most patient, faithful and industrious services he could perform for him. As soon as a case was put into his hands, he began to study it, and prepare for it, until the moment of final trial. No stone was left unturned, all the evidence was sought out, and the witnesses thoroughly examined. It was once remarked by the late William Upham, of Montpelier, one of the first advocates of his time, who was occasionally associated with Mr. Butler in the trial of cases, that, "give him Butler to prepare a case, and he would defy the Devil on trial."

In consequence of infirmities, particularly of his eyes, Mr. Butler discontinued the practice of law in 1845. In 1836, he formed a partnership with W. H. H. Bingham, Esq., a student of his, which continued until 1841, when he entered into partnership with George Wilkins, another student of his, which partnership continued until he left the practice in 1845—selling out his library and disposing of his professional business to Mr. Wilkins.

The oldest son of Mr. Butler, Willis G. Butler, studied law with Mr. Wilkins, was admitted to the bar in 1855; and removed to Minnesota, where he has since resided, and continued in practice.

In 1835 and 1836, Mr. Butler was elected State's attorney for the County of Lamoille, being the first State's attorney of the county, after its organization. In 1836, and also in 1850, he was elected delegate to a State Constitutional Convention. In 1838 and 1839, he was elected representative of the town, in the legislature of the State. In 1840, he was elected senator in the State legislature, for the County of Washington; and in 1842 and 1843, he was elected senator for the County of Lamoille,—being the first senator elected for the county.

Alanson C. Burke studied law with Messrs. Morrill & Spaulding, of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He commenced the practice in Stowe, the same year, and continued to practice here until 1856, when he removed to Berlin, Vt., where he remained until 1866, when he returned to this town, where he has since resided. Since he removed to Berlin he has discontinued the practice of law, and given his attention, mainly, to farming. When Mr. Burke commenced business in Stowe, Mr. Butler was in the full tide of a successful practice, with ten years of

experience, which enabled him not only to retain all his old customers, but gave him great facilities for gaining new ones, among all such as had occasion for professional services. Soon after the opening of an office by Mr. Burke, Mr. Bingham entered into partnership with Mr. Butler, bringing with him all the influence and business of his widely spread family connections. Mr. Burke was without money, and had not the support of wealthy and influential friends, to buoy him on his way; hence, all the success he attained in the practice of his profession, is to be credited to his own personal abilities and efforts. Nor has Mr. Burke ever enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office, to aid him in his career. At a very early day in its history, he became identified with a political party, which, for many years, had no offices in its power to bestow, showing, by his whole political course, that his attachment to principle was much stronger than his love of preferment, or the gains of official station.

In 1835, W. H. H. BINGHAM was admitted to the bar, and the same year entered into partnership with Mr. Butler, which continued until 1841, when he opened an office of his own, and continuing practice mostly without a partner. Independent of his admirable fitness for that branch of professional business, Mr. Bingham has always enjoyed remarkable facilities for securing a large share of office and collecting business. A large proportion of the merchants and business men in town, have been related to him in some way or degree, and they have, very properly, been accustomed to give him all of their professional business of the kind named, while he has enjoyed his opportunities with other customers not so situated. These circumstances, combined with Mr. Bingham's great personal popularity and shrewdness in all kinds of business, have, in times past, given him a large collecting business, for country practice. Mr. Bingham has always preferred considerable out-door business, to the confinement of an office, and for many years dealt largely in lumber, and was interested in several sawmills. For several years, last past, he has given a large share of his attention to the building, repairing, furnishing and running of hotels, and matters connected therewith. To his energy, perseverance, industry, tact and shrewdness, is to be attributed, in large degree, the production of the "Mt. Mansfield Hotel," with all its arrangements for carrying on business on a grand scale during the Summer months of the year. He held a mortgage, executed to him by Stillman Churchill, on the old Mansfield Hotel, which was subject to a previous mortgage, and, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Churchill to pay the debt, Mr. Bingham was compelled to lose it outright, or take the hotel and pay off the previous incumbrance. He concluded to do the latter, and has from time to time made repairs, alterations and improvements—building a "Tip-Top House," on the mountain, and so enlarged his business and investments, that he finally thought it for his interest to buy out the old Raymond Hotel, which stood on the present site of the new Mt. Mansfield Hotel. He made some repairs on that house, and then allowed things to rest for a while.

Becoming satisfied that carrying out the plans thus far indicated, would require a greater expenditure than he was inclined to make of his own money, he, very adroitly and successfully, applied himself to the work of enlisting associated capital and action in the prosecution of those plans. In 1859, he obtained, by act of the legislature, a charter of "The Mt. Mansfield Hotel Company." The first step being secured, by his address, he induced wealthy gentlemen in Boston and other places to subscribe liberally towards the stock of the company. The building of the new hotel was commenced in the Autumn of 1863, some description of which will be given in another place. The result is arrangements for some 500 visitors. Mr. Bingham is a large proprietor in the establishment, and, from the first, has been president of the board of directors. Since the new house was opened, in 1864, a large share of Mr. Bingham's time and attention has been given to the affairs of the company. Mr. Bingham was elected State's attorney for the county of Lamoille, for the years 1843, 1844, 1850, and 1851.

Under the administration of Franklin Pierce, he was appointed pension agent for the Eastern District of Vermont, and held the office during that administration. In 1853, he was elected representative of Stowe, in the legislature of the State.

For many years Mr. Bingham has been an agent of the old Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Montpelier, and more recently, one of its directors; and has done nearly all the fire insurance business in town.

STILLMAN CHURCHILL, oldest son of Noah Churchill, one of the oldest settlers of the town, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, about 1842, while residing at Montpelier. He was appointed clerk of Washington County Court in 1840, and held that office until 1844, when he returned to this town, and resided for some years on the old homestead of his father, giving his attention, mainly, to farming operations He exchanged his farm for a dwelling-house, now a part of the old Mansfield Hotel, and a blacksmith shop. About this time he procured a very good library of law-books, and opened an office in his house. For four or five years he did some professional business, but soon conceived the idea of converting his dwelling-house into a hotel, and of bringing the Mansfield mountains into public notice, as a means of procuring custom. He began by making alterations, additions and improvements to his house, and its furniture, and went from one expense to another, until he became so involved, that he was compelled to abandon the whole thing and let it go on mortgages, the old Mansfield House falling into the hands of Mr. Bingham. As Mr. Churchill became embarrassed and, in consequence, was occasionally sued and pressed, for debts he could not readily pay, he was accustomed to impute such importunities to a disposition on the part of some people in town to break him down and prevent the success of his enterprise. After he gave it up, he often declared that Stowe would yet become a great place of Summer resort, by visitors to the Mansfield mountains, and that the people could but remember that he was the man who set the ball in motion.

Whatever has been added to Stowe by the Mansfield House, with all its other buildings, fixtures and arrangements for the accommodation of the hundreds of visitors who come, from season to season, to visit the mountains, or spend a few days in its invigorating air, undoubtedly had its beginning in the effort of Mr. Churchill; and had he not made such a beginning, it might have been deferred for years, and, possibly, for all time. Though he failed to carry out his plans, he had expended so much and got things into such a state, that it became almost a necessity to pursue his plans even with enlargements, or to sacrifice. at once, a considerable amount of property. About 1857 Mr. Churchill removed to Montpelier, where he remained till about 1861, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he has since resided.

About 1830, BENJAMIN H. FULLER came into the town of Stowe as a Universalist preacher and was the first resident minister of that denomination in town. He remained here some two or three years, preaching one-half the Sabbaths, and then removed to Montpelier, and with one Wright, took editorial charge of the "Universalist Watchman," published at that place. From Montpelier, he removed to Lebanon, N. H., where the same paper was published for a time, and again returned to Montpelier, where he still continued the charge of the paper. He finally got into some difficulty with some of his clerical brethren, which resulted in his leaving the ministry, and he returned to Stowe, where he soon commenced the study of law. About the time of his admission to the bar, he removed to Johnson, and entered into partnership in the law business, with Salmon Wires, Esq. For a short time they published a paper there. About 1842, he returned to this town and continued the practice of law here till about 1850, when he removed to Lawrenceville, N. Y., where he remained a few years and then removed to the State of Michigan. Within two or three years, the writer has heard of his death, but is not informed where he resided at the time.

Mr. Fuller was never regarded as a very technical lawyer, and as an adviser, might be excelled, by many of much less forensic ability. He was a man of brilliant talents, and very ready and skillful in debate. He took much interest in politics, and early attached himself to the anti-slavery party. He was almost constantly engaged in some kind of discussion, in stores, bar-rooms and other places, where he could find some one ready to grapple with him. Few men were a match for him, in the discussion of any subject with which he was familiar, though it was usually a little too evident that victory over his opponent was more the object than the discovery of truth. He spent so much time in these discussions that it was an injury to his business, and his practice in this town was never large.

GEORGE WILKINS studied law with Messrs. Butler & Bingham, and was admitted to the bar, at the December term of Lamoille County Court, 1841. Some months previous to his

admission, he entered into a partnership with Hon. O. W. Butler, which continued till 1845; at which time he purchased the law library of Mr. Butler, and took into partnership L. S. Small, Esq., who had been a student in the office of Butler & Wilkins for 3 years. Since the expiration of that partnership, Mr. Wilkins has continued the practice of the profession without any partner. Propriety, of course, forbids any allusion, by the writer, to the standing of Mr. Wilkins in his profession, or to any other particulars of biography than those which have become matters of public record.

In 1852 and 1853, Mr. Wilkins was elected State's Attorney for the county of Lamoille. In 1856, he was elected a Constitutional Delegate to a State Convention. In 1859 and 1860 he was elected senator for the County of Lamoille, in the State legislature. In 1866, he was appointed a delegate to the Union Convention held at Philadelphia in August, of that year. In 1868, he was elected Presidential Elector for the Third Congressional District of Vermont.

Leander S. Small studied law with Messrs. Butler & Wilkins and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Wilkins, which continued 3 years, when he left town and, in consequence of ill health, ceased to practice for some 3 or 4 years, occasionally teaching some, and acting as clerk in a store. In 1852, he opened an office in Hyde Park, Vt., where he has since resided, and continued the practice of his profession. Though laboring under the embarrassment of ill health and much competition, it is understood that he has been so far successful as to amass a handsome property, wholly by his business.

In 1861, Mr. Small was appointed clerk of the Lamoille County Court, the functions of which office he so satisfactorily performed, that he retained it for seven consecutive years

Rynaldo L. Perkins studied law with Mr. Bingham, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. About the same time he entered into partnership with Mr. Bingham. He pursued the study and practice of law with a good deal of ardor, and was accustomed to argue cases with much ability, for 2 or 3 years, but finding the practice not quite congenial to his tastes, being more inclined, and perhaps better suited to the pursuits of the general scholar, he abandoned the practice of law, after about four years, and devoted himself wholly to the study of general literature, and the classics, more especially Shakspeare and the Latin language. To the study of these he applied himself with great zeal, earnestness, and industry. He adopted and improved upon a method of teaching the Latin language which is thought, by many good Latin scholars, to be altogether superior to the old and common method.

After having employed considerable time in teaching that language in the high school at Stowe, and perfecting himself in the method and the knowledge of the language, in 1865 he removed to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of introducing his system of instruction into the schools there, and it is understood that he has been eminently successful in his efforts, which have been untiring and constant.

While Mr. Perkins resided in Stowe, he was often engaged to deliver addresses on various subjects, and on different occasions; such as Education, Temperance, Biography, and on Politics. He still resides in or near Boston.

HUNTS.

About 1800, as tradition has it, Gov. Butler, of Waterbury, who was particularly fond of hunting, and often gratified himself in that way, came into this town on a hunt, and killed a large moose, near the spot where the dwelling-house of Uriah Wilkins, 2d, is now situated. The particulars of that successful hunt, the writer has not been able to obtain, and it is presumed, they are not, at this day, obtainable.

In the Winter of 1805–6, James Wilkins, Uriah Wilkins, Ezra Wilkins, and Ephraim Ham, were out on a deer-hunt on the Hayback Mountain. In the vicinity of what was called "Hull's Brook," in the town of Wooster, they discovered tracks and other indications that a moose had passed. They held a kind of council, and concluded that it would not be policy to commence the pursuit that day, as it was late in the afternoon. So three of the company commenced preparations for camping over night, and Uriah Wilkins came home to Stowe for an additional supply of rations, and immediately started back, in the night, without taking the least rest. In the morning the party encamping, commenced the chase with the dogs, which soon overtook the moose, but often he turned back, and for a considerable time kept them at bay;

and then passed on again, the dogs following as near as they dared. These stops gave time to the pursuing party to come up, and the moose was finally overtaken by them, late in the afternoon, in the town of Calais. When they first saw him, he was on a side hill, and by his fearfully powerful demonstrations, was keeping the dogs at a respectful distance. As the moose turned his head toward the party, when he first discovered them, Ephraim Ham aimed a bullet at the middle of his forehead. At the discharge of the gun, the moose fell to the ground, but rose again immediately. Thereupon, Ezra Wilkins fired his gun, and the ball happened to cut the jugular vein, so that the moose soon bled to death like a butchered hog, and fell in his tracks. When they skinned him they found that the bullet shot by Ham was well aimed, but it did not penetrate the scull at all. The moose was a very large one, the largest ever killed in this vicinity. Uriah Wilkins overtook the party about mid-night of the day they killed the moose. The party returned by way of Montpelier, bringing the meat and skin of the moose on a sled.

In the month of March, of the year 1818, it was found that a very large gray wolf was prowling about the east part of the town, and some sheep had been killed on different farms. Peter C. Lovejoy, Uriah Wilkins, and two or three others, determined to go in pursuit of him with dogs, though the snow, at that time, was very deep. They started upon his track, which they found a little south of the old Luther Bingham house, and followed it towards "Joe's Pond," in the edge of Morristown. Before reaching the pond they started up the wolf afresh. They followed him all that day, and staid over night at George Small's, in Morristown. The next day they recommenced the pursuit, and soon came to the spot where the wolf lay over night. They followed him all that day without getting an opportunity to shoot him. In the chase of both days, he confined his course to that part of Stowe and Morristown where he had been heard of before, going from one farm to another, and occasionally into sheep yards, not wandering from the place where he was first started, more than three or four miles during the hunt of both days. The dogs did not seem inclined to attack him, when they came up with him, and he seemed to pay but little attention to them. The last day's hunt was on Saturday of the week, resulting like the first, and the hunters had become pretty much discouraged, as well as tired out from wading in the deep snow.

By Monday the news had been well spread, the whole town was aroused, and it was determined to have a general hunt, by forming a ring to surround the wolf. Nearly all the well-grown male inhabitants of the town were at the point of rendezvous early on Monday morning. It was concluded that the wolf was probably in the woods, lying between what is called the "Burke Road," and what is now the main road leading from Stowe to Morrisville. The plan was to commence forming the ring from the first mentioned road. Peter C. Lovejoy, a keen-sighted, athletic man, and natural hunter, suggested the expediency of passing around the woods, in which the wolf was supposed to be, on snow-shoes, before the ring began to close in, shrewdly thinking, that the wolf would not pass over the track, so made, unless he was driven over. Lovejoy started on snow-shoes from one end of the line, and some one from the other end; but before they had met, on the east side of the woods, the impatient and ill-judging line of men for the formation of the ring, so far pressed up, without fully surrounding the woods, that the wolf was scared out, and escaped, in sight, but not within shot, of the indomitable Lovejoy.

The following story of a bear hunt, in Stowe, written some years ago by Mr. George Wilkins, for the "Newsdealer," will speak for itself:

OLD PUT OUTDONE!

The following story—the particulars of which, I have from those who have every means of knowing all which they relate, and on whose narrative I most implicitly rely—should have been given to the public, in my opinion, near the time when the transaction took place, as it would then have possessed much more freshness and interest, than can belong to it now. But the feat which was accomplished is so remarkable—equalling, if not excelling, anything of the kind of which I ever read or heard—though it took place some 12 years ago last December, I think it should be made known to a larger circle than happened to *hear* of the occurence at the time.

Besides the daring shown by some members of the hunting party,—under the circumstances, exceeding, in my judgment, even that manifested by Old Put, when he entered the cave for the wolf,—there are some amusing incidents connected with the story, which, es-

pecially to those acquainted with the persons concerned, will occasion, as they often have, a most hearty laugh.

To enable those not acquainted with the persons who made up the hunting party, the better to understand and appreciate the particulars of the story, I will give some description of them.

The party consisted of four youngerly men, all residing in a remote part of the town of Stowe, formerly Mansfield, and which is more commonly called *Nebraska*. The young man who was the most conspicuous actor in the drama, was about 27 years of age, of a dark complexion, smallish black eyes with a profusion of black whiskers about his small, but pointed face. His stature rather short and thick set, with a side-to-time sort of a gait. His name—Byron Russell. The young man who, perhaps, was next in the exhibition of his daring was about 22 years of age, of sandy complexion, short and square in stature, a face got up on the same principle, and he walked by tipping, as it were, from one foot to the other. His name—Elon Warren. A third one of the party, was about the same age, of light complexion, and slight stature, and nothing especially noticeable in his appearance or bearing,—name, Charles Russell.

The fourth member of the party, whose name was John Fairbanks, was about 30 years of age, a stammering, stuttering mulatto, of brawny form, immense lips, and sandy, curling hair; with a slouching waddling gait, much like an elephant; and who could never begin to utter a sentence without choking and rolling his eyes, till one would think he was about to go into a fit; but, at length, the word would come out, with great explosive force, bringing with it such saliva as happened to be loose.

On a certain day in the month of December, 1849, the party which I have described, took it into their heads to go bear hunting on Mansfield Mountain; signs of bears having been more than once seen in the vicinity the Autumn previous. Beech-nuts were remarkably plenty that Fall, and at the time named, the snow was fully one foot deep. They took rations for two days, and, Byron, armed with a narrow ax; Elon with an old smooth bore rifle; Charles with a little three dollar gun, and John with an old Springfield, and no dog but a young cowardly hound, belonging to John, they started in a westerly direction, which, continued, would have led them to Underhill.

John had been in the woods a good deal that Fall hunting for spruce gum for market, and thought himself well qualified to pilot the party the first day. "F—f—ollow me" said John "and I'll l—l—ead you into the w—w—oods and ou—t again." He led them on from one spruce ridge to another, through the whole day, seeing no signs of bears, but making great gum discoveries, until, much to his surprise, at night they came out at the dwelling of Horace Harris, having traveled nearly all day in a direction the reverse of which they intended. They staid at Harris' that night, and camped on the floor, making quite a jolly time of it.

In the morning they started in a northerly direction in the route usually taken to pass through what is called the Notch, and which leads to the town of Cambridge. They had passed a little beyond what is called the "How Place," when Byron, who was not at all satisfied with the leadership of the day before, signified his purpose not to follow the party any further in that direction, and sat down upon a log, while the others passed on. He sat there some twenty or thirty minutes deliberating what to do, and finally concluded to start off in a westerly direction, towards what is called the "Chin" of the Mountain. When he had proceeded about a mile, he came on to a piece of hard wooded land, nearly plain and level, for four or five acres. He had passed partly across this plain, when he saw an immense porcupine coming towards him, down the hill. He made no effort to kill the animal, as he, upon the sight of him, at once became confident that game of more importance was near.

He took the back tracks of the hedgehog and followed it about 50 rods, to a hollow beech-tree, out of which it was evident he had come. He immediately discovered the track of bears about the tree, and was satisfied that they drove the porcupine out. He then went on about 10 rods, to a little hill from which he could overlook a considerable portion of the flat piece of land, and at once descried two bears, busily engaged in beech-nutting like a couple of hogs. They neither scented nor saw any cause of alarm, and he stood and witnessed their operations for twenty minutes, trying to decide what to do with no weapon but an ax. He finally concluded to call to his comrades, and to the third halloo received an answering hoot. At the first shout the bears threw up their noses, listened an instant, and then with snort upon snort something like a horse, and more like a hog, they galloped away.

By hallooing back and forth the other members of the party finally found their way up, and were informed by Byron of what he had seen. After dispatching the balance of their rations, rather hastily for the purposes of good digestion, they commenced tracing the tracks of the bears which led in the direction of the "Chin." They followed the track of the two bears about half a mile, when they found where another bear, appearing by the track to be a monster, had come in with the two. The snow was a little damp, and they could accurately measure the track of the largest one, and found it to be the width of two hands, with the end of the thumbs placed against the side of the palms. It was thought by the hunters that this bear was the dam of the others, and had been aroused by the hallooing, to come to their assistance.

The young hound instead of being of any

service in the chase, was rather a nuisance, and manifested his want of courage by continued whining, trembling and keeping right under the feet of the hunters until some one of the party threatened to shoot him. "N—n—o," said John, "d—d—on't you 'h—h—oot my dog." In the pursuit of the bears one thing gave the hunters considerable trouble, notwithstanding the depth of the snow; and before they had learned the cunning, or habit, it might be, of the bears, they thought they had entirely lost the track. They came to a place where the tracks seemed to stop; they could see no tracks ahead, nor near in any direction, except those in which they had come, and all pointing one way—the way they had been coming, and no traceable indications of their having taken the back track.

They came to a stopping place, and there, with feet all in the same direction, it seemed as if they were swung right into the air. The hunters looked, and looked, and wondered, until they began to think it impossible to recover the track, and were passing over the back track several rods from where it seemed to end, when one of them discovered a slight track on the side of a large rock, lying some feet from the track, of a recent disturbance of the snow; and, on further examination, it appeared that they had all jumped upon the rock, and then gone off, at a considerable angle with the other track. This trick they repeated several times in the course of the chase, after the first, giving less trouble to the hunters, as they then understood what it meant when they came to an apparent stopping place. The bears would back right back in the tracks of their forward movement, with such accuracy and precision, that no one, who did not suspect the trick, would see any signs of a reverse movement, until they came to some large rock, ledge or knoll, and then give a long leap on to a bare spot, and move off in a direction diverging from that just pursued.

Whether this trick is the habit, merely, or the cunning of the bear, must be left to naturalists to determine. I think it cannot rationally be contended that an animal so stupid as the bear has generally been supposed to be, can possess sufficient sagacity, cunning and contrivance, to resort to the method, by design, of backing back, instead of turning round. If this trick was the result of thought and caution, the bear must possess it in large degree. The situation and location of the rock and ledge must have been carefully noted as thus passed, and their calculations made how far to go ahead, before commencing the reverse movement, in a manner most effectually to cheat the hunter. I am more inclined to believe that the whole maneuver is but the habit of the animal, possessed by him instinctively for the purpose of eluding his pursuer, and when he backs in his tracks he exercises just as much thought as when he comes down a tree the same end forward. Any other theory, it seems to me, makes out the bear altogether too smart.

As they passed along in the pursuit, John would occasionally use his gun for a cane, with the breech down. The others told him he should not do so, but keep it as dry as possible. John replied, "I—it will make no d—d—ifference. We shall not w—ant it today."

They followed the bears as far as they could, over rocks and ledges, through gorges and tangled tree-tops, for three or four miles, till they came round on the west side of the Chin, in Cambridge. Here, in going around a ledge, they passed, on the left, a rock some 15 feet high, above where the tracks were to be seen, and nearly perpendicular, but with some slight offsets, so that, with help, a man could climb to the top. Byron passed this rock, and traced the track around the ledge some 7 or 8 rods, while the others of the party remained at the rock, till he came to another stopping-place of the kind before described. After he passed on, Elon gave his gun to Charles, and with his assistance, succeeded in climbing to the top of the rock, and immediately found that the bears had come up there. Elon began to track them around a kind of corridor-like pass, some 7 or 8 feet wide, with the perpendicular rocks rising many feet on the left side, and on the right was an almost perpendicular precipice, descending so low, that a look off would affect the strongest nerves, and make the head dizzy. Without waiting for the other members of the party, Elon followed this pass some 5 or 6 rods, till he came in sight of another rock, many feet high, which stood in the end of the pass. At the foot of this rock, it turned out that there was a cave, and at the mouth of it were the three bears. They at once discovered that they were cornered, and at once began to snap and snarl, to show their teeth and growl and groan, in the most hideous manner; and the largest one, in their efforts to get away, probably sprang upon Elon, and knocked him down, before he could back out and come up with the reinforcement of the rest of the company. The fearful growl and "hooshing" of the bears, was heard by the other members of the party; and when Elon was knocked over, he cried out, most lustily, "They will kill me! they will kill me!"

Byron had just returned to the place where he left his companions, and John, the mulatto, on hearing Elon cry out so piteously, commenced jumping right up and down, without any effort at doing anything else, and vociferated at the top of his lungs, as fast as he could explode the words:

"G—it up there! g—it up there! th—ey will k—ill him! th—ey will k—ill him!"

The hunters helped one another up as soon as possible, taking the ax and guns. They found the bears between the mouth of the cave and Elon, who was lying flat on his back, scarcely a rod from the bears. As the whole party came up, the bears seemed to become more enraged, and showed their teeth and growled, till the whole mountain and woods

rang with their hideous yelling, as if a whole menagerie had then and there been let loose. They would come quite up to the hunters, as if about to tear them in pieces, and strike at them with their paws. The hunters frequently struck at them with the ax and guns, which could not be fired off; but with little effect, as they would accurately ward off all the blows with their paws. In the course of the fight, which lasted several minutes, Charles lost his hat down the precipice, and did not see fit to take the necessary trouble to find it, if, indeed, it were possible. While they were fighting, the old one, which they judged would weigh from four to five hundred pounds, found a gorge in the rocks, by which she escaped from the corner into which they had been driven, and they soon succeeded in driving the others into the cave.

John manifested no disposition to take a very prominent part in this fight, but stood back a little, out of immediate danger.

The hunters then held a counsel as to what it was best to do. The guns were wet. and in that condition could not be fired off at all. Byron finally assumed command, ordered the charges withdrawn, and the barrels swabbed out as dry as they could make them, and then reloaded. While this was being done, Charles was directed, with the ax, to go down the mountain, and find a quantity of birch bark, which abounded there, and also to cut a pole suitable to run into the cave with a torch upon it. With the bark, they intended to build a fire at the mouth of the cave, and also use it, stuck into a slit in the pole, for a torch. While Charles was gone for the bark and pole, Byron and Elon guarded the mouth of the cave, and John, from the best of motives, according to his own declaration, climbed up some 10 feet to the crotch of a little white birch tree, that stood on the edge of the precipice, about a rod from the mouth of the cave, taking with him the old Springfield musket, which he had neglected to put in any condition to be fired off. When Byron saw John climbing the tree, he asked him what he was getting up there for. He very honestly replied:

"T—o g—uard the rest of you; I—can sh—oot right over your h—eads into the h—ole!"

Charles returned with the bark and pole, and while Byron was engaged in making a fire with the bark and matches, at the mouth of the cave, for the purpose of keeping the bears in, one of them came and put his nose within two or three feet of Byron's head, which Charles seeing, blazed away at him with his little gun; but the ball spent its force against the rock, and the bear giving an ugly growl, drew himself back into the cave, unhurt. After Byron got the fire started, Elon fired into the mouth of the cave without aiming at any thing, hoping, by this random shot, to hit one of the bears; but effected nothing but another growl. Disgusted with that kind of shooting, Byron then disclosed his purpose —with his torch and gun, to go into the cave and shoot the bears there. John could not see exactly how he could "guard" him there, but he made no objections to his going in, so long as he was allowed to stand guard on the tree.

Byron loaded the smooth-bore rifle, putting in all the powder he could hold in the palm of his hand, two balls, and a handful of buck shot. He split one end of the pole, and inserted a piece of the birch bark, and having set it on fire, he commenced to press his way into the cave, with the pole in his right hand and the gun in his left, having first directed his companions to crawl in and drag him out by the legs, or assist in that way, after he had fired. It turned out, on further examination, that the entrance to the cave, was through a hole about 10 feet long, and not larger than was required for a man to go in on his hands and knees. At the end of the hole was a cave, the hollow of which was some two or three feet below the level of the entrance, where they met, and was 10 or 12 feet wide, and 4 or 5 feet high. When Byron had crawled in, almost to the end of the hole, his birch bark torch went out, and he could see nothing but the eyes of the bears, which looked like balls of fire, as large as hen's eggs. The ferocious growling and groaning of the bears, which they kept up, seemed ten times louder than in the open air. He found the entrance so small, at the place where he was, that he could not conveniently shift his gun to the right side, to take sight, but got it up as well as he could to his left cheek,—took aim between two of the eyes and blazed away. The kicking of the gun, the report and smoke of the powder, so affected him, that for some minutes, as it seemed to him, he could not move; and his companions, for some reason, did not attempt to draw him out as directed. As soon as he was able, he backed out.

Elon then loaded the gun with a common charge, and went in without any light. He thought he heard a kind of *lapping* noise, but could see nothing, and fired at random, producing no effect.

Byron again fixed his torch, reloaded his gun as before, and went in again. His light lasted better than before, and he could distinctly see one of the bears lying on his back, with legs straightened up, the blood running out of his head, which was near the end of the entrance; and the other was lapping it up. He took deliberate aim at the live one, and fired. Somehow the bear sprang forward, knocking the gun from his hands, and hit him, with such force, on the back of his head, as to bring his chin down on the rocks, and bruise the skin off of it. After recovering himself sufficiently, he backed out again. He renewed his light, and went in again, to see what effect his shot had produced, and also, to make sure if there were any more of the bruin race in those dark and dreary apartments. He satisfied himself that both bears were dead, and that there were no more in

there. He then came down the mountain some distance, until he could find a suitable stick with a strong limb for a hook, which he prepared and again entered the cave with it, having given directions that when he gave the signal, they should take hold of his legs, and pull with might and main. He placed the hook in the mouth of one of the bears, and with such force as he could exert, assisted by Elon and Charles, tugging at his heels, the bear was slowly and surely dragged from the den. The other was then drawn out in the same way.

John, who had all the while remained in the crotch of the tree, then came down, shivering as if half frozen to death, and as he came up to the bears, and was sure they were dead, he suddenly became brave as a lion, and looking them full in their shot-wounded faces, with his eyes rolling up as fiercely as a mad bull's, he exclaimed:

"I —had j—just as lief t—t—ake a b—ack h—ug with you as not."

The hunters then made some search for the other bear, and found where she had gone into the mountain—how deep, they could not guess, and had no means of ascertaining except to crawl in after her. They then held a council to determine what should be done. The practicability of securing the other bear, even if they could remain there another day, was very doubtful to say the least of it. It was then about sundown and they were much fatigued, and all their rations were finished several hours before. The means of building and supporting a fire which they thought would be necessary to keep the bear in, were to be obtained with great difficulty, and they finally concluded to take the two bears and leave the woods. These bears were fat and weighed about one hundred and seventy-five pounds each. With withes they fastened the legs together, put the poles through, and by lugging and dragging, they got them, that night, down to the dwelling of George W. Luce, now what is called the "Forks," a distance of some 4 miles from the place where they were killed. They hung them up there for the remainder of the night, that the blood might drain out; and the next morning they lugged them home in the same way, a distance of about 3 miles, and dressed them off. The following day they came to the Center Village with the skins, some choice pieces of the meat, and the heads, and took the bounty of $20.

In justice to John, the big mulatto, it should be said that after they started from the mountain, he did his full share towards lugging the bears, and afterwards, in bragging about the wonderful exploit which had been accomplished, GEO. WILKINS.

Stowe, April 5th, 1862.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL.

In the biographical notice of Mr. Bingham, as one of the lawyers of the town, some account has been given of the circumstances which led to the erection of the "Mount Mansfield Hotel." It only remains to give some description of that hotel, its situation and capacity, together with the buildings connected with it.

It is situated on the south side of the street, nearly in the center of the "Center Village," on the site of the Nathaniel Butts' tavern which was afterwards so long occupied by Col. Raymond and his sons for the same purpose that it seems to be dedicated, as a site for a hotel.

The Mount Mansfield Hotel Company contemplate the removal of the hotel back into the meadow south, some dozen or fifteen rods, and have, it is understood, made some arrangments for that purpose:

The hotel consists of a main and front building, 200 feet by 50 and three stories high, besides the attic, with a piazza running the entire length, about 40 feet in the center, being formed by the extension of the main building in that direction, the width of the piazza.

Extending south from the main building, is a wing 90 feet by 50, four stories high, besides the attic. On the south end of this wing, extending west, is a wing 50 feet by 40, and four stories high. Besides these, the old Raymond Hotel, a large one for the country, was removed and well fitted up to form a wing extending from the south-east corner of the main building.

Appurtenant to the hotel, there is a large bowling alley, over which, in the upper story, are fitted up a large number of rooms for the accommodation of guests. When occasion calls for it, the old Mansfield Hotel, a brick building a few rods west, on the same side of the street, furnishes a considerable number of rooms. This house, of itself, is a large one and was designed for doing a considerable business, before the erection of the new house.

The company claim to be prepared to accommodate about 500 guests at once.

The outside finish of the wing hotel is plain and inexpensive, but the rooms for the guests are large and commodious. The main parlor, dining-room, dancing-hall and entrance-room, with all the fixtures and arrangements for running the house, are on a magnificent scale, and compare favorably with first class hotels in the cities.

On Mansfield Mountain, just under the "Nose," is what is commonly called the

"Tip-Top House," capable of accommodating from 80 to 100 guests, and customarily kept in a style that would do credit to a hotel kept any where, and constantly open during the summer visitation. Appurtenant, is a good barn sufficient to feed and stall a dozen horses.

About half the distance to this house after leaving the common highway, for the mountain road, is the "Half Way House," where meals and lodging, to some extent, are provided, and where the horses, used for ascending and descending the mountain, are kept.

The road to this house is regularly laid out and is as safe as most roads for travel, with all kinds of carriages.

In the Autumn of 1868, the Company commenced the working of a road from the Half Way House, to the Tip Top House, over which, when completed, it is expected that all kinds of carriages may pass with reasonable safety, though the distance will be about double of the present and more direct road.

The working of this road is attended with a considerable expense to the Company, and it is understood that the Vt. Central Rail-Road, Co., in view of the prospective increase of travel, have seen fit to contribute two thousand dollars towards it. Connected with the hotel at the Center Village, and standing some rods east of it, is an immense horse barn, capable of stalling a hundred horses, housing all their feed and the carriages used, together with offices and rooms for the hands employed to take care of them. The business done at this barn during the summer months, and when the house is at its tide of visitors, requires a considerable number of men.

Since business was commenced in the new house, in 1864, it has been well filled every season, and at sometimes guests could not be received as fast as they desired to come. Additions and improvements have been made to the means of accommodations, from year to year, till, now, it would require a great rush to overrun the house.

It is presumed that the house has not paid the expenses of running, for more than two and a half months of the season and all the profits for the payments of interest, taxes, insurance, repairs and expenses for the balance of the year, must be made in this short time.

It gives a very lively and delightful appearance to the Center Village, while the tide of company is full, but when the guests all disappear, and the house is closed, it seems, for a time, at least, not so great an improvement on the former state of things.

The appearance of the Center Village, with respect to its buildings alone, is thought to be not improved by the erection of the large hotel. It is so much larger than all the private dwellings that it gives them a low and inferior look.

The effect on our people, especially the young, of throwing into their midst, for two or three months in each year, so large a class of persons, however virtuous, whose main business, for the time, at least, seems to be to "fare sumptuously," ride in fine carriages and display themselves in fine and expensive apparel, may not be of the most desirable kind.

It is to be presumed that most of the guests who make this a summer resort, are among the most worthy and, well intentioned people in the different cities and large towns from which they come. Here they seem to enjoy themselves in the highest degree in what they engage. What may be the impression on the minds of the young folks, not to speak of the more mature—as they look on and admire? It has been suggested, that the tendency must be to lead them to the conclusion that such is the most desirable attainment here, and to the prayer, "Let such be the business of my life."

MANSFIELD MOUNTAINS.

A description of the Mansfield Mountains belongs not wholly, of course, to the history or topography of Stowe. The Mountains themselves are located only in part in Stowe. The points of interest about them belong not only to those towns into the territory of which they extend, but also to every town from whose look-outs their wooded slopes and rocky heights may be seen, or which come within the wide range of view from its summit. Indeed, their description belongs to the history and topography of Vermont.

But as Stowe now is, and probably for a long time will continue to be, the point to which most travelers will come to gain access to these Mountains, and as the efforts and measures by which they have been brought into public notice, until they have become the resort of tourists and travelers from all parts of the country, began, mainly, at Stowe, it seems not inappropriate that some especial notice should be taken of them.

It is familiar knowledge that these mountains are the highest land in the State, the high-

est point, called the "Chin," being, according to the most accurate survey, 4,359 feet above the level of the sea. The fancied or real resemblance of these Mountains to the face of a man lying on his back, is, also, familiar topography. This resemblance appears more real when the mountains are viewed at a distance, than when upon it. The writer is of the opinion that an examination of its face *on* the mountain would never have suggested the name of *Mansfield.*

It is believed that those who have made the ascent from the east or Stowe-side, have found their emotions altogether more pleasurable and inspiring, than when they have made their ascent on the west side. As the traveler ascends the eastern slope, he is surrounded with deep woods, all the way, which prevent his taking a look back upon the surrounding country, and it is only when he suddenly emerges from the dense forest, and places himself upon the rocky summit, that the whole panorama of the country around—of mountain, of lake, of vast forests, and of villages dotted here and there—breaks upon his enraptured vision, all at once; and the pleasurable emotions produced upon the mind of one who has a tolerable comprehension of the grand and beautiful in nature, cannot be adequately described—they must be experienced to have a proper conception of them.

It is the testimony of many who have made this ascent, that nothing in all the magnificent view is grander, than just to look down upon the vast old woods from which they have just emerged.

In making the ascent from the western slope, the traveler, as he rises, may often look back and see, gradually, more towns, more villages, and finally lake Champlain and mountains.—This, of course is very delightful; but it never can produce that degree or depth of emotion, which arises when all these, and much more, come upon the vision at once.

Besides these considerations, the facilities for ascent on the east side are so much superior to what they are on the other side, and will probably be so much increased by the new road from the half-way house to the summit, now wellnigh completion, and which is expected to admit the passage of all kinds of carriages, with all the safety of common highways, that the main body of visitors to the mountains, from a distance, in all time to come, will seek Stowe as the point from which to commence their ascent.

Here, also, they will find every provision made to render their ride to the mountains safe, rapid, and as pleasant as possible; and here they will find the Mount Mansfield Hotel, with all its ample accommodations and well appointed arrangements—still expanding, as occasion requires, to entertain and furnish a delightful resting-place for hundreds of visitors at once.

From this hotel to the foot of the mountain, over a very level road, the distance is about 6 miles. From the foot of the mountain to the half-way house, over a road which has, for several years, been passed by all kinds of carriages, the distance is about one mile and three-fourths. From the half-way house to the summit, by the most direct route in use, for many years, visitors riding all the way on horseback, the distance is a little less than 2 miles; and, by the new road, it will be a little less than 4 miles.

It is interesting to those who may now witness the extensive arrangements for the accommodation of visitors to these mountains, and who may have seen upon their summit, thousands of people in a day, and gone up and come down with the buoyant throng, to send their thoughts back 40 or 50 years, and reflect from what small beginnings came what they now behold.

For many years—almost from the first settlement of the town—small parties of men have occasionally ascended the mountains to take a look, then, in many respects, different from what it is now. But few, in their whole lifetime, would take the trouble of such a tedious tramp through the woods, without a path. A few men and boys would, also, occasionally, make up a small party from the adjoining towns, and go up, perhaps, to encamp for the night.—By these occasional visits the way became slightly marked; and, occasionally, parties of ladies and gentlemen have ascended the mountain, through woods and brush, and over rocks, and up and down precipitious places, and returned the same day, the ladies sometimes losing a good part of their dresses, but apparently not much fatigued.

These parties were mostly confined to Stowe and the towns in the near vicinity; but they gradually increased in numbers and frequency, and came from a wider range of country; but very rarely did it occur that travelers or tourists from distant places resorted to the mountains, until some 12 or 15 years since; when a persistent and systematic effort was commenced to bring them into public notice.

Now, instead of seeing, once in a few years, ladies dragging their wearied forms up and

down the slopes of these mountains, with dresses "all tattered and torn," being assisted from step to step, from log to log, from rock to rock, and through one tangled wood into another, we may see them riding the whole distance in splendid carriages, drawn by the longest team of horses, safely arrayed in their gayest apparel.

Some years since, and soon after the road was worked to the half-way house, a party of eight or ten ladies and gentlemen undertook the exploit of going to the summit of the mountain, with a four-horse team, in the winter, when the snow was about 2 feet deep.

They drove to the half-way house, and from there, the ladies rode the horses to the summit. They put up at the Tip-top House, taking the horses in also. That night, there came on a severe storm, and some of the party came near paying dearly for their temerity, as they got off the mountain with great difficulty, not escaping some effects of frost. Fears were entertained for the safety of the party, and some of the inhabitants made the best of their way to the mountain, to assist them in descending. Nobody has since desired to repeat the experiment.

The view from these mountains, taken in all its combinations, has been pronounced by tourists, who have spent years in traveling in this and other countries, and made the visiting of mountains a specialty, as equal to any thing they have seen; and quite superior to that from the White Mountains, in N. H., to which there has been so much resort for many years. In mere extent of view, that from the White Mountains is, undoubtedly, the best; but the pleasing variety of mountains, forests, lakes, rivers and villages, with other objects too numerous to mention, render the view from Mansfield Mountains altogether the most beautiful and grand to behold.

Persons of a poetic turn of mind have often given a fine and particular description of the view from these mountains, which it will not be attempted to imitate here. Taking his position for observation on the "Chin," and turning to the west, the visitor, as he runs his eye along the foundations of the mountain, will see forest on forest, and villages here and there, 'till his vision reaches that beautiful body of water, Lake Champlain, which seems to be resting in its bed like a duck on its nest, with the blue sky in its rear; and all around it the earth seems to be raised to retain it where it reposes so gracefully. It is, of course, a visual deception, but the lake seems lifted nearly as high as the mountain itself. Beyond the lake may be descried the Adirondack Mountains.

Turning his eyes towards the North, lying along its extended valley, he may plainly see the St. Lawrence River; and if the day be very clear, he may catch some glimpses of the city of Montreal and its mountain in the rear. Directing his vision to the East, overlooking villages too numerous to wait for counting, he may run his eye along the well defined valley of the Lamoille, and that of the Connecticut, and in the extreme margin of his horizon he will discover the White Mountains.

This view is supposed to be full 150 miles in extent, and by one well acquainted with the area of country, the variety and grandeur of the sight may be better imagined than described.

For many years it had been known that an immense boulder of many tons weight, hung upon the point of the "Nose," in a sort of niche in the mountain. How it was held there could not easily be determined. It was so evenly balanced on some point on which it rested, that a man with a bar and handspike, could jostle it. Apparently, there seemed to be so little to prevent its being started down the mountain from the height of the Nose, that many efforts had been made to remove it by the use of pries, and by blasting, but all without any apparently immediate effect; when on a certain day, about 1859, it seemed to lose its balance, and came down the precipitous end of the Nose, several hundred feet, with such force as to shake the mountains' sides with an earthquake-like crash, dashing the boulder into atoms, as if it had been rotten wood.

While this rock was suspended, as above described, almost on nothing, people sometimes ventured upon it and took a look down the mountain; and not half an hour before it fell, a party of thirty persons, from the west side of the mountain, had left the rock upon which they had stood to take a terrifying look down the awful precipice. What must have been their terror and consternation, as the thought flashed upon their minds of the fate that they must have met, had the rock started while they were yet upon it! It is probable that it needed no more than just the last jostle which they gave it, to destroy its balance which had been so long maintained.

Belonging to the mountain scenery, and by some persons of excellent taste and judgment, thought to be a more wonderful and valuable object of observation, is what is called "Smugglers Notch," a deeply gorged mountain pass,

between the Mansfield and Sterling Mountains, through which, it is supposed, those engaged in smuggling goods from Canada into the United States, before the war of 1812, were accustomed to pass and secrete themselves and their goods. Besides the secrecy which this pass afforded, they gained a distance of about 20 miles.

From the base of the mountain, by the road which leads to the "Notch House," the distance is about 3 miles.

Many have supposed there was a time—perhaps not hundreds of years ago—when this notch in the mountains did not exist; and there has been much speculation as to how it came to be. Its appearance would indicate that the Mansfield and Sterling Mountains, which now form the two sides of the gorge, were once united in one mountain, and, by some mighty convulsion or upheaving of the earth, they were separated, forming a rocky wall on each side, nearly perpendicular, and more than a thousand feet high.

Along the middle of this gorge may be found numerous boulders of many tons weight, which seem, at some time, to have plunged down the rocky steeps on either side, and rolled upon each other in great confusion, sometimes in such a manner as to afford a sheltering cave for many persons. While looking on this scene, and reflecting what a mighty upheaval must have occasioned this immense gorge scattered over with such great rocks, there comes freshly into the mind of the beholder the words of the sacred psalmist: "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth."

The access to this mountain-pass, from the Stowe side, is very easy, and few visitors to the mountains go away without a ride to the "Notch."

MILITARY.

The following is a list of the Revolutionary soldiers, so far as ascertained, who resided in town for many years, and received pensions: Moses Thompson, Paul Sanborn, Daniel Fuller, James Town, Elisha Town, William Pettengill, Asa Kimball, Joseph Bennett, Adam Alden.

In 1803, a military company was organized in town, commanded by the following named officers: John Seabury, Capt.; Daniel Lathrop, Lieut.; David Moody, Ensign. This company continued in existence until the war of 1812, during which four or five of its members were drafted into the service.

When the battle of Plattsburg occurred, Sept. 11, 1814, there were two military companies existing in town; one was called the "Light Infantry," and the other, "The Floodwood." Besides, there were a few men who belonged to an organization, existing in Washington County, called the "Light Horse." The British came into Plattsburg on Freeman's meeting day, the first Tuesday of September. On Wednesday following, cannonading was distinctly heard at Stowe. About midnight, Wednesday, some of the citizens of the town were aroused, and informed of the condition of things at Plattsburg, and the country adjacent. The night was dark and rainy, and the roads were very muddy. No one had any authority to call out a single man, and no military officer attempted to call out any man, or exercise any control over them.

However, a portion of both military companies, and one or two of the horse company, and perhaps a few men belonging to no company, in all about 50 men, got together in a short time, and, in the night, without rations, guns or ammunition, and some of them poorly clothed, and scarcely shod at all, started for Waterbury, through the woods, which then inclosed nearly the whole way. Their tramp, —for it could not be called a march, through the mud, with the rain occasionally pouring down, was any thing but pleasant for men, even with stout hearts, inspired by the most patriotic motives. They reached Waterbury about day-light, and found portions of companies from Montpelier, Middlesex, Waitsfield, and other towns in Washington County, who had come there under circumstances similar to their own, gathered together on a plat of ground, in a sort of parade, and Col. John Peck was then making a speech to them. They joined the throng, which were advised by Col. Peck, to make the best of their way to Burlington, without regard to order, and rendezvous near the college.

They started from Waterbury, and, on their way, got a little something to eat, in the houses along the road, as they could find any thing. At that time, one Eldridge kept a hotel about three miles east of Burlington, at which place they arrived about night, and endeavored to obtain permission to rest their weary bodies, on and about his premises. It seems he had little sympathy with them, in their efforts, and refused to have them on his premises. They told him plainly they would not be refused, and they filled his barns

and sheds with lodgers; some of the Stowe men found in the morning that they had slept under the droppings of the turkey roost. In the morning they roused, and, at nine o'clock, were gathered in parade at Burlington, near the college. Here Col. Peck made a speech to the men, in which he signified his purpose to cross the lake to Plattsburg, with such men as saw fit, voluntarily, to follow him. He said he would not even advise any man to go, who was not inclined to do so, or even who feared he might be sorry, if he did.

To determine who was disposed to follow him, he requested that, when he pronounced the word "*march*," those who were not inclined to go, should step three paces in the rear. When the word was given, more than one half remained firm in their position. At this time, there were about 150 men on the ground, and at Burlington, from Stowe.—Some had started later in the night than the first squad, and some the next day, and others still later, even up to Sunday. Col. Asahel Raymond, Captain of the "Floodwood" company, returning home from Boston Saturday night, started, the same night, for Burlington. Not reaching his command in time, the men from both companies, submitted to the command of the officers of the "Light Infantry" company. After ascertaining who was going to cross the lake, they drew their rations. The eatable was wheat bread. They procured some pork and beef, and a large kettle for boiling it; and had but half boiled it, when the drum called them to march to the wharf, to be ready for crossing. They put their half cooked meat in bags, and some of the men swung them over their shoulders, and as they walked, the grease dropped down their backs on to their heels. The loaves of bread, which were very large, were carried by thrusting a stick through them, and shouldering them. On their way to the wharf, they drew their guns, which had just been returned from Montpelier, where they had been sent, for greater safety. Friday night about sundown, as many as could, went aboard the Watercraft which was to convey them across the lake. This craft was an open-top sail-boat, with much the appearance, when viewed from the shore, of a common sheep-yard. Up to this time, the men had eaten little or nothing that day. When the boat had been sailing about two hours, it was be-calmed and began to leak. The men were called upon, and to make any considerable progress, were obliged to bail and row by turns, all night. Saturday morning about day-break, they reached "Ketchum's Landing," in Peru, as they did not choose to go direct to Plattsburg. About 40 men from Stowe, crossed in this boat. More came over Saturday and Sunday. The main battle, which was on Sunday, was fought and decided by the defeat of the British forces, without the men from Stowe being called into actual fight; though they were in situations of danger, and were among the flying bombs and bullets. None of them happened to be killed, or wounded.

On the following Wednesday, they recrossed the lake in a sloop, delivered their guns back at the arsenal, and came home on Thursday following. Many men from this town, who desired to cross the lake to Plattsburg, could not find conveyance. Those, and such as did not desire to cross, having heard the news of victory, came home early in the week.

Under the act of Congress, passed many years since, providing for the payment of one month's wages, to those who were "actually in the battle of Plattsburg," all who volunteered, at Burlington, to cross the lake, received pay; it being considered that, in legal contemplation,—they were actually in the battle. By a more recent act of Congress, each of them, also, received a warrant for a quarter section of public land.

The following is a list of the officers and privates who volunteered to serve in the battle of Plattsburg, and were entitled to pay under the act of Congress: Nehemiah Perkins, Capt.; Lewis Patterson, Lieut.; Jonathan Straw, Ensign; Nathan Robinson, Sergt-Maj.; Riverius Camp, Quarter-master. Privates:—John McAllaster, Uriah Wilkins, Joseph Bennett, Elias Bingham, Aaron Wilkins, Nathan Holmes, Joseph Dake, Daniel Robinson, Ivory Luce. Paul Sanborn, Jonathan Luce, William Kellogg, Joseph Benson, Chester Luce, Joseph Marshall, Samuel R. Smith, Peter C. Lovejoy, S. Rand, Hugh McCutchin, Nathaniel Russell, Ira Cady, Stephen Russell, Andrew Kimball, Isaac Patterson, Warner Luce, William Moody, John B. Harris, Sylvester Wells, Amos Pain, Dexter Parker, Ephraim Ham, Russell Cory, Reuben Wells, Stephen Kellogg, Andrew Luce, Orra Marshall, Orange Luce, Samuel Fuller, Levi Austin.

The following is a list of those now living, who served in the war of 1812, residing in Stowe;—also their ages:

Ivory Luce,	87	years,	April 7th, 1869.
Nath'l Robinson,	83	"	Feb. 7th, 1869.
Peter C. Lovejoy,	86	"	July 16th, 1869.
Orange Luce,	83	"	Feb. 15th, 1869.
Joseph Benson,	76	"	Sept. 3d, 1869.

1861.

Soldiers furnished by the town for the defence of the country, and the suppression of the Slave-holders' rebellion.

At an annual meeting, held in Stowe, Mar. 6, 1866, by a vote of the town, R. A. Savage, Esq. was appointed to prepare a "Soldiers' Record," in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved, Nov. 15, 1864. By order of the town, 500 copies were printed for the use of soldiers and others; and one copy given to each soldier in town, who went forth, in the name of liberty and humanity, to defend and maintain our rights, against a foe, whose cruelties and barbarities we shudder to contemplate, even at this hour of comparative peace and repose. May we never forget the dangers and perils, to which they were exposed, or fail to realize the momentous significance of the final triumph of the immortal principles, for which they fought.

Stowe was faithfully and honorably represented in many fierce contests on the battle field, by soldiers in fifteen different regiments, two companies of sharp-shooters, and one battery; and has great reason to rejoice in the safe return of so many of its citizens from the scene of conflict, and all so free from the effects of any bad habits, which are so often acquired in camp life.

From the Record of R. A. Savage, Esq.

"Our town having no uniformed company, and there being none nearer than Montpelier or Burlington, we were not represented in the 1st regiment.

The 2d regiment was immediately called for, and raised in the State at large by voluntary enlistment. Nine from this town en rolled their names and were musterad into the service of the United States June 20th, and left the State June 24, 1861.

The 3d regiment was raised in a similar manner, rendezvoused at St. Johnsbury, and was mustered into the service of the United States July 15th, with six of our citizens, and left the State July 24th, and Congress, July 22d, authorrzed the calling out of 500,000 men to serve 3 years. The quota of this town, under this call, was 61, and the men already raised in the second and third regiments were credited on this number. Recruiting for other regiments was immediately commenced, and the 4th regiment was mustered at Brattleboro, with one of our citizens, and left the State the same day, September 21st.

The 5th regiment was mustered at St. Albans, September 16th, with 16 from our town, and left the State September 23d.

The 6th regiment left the State about the 20th of October, with only one from our town.

We were also represented by one of our citizens in the first company of sharpshooters; by six in the second company; and by five in the first regiment of cavalry—all of whom were mustered into the service of the United States before Nov. 20, 1861.

The manner of raising men by recruiting from the State at large, was seen to be defective, and our State still being behind on its quota of 500,000 men, two more regiments were called for, and one recruiting officer for each company appointed. Samuel Morgan, of Johnson, was appointed for this county. He engaged Daniel Landon of this town to help him, and by their united exertions the company was organized Jan. 9, 1862, and Daniel Landon chosen captain. The regiment was mustered into the United States service February 12th, at Rutland, with 7 men from Stowe.

The 8th regiment was mustered into the United States service at Brattleboro, February 18th, containing a company originally enlisted for the sixth regiment, but assigned to this, having six of our citizens. One man also enlisted in the first battery which was temporarily attached to this regiment.

May 21, 1862, an order was issued by Gen. Washburn, ordering the immediate raising of the 9th regiment, in consequence of the enemy in great force, making an advance on Washington. Charles Dutton, of Hyde Park, was appointed recruiting officer for this county, and, assisted by Abial H. Slayton, a company for this regiment was recruited and organized June 27th, and Mr. Slayton chosen captain. This town furnished 12 men.

July 1, 1862, the President issued his call for 300,000 volunteers to serve for 3 years, and men were enlisted for the 10th and 11th regiments. Our quota under this call was 29.

While these regiments were being raised, the President made another call for 300,000 men to serve 9 months, and the Secretary of War at the same time declared if any State did not fill its quota of 3 years men before the 15th of August, there should be a special draft from the militia. Before this time, our quota was made up, one man enlisting for the 10th, and 11 for the 11th regiment. Both these regiments were mustered into the United States service Sept. 1, 1862, making 83 men who had been mustered with the regiments already named, as volunteers from this town, and 9 who had joined these same regiments as recruits, 92 in all. Two of these, Luther Merriam and Samuel C. Boynton, reckoned among this number, were not credited to this town, but were put down as credits to the State at large, leaving our quotas

even, except for 9 months men, which was not yet designated.

Aug. 11, 1862, an order was issued by Gen. Washburn, requiring the listers to make an enrolment of all liable to do military duty, to be returned to his office by the 25th of the same month, preparatory to a draft for 9 months men. This service was performed by George Raymond and Abijah Thomas.

August 13th, another general order was sent out, permitting the selectmen to fill our quota by obtaining a sufficient number of able-bodied men to sign a contract of enlistment, in form specified; which contract returned to the Adjutant General in due season would be accepted when the men were taken to the place designated. There seemed to be a very general desire, on the part of our citizens, to avoid a draft; yet it seemed impossible to obtain the men by the ordinary method of procuring enlistments. C. F. Douglass, S. A. Fuller and R. C. Hodge, the selectmen for that year, wishing for instruction from tbe town, issued the following call for a town meeting, to be held August 14th: "Let every citizen who desires the restoration of the Union, and wishes the town of Stowe to be first and foremost in filling her quota, by volunteering instead of drafting, come up and have a voice in the decision to be made in this time of our country's peril." A large number came out in answer to this call, yet opinions differed widely in relation to what should be done. Some thought the men who would enlist should receive a bounty from the town; some thought individuals should make up a bounty, while others still thought to pay a town bounty, would be unjust, and oppress many of the poor among us, and also be destructive to that spirit of patriotism which should fire the soul and control the action of every American citizen. But the enthusiasm which had hitherto filled the ranks of the Union army, was somewhat abated; the Rebellion had assumed such gigantic proportions that it seemed probable all who enlisted would be compelled to serve the full term of enlistment, whilst the failure of the Peninsula campaign had discouraged many hitherto brave men. After a free discussion of the various ideas, it was voted unanimously to instruct the selectmen to pay the sum of $50 to each volunteer who should enlist to fill our quota. An opportunity being given for volunteers to come foaward, and not being responded to, the moderator, in behalf of Mr. Wm. Burt, presented $5, saying it should belong to the first man who would enlist. This was quickly followed by propositions of a like nature, giving a like sum to the second, third, and so on. This called out quite a number who signed the contract before the meeting adjourned; and before the 13th regiment went into camp at Brattleboro, September 29th, 43 men had enlisted and were credited to this town. These were mustered in Co. E, with J. J. Boynton as captain. Our quota under this call was decided to be equal to 9 3-years men, or 36 9-months men; and by enlisting seven more men we gained a credit of two; and at this time there was also given to our town a credit of 3 men, being our proportionate share of men enlisted in the State at large, making a credit for the town of 5 men. During the remainder of 1862, and the first of 1863, no enlistments were made in this town. In June of 1863, an enrolment of all liable to do military duty was made in accordance with an act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1863, and in July a draft was made of 22 men. Seven of these paid commutation, viz. Thomas F. Barnes, Philo F. Leavens, Richard O. Moore, Henry C. Raymond, A. H. Slayton, Leonard S. Thompson, and George R. Watts. Aggregate sum paid was $2100. Seven procured substitutes, viz. C. R. Churchill hired Bradbury H. Turner and paid him $305. C. F. Douglass hired James Ryan for $250. D. F. Hale hired Alva A. Lord for $325. Henry J. Harris hired Albert Gale for $300. Pember Sargent hired George W. Pike for $325. Benj. F. Sutton hired Ira Allen for $300. Levi Hodge hired Aaron Colburn for $315, who it is supposed immediately deserted. The first 6 substitutes entered the service, and their names will appear on the record. Eight of the drafted men entered the service.

The draft not accomplishing the object of furnishing men to carry on the war, the President, Oct. 17, 1863, again called for 300,000 men. The quota assigned to this town under the call was 29 men; deducting the credit of 5 men previously given, left 24 men to raise. C. F. Douglass, R. C. Hodge and A. C. Slayton, selectmen of the town, were appointed recruiting officers.

It had now become generally understood that the men could not be obtained without paying bounties. The selectmen, therefore, called a town meetimg to be held December 1st, at which it was voted to pay the sum of $300 to each new recruit, when mustered into the United States service for 3 years. Also voted to raise the sum of $1.25 on the dollar on the grand-list of the town. The quota was filled previous to December 20th.

At this time our Government especially encouraged the re-enlistment of men in the field, and the men were told by their officers that the towns would pay them the same bounties which men at home were receiving. Under these considerations, and feeling as some, at least, did, that they did not wish to leave the field so long as the rebels were unsubdued, 14 men volunteered for a further term of 3 years, and gave their names to the credit of this town. But, like many other towns, not being compelled at the time to pay bounties, having just filled our qnota, the men were not paid as they had been assured.

The names of the men are George E. Bicknell, Carlos S. Clark, Harrison Goodell, John Hall, Edwin E. Houston, Aldrich C. Marshall, Almon A. Marshall, Joshua W. Merritt, Asa J. Sanborn, Jackson Sargeant, Jonathan Sargeant, John R. Smith, James Warden and

Arthur E. Stockwell. In relation to this class of men, Gen. Washburn says: "Their loyalty and patriotism are beyond question. They are veterans in every sense, inured to hardship, thoroughly acquainted with their duties, men of iron, prepared to laugh at the perils of disease and battle, and to endure hardships which would send fresh recruits to the hospital or the grave."

Feb. 1, 1864, a new call was made for 500,000 men, which included the call of Oct. 17, 1863, and was made for the purpose of equalizing the States under that call and the draft. Our quota was given as 18 men, and we were allowed the credit of the draft which was 22 men. But enlistments were urged, and another town meeting was called February 22d, at which, on motion of M. H. Cady, voted to pay $300 to each of the 5 men who had enlisted in the 17th regiment, when mustered into the United States service. On motion of J. B. Slayton, voted to instruct the selectmen to enlist 15 more men before March 1st, and pay them $300 each, when mustered into the service of the United States. Under these instructions 6 men only were enlisted, and soon after, John Warden, who, by a special vote of the town some time after, was also paid $300, thus making a farther credit of 12 men.

March 14th, another call came for 200,000 men, and our quota set at 18 men. But now by taking the credit of the 14 men enlisted in the field, a surplus credit is shown of 12 men.

May 23, 1864, Gen. Washburn sent out a circular to the towns, earnestly urging them to commence the raising of men, in anticipation of a new call. Accordingly another town meeting was called, to be held June 25th, at which, on motion of J. W. McCutcheon, voted to instruct the selectmen to enlist any number of men for 3 years, not exceeding 15, and pay them $300 each. No men were enlisted under these instructions.

However, July 18, 1864, the call came for 500,000 men, and our quota assessed as 36. Although the selectmen were authorized to pay $300 each for the men to the number of 15, yet the men were not to be obtained. Thousands of our brave men had lately fallen in battle, and much severe fighting was still in immediate prospect, and none cared to incur the risks without receiviug larger bounties than had yet been paid. Our selectmen, therefore, called another town meeting, to be held August 3d. In the meantime instructions were sent to the several towns, permitting them to deposit in some bank a sum of money to hire negroes to fill two-fifths of the quota, after deducting surplus credits, and if the negroes were not obtained the money would be returned to the town, and recruiting agents were sent south to accomplish the object. In accordance with these instructions at the town meeting, on motion of O. W. Butler, the selectmen were instructed to make a deposit of $2700. Also, on motion of Joshua Luce, voted to instruct the selectmen to enlist men enough to fill our quota; and, on motion of J. D. Wilkins, voted to pay each new recruit, enlisted by them, the sum of $500, when mustered into the service of the United States for 1 year. Also, voted to raise $2 on the dollar of the grand-list of the town to be paid in by Jan. 15, 1865.

The work of recruiting immediately commenced, and September 22d, 18 men for one year, and 1 man for 3 years, had been mustered into service.

It appears a change had been made in relation to the quota under this last call. Though the men were called for 3 years, I find in the final statement of credits for the town, now kept in the Adjutant General's office at Montpelier, the 36 men charged under this call, to be equal to 36 men for 1 year; and the account of the calls, with the quotas and credits reduced to years.

Call of Feb. 1st, 1864, for 18 men, equals	54 years.
Call of Mar, 14th, 1864, for 18 men, equals	54 years.
Call of July 18th, 1864, for 36 men, equals	36 years.
	144 years.

The credits are:

22 drafted men, equals	66 years.	
14 re-enlisted men, equals	42 years.	
12 under call of Feb. 1st, equals	36 years.	
18 one year's men under call of July 18th, equals	18 years.	
1 three years man under call of July 18th, equals	3 years.	
Total credit		165 years
Leaving surplus credit of		21 years.

But in the final statement, referred to, at this date we have a credit of 48 years instead of 21, which difference I suppose to be made up by allowing the town a credit (for the remaining 27 years,) from enlistments made by the State at large, being our proportionate share of such enlistments. The men actually furnished by this town, have been furnished at the times and in the manner before stated. Sometime in September, 1864, at the close of the accounts of the recruiting agents sent south in the distribution, one man, was allowed to our town at a cost of $400.85.

December 19th, 1864, the President made still another requisition for 300,000 men, and our quota was set to be 75 years, or equal to 25 3 years men, and our credit of July 18th, of 48 years was deducted, which left 27 years, equal to 9, 3 years men, but allowed to enlist 9, one year's men. A town meeting was called, and, on motion of H. D. Wood, voted to instruct the selectmen to enlist the men, if they could be obtained for a reasonable bounty. The men were soon enlisted at a bounty of $500 each.

Besides the men enlisted and credited to this town, as before narrated, in the fall of 1861, 13 men, residents of this town, enlisted in the 12th regiment United States regulars, and entered the service for 3 years; but the town received no credit on her quotas from their enlistment. Their names were Edward Allen, Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Joseph Churchill, Henry Drugg, Thomas Drugg, John

Govero, Levi Morway, Ira Munn, Orlin Loomis, Harry Sherman, John Weeks and Otis Cole.

Where the residence of the soldier is not mentioned, he is supposed to have been a resident of this town at the time of his enlistment.

The following is a list of the soldiers who went from this town, with a brief account of their services, and biographical notes, as furnished by Mr. Savage, in the "Memorial Record" prepared by him:

ETHAN A. ALLEN,

born in Milton, enlisted in the United States regular service Nov. 18, '61; age 19; was mustered in Co. H. 12th U. S. Infantry; was in Peninsula campaign in the summer of '62; but July 10th, suffering from chronic diarrhœa and bilious fever, was sent from Harrison's Landing to Columbia College Hospital, Washington, where he remained 3 months; was transferred to Fort Hamilton, New York, and performed duty as a convalescent 2 months; then joined his regiment at Fredericksburg and took part in that battle. Jan 1, '63, was transferred to Co. D; performed duty with them till May 1st, '64, detailed as mounted orderly for Lieut. Stacy, an officer on Gen. Avery's staff; in which capacity he was actively engaged upon the lines of battle during Gen. Grant's campaign in the summer of '64. Having served 3 years he was mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64, receiving $100 bounty.

EDWIN J. ALLEN,

a younger brother of Ethan, named above, enlisted with him and served as a private in the same company till July 2, '63, when he was wounded twice in the left leg with musket balls, breaking it above the knee. After being in hospital till December, '63 and not recovering so as to be able to perform military duty, he received his discharge. He receives a pension of $8 per month.

IRA H. ALLEN,

a younger brother of Edwin, named above, enlisted with him in the same company, and went as far as Fort Hamilton, New York; was taken with mumps; not recovering so as to be able to perform military duty—was discharged Sept. 1, '62; entered the army as substitute for B. F. Sutton, Aug. 4, 1863; age 18 years; was assigned to Co. A, 2d Vt. reg., performed military duty in his company till in the Wilderness, May 5, '64, he received a wound in the leg and one in the breast; died May 12, '64, at Fredericksburg.

SAMUEL J. ALLEN,

father of Ethan, Edward and Ira, for many years a resident of this town, before his enlistment, removed to Hydepark, enlisted in the 17th Vt. reg., Dec. 24, '63; age 42; was mustered in Co. C, Mar. 2, '64; entered into active serviee in the Wilderness; was wounded with a musket ball in the leg; died 11 days afterward.

ENOS H. ATKINS,

born in Huntington; enlisted in 9th Vt. reg. July 1, '62, age 29; was mustered into the U. S. service July 9th, at Brattleboro, as a private in Co. H. He was taken prisoner with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62, paroled, and sent to Chicago; exchanged Jan. 10, '63, but remained at Chicago till April, guarding rebel prisoners. In Summer of '63 was sick with intermittent fever; Feb. 8, '64, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

HIAL ATKINS,

born in Waterbury; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Reg. Vt, Vols., Sept. 8, '62; age 42; mustered into the U. S. service as a private at Brattleboro, Oct. 10, '62; always ready for duty; took part in the Gettysburg battle, July '63; was mustered out of service with his regiment, July 21, '63, at the expiration of his term of service. He received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 months and 13 days.

HENRY L. ATWOOD,

born in Stowe, enlisted as a sharpshooter in Co. H, Feb. 13, '65, age 34; was mustered the same day as a private, at Burlington; On the way to the army was transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg. Vt. Vols; entered into active service at the battles of Petersburg, Mar. 25th, 27th and Apr. 2d; was taken sick on the march to Danville soon after; confined 14 days at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; was mustered out of service June 13, '65, under an order dated May 4, '65; receiving $33.33 government bounty, and $500 from the town. Served 4 months.

VOLNEY C. BABCOCK,

born in Bridgewater; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Reg. Vt. Vols. as a private, Sept. 8, '62, age 33; mustered into the service, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; did not leave the State, being taken with typhoid fever; confined in hospital at Brattleboro 5 weeks, received his discharge Nov. 13, '62, by reason of disability; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 2 months and 5 days.

WILLIS H. BARNES,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the U. S. service Nov. 20, 63, age 18; mustered in Co. D, Dec. 1, '63; transferred to Co. C, June 24, '65; promoted corporal Aug. 1, '65; mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65; served 21 months and 5 days, receiving $300 government bounty, and $300 from the town.

ALFRED J. BARROWS,

born in Canada West, enlisted in the U. S. service Sept. 14, '61, age 36; mustered as corporal in Co. I, First Regiment Cavalry, Nov. 19, '61; performed but little military service in consequence of sickness; was discharged therefor June 19, '62. Served 9 mos., 5 days.

GEORGE W. BATCHELDER,

born in Plainfield, was enrolled in Co. E. 13th reg., Sept. 8, 1862, age 28; mustered as a private into the U. S. service Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; was mustered out of service with

his regiment, July 21, '63; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 days.

MILLARD F. BATCHELDER,

born in Marshfield, enlisted in the U. S. service Aug. 20, '64, age 18; mustered in Co. D, 5th reg. Vt. vols., as a private, at Burlington, August 20th. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, for want of muskets, was ordered back, but took part in the battles at Petersburg the next Spring, and mustered out of service June 19, '65, by reason of Special Order No. 114, Extract 1., A. of P. '65. He received $33.50 government bounty, $500 from the town; served 9 mos., 29 days.

DENNIS H. BICKNELL,

born in Underhill, enlisted in the 2d reg. Vt. vols., May 7, '61, age 23; was mustered as a private in Co. D, into the U. S. service June 20, '61, at Burlington, and chosen corporal July following. At the first Bull Run battle, July 21, '61, was detailed at Brigade Headquarters in charge of forage, but took part in the next 5 battles of his regiment in the Peninsula campaign. In August, '62, he was detailed at Harrison's Landing, on recruiting service; sent to Vermont with headquarters at Middlebury; January, '63, went back to his regiment; January 19th, was transferred to Co. C, Second Battalion, 17th U. S. Infantry, orders at that time being in force allowing such transfer; soon after, sick with rheumatism and disease of the liver, at Fort Preble, Maine, brought on by exposure in the field, was discharged June 8, '63; enlisted July 6, '63, in the Veteran Reserve Corps; was assigned to Co E, 13th reg.; soon after chosen corporal; May, '64, promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment, which position he held till the regiment was broken up; discharged at the expiration of his term of service, July, '66, receiving recommendations from the officers under whom he served in the corps; has never received any bounty from the town or government; served 5 years, 1 month, 1 day.

GEORGE C. BICKNELL,

born in Underhill; enlisted in the 7th reg. Vt. vols., Dec. 13, '61; age 18; mustered as corporal in Co. E, Feb. 12, '62, into the U. S. service at Rutland; was one of the few who were willing to continue in the service to see the Rebellion put down; availed himself of the offer made by the government to those who would re-enlist after serving 2 years, receiving, besides the $100 bounty on his first enlistment, an additional one of $400. His second enlistment dates Feb. 15, '64. He reports that he was in all the battles of his regiment, and though most of the time in the Gulf Department, was sick in hospital only 2 weeks at Carrollton, La., with swamp fever; and about the same length of time in regimental hospital at Pensacola, Fla., with chronic diarrhœa; he also says he received no wound; mustered out of service with the regiment, Mar. 14, '66; served 4 years, 3 mos., 1 day.

OLIVER BICKFORD,

born in Corinth, never a resident of this town, Dec. 4 '63; age 40; enlisted in the U. S. service; mustered as a private in Co. E, 11th Vt. vols., Dec. 12, '63, giving this town the credit of his name, receiving therefor, from the town, the sum of $300. In July, '64, he was sun-struck; died from its effect July 31, '64, at Judiciary Square Hospital; buried in the National Cemetery, at Arlington, Va.

ALVAH H. BIGELOW,

born in Stowe, called into the service of the U. S. under the draft of July, '63; age 20; assigned to Co. E, 3d Vt. reg.; promoted corporal; reports himself in all the battles of his regiment, after Dec. '63, till discharged by order of the War Department, July 11, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 1 year, 11 mos., 24 days.

CHARLES W. BOARDMAN,

born in Morristown; enlisted in 5th Vt. reg. Aug. 14, '61; age 35; mustered into U. S. service, as corporal, in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; credited to the town of Morristown; wuonded slightly in the head at Spottsylvania, and in the hand at Cedar Creek; promoted sergeant Oct. 17, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '65; served 3 years, 10½ months.

J. J. BOYNTON,

born in Stowe, signed the contract for enlistment among the 9 months men, called for from this town, Aug. 15, '62; was chosen captain Sept. 8, '62, at the organization of Co. E; age 29; Oct. 10, '62, mustered into U. S. service at Brattleboro; left the State the next day; during the Winter and Spring following, while discharging his duties as captain, was also called by his colonel to perform frequent responsible services aside from his regular duties; May 5, '63, received the appointment of major, which position he held till mustered out of service, with his regiment, July 21, '63; served 10 mos., 13 days.

SAMUEL C. BOYNTON,

born in Stowe; left his aged parents at the call of his country July 5, '61; age 24; enlisted in the 3d Vt. reg., then at St. Johnsbury; mustered as a private in Co. E, July 16, '61. When his regiment left the State he remained behind sick with measles, but, recovering, joined his company the next month; performed his part as a faithful soldier; at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; while lying upon the ground as a reserve, raised himself to change his position, received a ball in one side, was carried from the field to the camp, his wounds were dressed but after dictating to one of his comrades messages of condolence to his lately widowed mother, and setting his affairs in order, and enduring excruciating sufferings 4 days, the Master called and found him ready and waiting. His remains rest away from his kindred, on Southern soil.

RICHARDSON E. BRACKETT,

born in Sterling, now Stowe, enlisted in the U. S. service Aug. 9, '62; age 20; mustered as

a private in Co. D, 11th Vt. reg. Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; December after, taken sick with camp fever, also had mumps and measles; after about 3 months, had partially recovered, but one week after was attacked with diphtheria and typhoid pneumonia; Apr. 3, '63, yielded to the call of Him who said: "Come up higher." His remains were brought home by his friends and laid to rest in the family burying-place in Sterling cemetery.

ANDREW H. BUTTS,

born in Stowe, enlisted in U. S. service Aug. 18, '64; age 18; mustered as a private, the same day, at Burlington, in Co. D, 5th Vt. vols.; joined his regiment near Charlestown, but was not with the regiment in any battle; taken sick with diarrhœa sometime in the Fall of '64, sent to McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, remaining about 2 weeks, thence to Brattleboro; Nov. 27, '64, transferred to Co. G, 2d Reg. V. R. Corps; soon after sent to St. Albans; remaining on duty in that vicinity till the next Spring, was ordered to Texas; proceeded as far as Indianapolis when, affairs in Texas having changed, after the surrender of Kirby Smith, the services of the regiment were not required; was there mustered out of service July 3, '65, under General Order No. 116; received $66.66, government bounty, and $500 from the town; served 10½ mos.

CHARLES R. BUTTS,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. vols., Sept. 8, '62, age 21; mustered as a private, in the U. S. service, Oct. 10 at Brattleboro; at the battle of Gettysburg, hit by a grape shot in the leg, but not disabled; discharged with his regiment July 21, '63; enlisted in the 1st. regiment Frontier cavalry, Jan. 4, '65; mustered as a private Jan. 10, '65; promoted corporal Apr. 30th; discharged June 27, '65, at Burlington, under General Order No. 116; received $58.33 government bounty, $350 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 16 mos. 16 days.

LEMUEL P. BUTTS,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in Co. E. 13th Vt. vols. Sept. 27, '62; age 18; mustered as a private in the U. S. service, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro; taken sick with typhoid fever about the first of May, '63; sent to Mt Pleasant Hospital, Washington; unable to be on duty again, till discharged with his regiment, July 21, '63; enlisted for 1 year, Aug. 19, '64; mustered the same day, at Burlington, in Co. D, 5th Vt. vols.; during part of this service was detailed as company cook, not taking part in any battle; was discharged July 1, '65, under Special Order No. 154, Extract 1. 4., A. of P., '65; received $81.66 government bounty, $550 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 20 mos. 25 days.

HENRY J. CAMPBELL,

born in Morristown, enlisted in the U. S. service, Aug. 19, '64; age 18; mustered as a private in Co. D, 5th Vt. vols., the same day, at Burlington · mustered out of service May 13, '65; received from the town $500; served 8 mos. 24 days.

GEORGE H. CAVE,

born in England, enlisted in the U. S. service, Nov. 20, '63; age 25; mustered in Co. D, 11th Vt. vols., Dec. 1, '63; receiving from the town the sum of $300; taken sick in the Summer of '64; sent to the hospital at Burlington; obtained a furlough and did not return, deserting the country of his adoption, and the government he had sworn to defend.

ORSON L. CARR,

born in Underhill, enrolled in Co. E. 13th Vt. vols., Sept. 8, '62, age 20; mustered as a private in the U. S. service, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; March, '63, sick with measles; recovered; took part in the battle of Gettysburg; just at the close of the battle; hit in the head with a piece of shell; killed instantly; buried by his company about 100 rods in the rear of where he fell, near a small orchard, situated about midway between Sugar Loaf and Cemetery Hills He had received, from the town a bounty of $50, and $5 from individuals.

FRANKLIN CHAMBERLAIN,

born in Enosburgh, enlisted in the 9th Vt. vols., July 3, '62, age 44; mustered as a private in Co. H, July 9, at Brattleboro; discharged Oct. 20, '62, by reason of disability; enlisted Sept. 8, '63; mustered into the U. S. service, as a private in Co. C, 17th Reg. Vt. vols., Mar. 2, '64; does not seem to have been able to perform much severe service; transferred to V. R. Corps, July 26, '64; discharged May 20, '65, from disability; received $300 bounty from the town; served about 2 years.

THEOPHILUS CHAMPEAU,

born in Canada East; enlisted in the service as a blacksmith, Aug. 12, '62; age, 27; assigned to Co. H, 1st Vt. Cav.; mustered Sept. 26, '62; detailed from his company July 3, '63; sent to Frederick City, working at his trade; remained 3 mos.; ordered to the Cavalry Department at Camp Stoneman, Washington, in the same service Dec. 23, '64; returned to his regiment; mustered out June 21, '65; reports he was not sick a day; received $100 government bounty, and $5 from individuals; served 2 years, 10 mos. 9 d.

ALEXANDER L. CHAMPEAU,

born in Canada; enlisted in the 3d Vt. Reg. June 1, '61; age, 21; living at the time in Morristown, and credited there; mustered in Co. E, July 16, '61, at St. Johnsbury; followed the fortunes of that regiment, till in the retreat from Richmond, under Gen. McClellan, he became exhausted, was taken sick, and sent to Philadelphia; not recovering, discharged Sept. 25, 62. Having removed to this town, enlisted to its credit, Dec. 3, '63; mustered in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg. Dec. 12, '63; performing duty with that regiment till Aug. 21, '64, at Charleston, was severely wounded in the leg, which resulted in amputation; becoming able to be removed,—transferred to

Montpelier; discharged July 26, '65; served 23 mos. 18 d.; received $300 government bounty, $300 town bounty, and a pension of $8 per month, commencing with date of discharge, and since increased to $15 per month.

AMOS C. CHASE,

born in Unity, N. H.; enrolled in Co. H, 13th Reg. Vt. Vols., Sept. 8, '62; age 43; mustered in, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro. Living in Waterbury at the time of his enlistment, gave this town the credit of his name, and received therefor the sum of fifty-five dollars; was on duty with his company during their time of service; in battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the regiment, July 21, '63; served 10 mos. 13 d.; enlisted, Sept. 14, '63, for the town of Waterbury; mustered in private in Co. C, 17th Vt. Vols., Mar. 2, '64; fought in the Wilderness; at Spottsylvania, May 12th, received a wound with a minnie ball, striking one shoulder-blade, glancing to and passing out by the other; while disabled, he was at Fredericksburg, Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, Chester, Pa., and Montpelier; returned to his regiment, Aug 20, '64; near Petersburg, Sept. 30, hit by a ball in the left arm, below the shoulder, making amputation necessary, the same night; was treated at City Point, Lincoln Hospital, Washington, and Montpelier, where he was discharged June 12, '65; received a pension of $8 per month from that date, till June 6, '66, since which he has received $15 per month.

CASSIUS M. CHASE,

born in Burlington; enlisted in the 7th Reg. Vt. Vols., Dec. 28, '61; age 42; mustered, as private, in Co E, Feb. 12, '62, at Rutland; died of disease, Nov. 21, '62; was buried at Pensacola, Fla.

WILLIAM J. CHENEY,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg. Aug. 7, '62; age 24; mustered, a private, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62; soon detailed as cook for the sick at regimental hospital, and afterwards as nurse; remained in that capacity 2 yrs. 2 mos. A quotation from his diary, will give an idea of his hospital duties:

"Jan. 1st, '64. Had to be up nearly all night; laid out two men who have just died. Am now head nurse in hospital, and have been for 2 mos., have 50 in hospital now. My business is to deliver the medicine, and see they are all cared for.

"April 30. Laid out a man who has just died. Copied prescriptions, made out morning report, and weekly report; also the necessary articles for monthly report. Average number sick in hospital during month, 43; average in quarters, 122; admitted into hospital, 61; number taken sick, 272."

In the Winter of '65, Cheney joined the regimental band, and remained with them till mustered out of service with his regiment, June 24, '65. He received $100 government bounty; served 2 years 10 mos. 17 d.

GEORGE A. CHENEY,

born in Stowe; drafted into service, July, '63, aged 22; mustered, July 17, at Burlington, and assigned to Co. B, 4th Vt. Reg.; detailed with his company, Dec. 3, '63, to corps headquarters, as provost guard, remaining in that service till mustered out, July 13, '65; promoted corporal April 22, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 23 mos. 26 d.

EDWIN R. CHENEY,

born in Stowe; enlisted Feb. 29, '64; age 19; mustered same day at Burlington, private in Co. B, 4th Vt. Reg.; soon joined his company, then on duty as provost guard at the 6th corps headquarters, remaining in that duty till mustered out, July 13, '65; received $300 government bounty, and $300 from the town; served 16 mos. 14 d.

JOSEPH CHURCHILL,

born in Bridgewater; enlisted, Dec. 10, '61, under Lieut. Bostwick; age 50; mustered, as a private, in Co. H, 12th Reg. U. S. Inf., about the 25th of December; the Summer of '62, was in the Peninsula campaign; near the close of the series of battles, the last days of June, was taken with kidney complaint; left off duty, but remained in camp about 1 month; sent to Philadelphia, remaining in hospital till discharged, Dec. 19, 62, by reason of inability to perform military duty on account of age. July 7th, '63, enlisted in V. R. Corps; assigned to Co. 24, 2d Battalion; did not leave the State; discharged at Brattleboro, Oct. 1, '63, under an order of the Provost Marshal General; received no bounty, and was not credited to the town.

LYMAN CHURCHILL,

born in Stowe; enlisted Sept. 7, '61; age 20; mustered and assigned to the 2d Reg. Vt. Vols. Co. D, Sept. 20; soon after detailed waiter for Dr. B. W. Carpenter, continuing as waiter for him and other officers, except being employed to drive mules in the Summer and Fall of '62, till in the Spring of '64, joined his regiment; engaged in active service in the field; was mustered out, Sept. 20, '64; served 3 years; received $100 government bounty.

CARLOS S. CLARK,

born in Hyde Park. Nov. 6, '61, lived in Morristown; enlisted for that town; age 23; was mustered in, as private, in Co. A, 8th Vt. Vols., Feb. 18, '62, at Brattleboro, serving with his company in all its battles, till Jan. 5, '64; reënlisted in the same company and regiment, still following its fortunes to the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, when he was hit by a piece of shell below the left knee, carrying away a piece of the bone. He was soon after carried to a building used as a tobacco-factory, where he lay upon the floor till the next day, when his wound was dressed. After remaining in hospitals in that vicinity a few weeks, he was transferred to Montpelier, where he was discharged, May 31, '65,—his wound still unhealed. He gave this town the credit of his name on his last enlistment, but received no town bounty. He received $500 government bounty, having served 4½ years, 25 d.

EDWARD W. CLOUGH,

born in Bradford, N. H.; enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Vols., Sept. 8, '62; age 36; mustered, a private, in the U. S. service, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro; Feb., '63, detailed to service in the ambulance-train, remaining on that duty till mustered out of service, July 21, '63, with his regiment. He received $50 from this town, and $15 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

GEORGE W. COLBY,

born in Waterbury; enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; age 19; mustered in a private, in Co. D, June 20, '61, at Burlington, being among the first to enter the service from this town; Dec. 21, '63, reënlisted, but gave his name to the credit of Waterbury; reports he was in all the battles of his regiment till during the battle of the Wilderness, May, '64, he was wounded with a gun-shot in the left arm, disabled, and sent to Philadelphia, from there to Montpelier, from there discharged, Feb. 5, '65, in consequence of his wound; received a pension of $4 per month the first year, and an addition of $2 per month the next year; served 4 years, 8 mos. 28 d.

AUUGSTUS H. COLLINS,

born in Boston; enlisted, Sept. 14, '61; age 18; mustered, as a private, in Co. G, 2d Vt. Reg., Sept. 25, '61; re-enlisted, Jan. 31, '64, but not credited to this town on the last enlistment; about the first of March, while home on a furlough, taken sick with scarlet fever, died, April 9, '64. He was buried in the burying-ground at the West Branch.

JOSEPH S. COLLINS,

born in Lowell, Vt.; enrolled in Co. E, 13th Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 23; mustered in, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro, as corporal, promoted 5th sergt. Dec. '62, 2d sergt. March 1, '63; at the battle of Gettysburg, near its close, July 3d, wounded in the shoulder, with a piece of shrapnell shell; mustered out, July 21, '63, his time of enlistment having expired. He received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

RODNEY V. CORSE,

born in Bakersfield; enlisted as wagoner, Sept. 23, '61; age 32; mustered in Co. D, 5th Reg., at St. Albans, Oct. 31, '61. While unloading boxes of clothing from the cars at Washington, in Nov., '61, a box fell, striking him upon the shoulder, which crushed him to the ground, causing a hernia, from which he was laid aside from duty about 4 months; recovering somewhat, he took his team till after McClellan's retreat from Richmond; at Harrison's Landing, by over exertion, was again disabled and went to the camp hospital, staying about 6 weeks; returned to duty with the ambulance-train, till after the first Fredericksburg battle, Dec. 13th, was again disabled, and an examination ordered by Gen. Howe, which resulted in relief from duty and a discharge, Feb. 11, '63; on application, received a pension of $4 per month, commencing with date of discharge. When the draft was made in July '63, his name was drawn and by some means accepted, his pension stopped, and he mustered into service, July 17th, at Burlington, and assigned to Co. B, 4th Vt., and, as fortune sometimes favors, his company was assigned to guard duty at corps headquarters, where he remained till mustered out of service, July 13, '65, from which time he has drawn half-pay pension; he also received $100 government bounty; served 3 years, 4 mos. 14 d.

MARTIN L. DILLINGHAM,

born in Stowe, then town of Sterling; enlisted July 24, '62; age 28; mustered in Co. D, 2d Vt. Vols., as a private, Sept. 15, '62; mustered out, June 19, '65.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS,

born in Canada East; enlisted in the 9th Reg. Vt, Vols., June 23, '62; age 38; mustered in July 9, at Brattleboro, a private, in Co. H; discharged, April 10, '63, by reason of disability.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS, JR.,

born in Plattsburg, N. Y.; enlisted in 9th Reg. Vt. Vols., June 23 '62; age 18; mustered in private, Co. H, July 9, at Brattleboro; sick with intermittent fever, transferred to Invalid Corps; discharged, Nov. 28, '65.

CLIFFUS DRUGG,

born in Enosburgh; enlisted in 13th Vt. Reg., Aug. 21, '62; age 16; mustered in private, Co. H, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro; mustered out with his regiment, July 21, '63; enlisted Nov. 17, '63; mustered in Co. D, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 1, '63; at battle of Charleston, Aug. 21, '64, wounded in the leg; sent to Brattleboro and Montpelier; was mustered out, May 22, '65; received $300 government bounty, and $300 from the town; served 2 yrs, 5 mos. 5 d.

HENRY DRUGG,

born in Enosburgh; enlisted, Nov. '61; age 18; mustered in Co. H, 12th U. S. Inf.; served about 4 years.

THOMAS DRUGG,

born in Enosburgh; enlisted in U. S. army, Nov., '61; age 17; mustered in Co. H, 12th U. S. Inf.; in campaign of '62, on the Peninsula, wounded in the foot, but remained with his regiment; re-enlisted in '64, and is still in the service.

WILLIAM EMERSON,

enrolled in Co. H, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; served his time; mustered out with his regiment, July 21, '63; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals.

GEORGE B. FAIRBANKS,

born in Stowe; enlisted Aug. 18, '64; age 18; mustered same day a private in Co. D, 2d Vt. Vols.; discharged his duty as a soldier till about the 1st of March, '65; taken sick with spotted fever, became unconscious, died Mar. 9th; was buried at Fair Grounds Hospital, Petersburg, yard near Patrick Station, to the south-east. Had received $500 from the town.

DAVID H. FARNSWORTH,

born in Wolcott; was drafted, July, '63; age 33; mustered, July 17th, assigned to Co. B, 4th Vt.; detailed with his company, Dec. 3, '63, to act as provost guard, at corps headquarters, remaining on that duty till mustered out, July 13, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 23 mos. 26 d.

CHARLES H. FOSTER,

born in Wolcott; enlisted, Dec. 6, '61; age 24; mustered in Co. E, 7th Vt. Vols., private, Feb. 12, '62, at Rutland, and sent to the Gulf Department; became enfeebled by chronic diarrhœa; received his discharge, Oct. 15, '62; arrived at home soon after, but disease had nearly done its work; in 2 weeks, his name was added to those whose lives were sacrificed in the cause of our country. He was buried in our village cemetery.

GEORGE W. FOSS,

born in Elmore; enlisted, Feb. 13, '65; age 18; mustered, the same day, private, in Co. D, 17th Reg.; lived at that time in Elmore, but gave this town the credit of his name, receiving $500; mustered out with his regiment July 14, '65; served 5 mos. 1 d.

SAMUEL T. FULLER,

born in Stowe; enlisted in 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 8, '61; age 31; mustered in, private, Co. D, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; chosen corporal, March 24, '63; promoted sergt. May 17, '64; in the first three battles of his regiment; July, '64, taken sick with chronic diarrhœa; sent to Slocum and Harwood Hospitals, Washington, thence to Brattleboro and Montpelier; returned to his regiment the last of November; was on duty with his company till mustered out of service, July 6, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 2 yrs, 10 m. 28 d.

LEONARD C. FULLER,

born in Stowe; enrolled in Co. E, 13th Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 24; mustered in, private, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro; received a bounty of $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; taken sick with typhoid fever, died, May 27, '63, after an illness of about 2 weeks. His body was sent home by his company, and buried in the burying ground near the West Branch.

ALBERT GALE,

born in Brookfield; entered the army at the age of 20, as a substitute for Henry J. Harris; mustered at Burlington, Aug. 1, '63; assigned to Co. K, 2d Vt. Reg.; was in the battles of his regiment, in the Spring and Summer of '64; confined in hospital at Brattleboro about 8 mos.; mustered out, July 15, '65; served 1 year, 11 mos. 15 d.

WILLIAM GOODELL,

born in Morristown; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 40; mustered in, private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; was on duty with his regiment, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d; mustered out with the regiment, July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

HARRISON GOODELL,

born in Morristown; enlisted in the 7th Vt. Reg., Dec. 5, '61; age 20; mustered in, private, in Co. E, Feb. 12, '62, at Rutland; sent to the Department of the Gulf; Oct. 1, '63, chosen corp.; engaged in all the battles of his regiment; confined 6 weeks with fever in Marine Hospital, New Orleans. This soldier was one of the 14 who re-enlisted from this town for further term of service, which he did, Feb. 15, '64, continuing in the service till March 14, '66; received $500 government bounty;—served 4 years, 3 mos. 9 d.

ROYAL R. GEORGE,

born in Randolph; enlisted, Aug. 20, '64; age 18; mustered, as a private, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., same day at Burlington; mustered out, June 29, '65; received $66.66 government bounty, and $500 from the town; served 10 mos. 9 d.

LEONARD GILMORE,

born in Canada; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 42; mustered in the United States service, Oct. 10, at Brattleboro; taken sick on the march to Gettysburg; sent to Frederick City; mustered out with the regiment, July 21, '63; enlisted Feb. 27, '64, mustered in the 17th Vt. Reg., Co. C, receiving a bounty of $300 from the town. He is reported a deserter.

HENRY GIBBS,

born in Canada; enlisted, Feb. 27, '64; age 21; mustered, a private, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., Feb. 29, '64, at Burlington; taken sick in April following, confined in Finley Hospital about 2 mos.; detailed as an attendant in hospital, remaining till Sept., '64; joined his regiment; on duty with his company till mustered out, June 29, '65, having served 16 mos.; received $300 bounty from the town.

WILLIS S. GILLETT,

born in Fairfield; enlisted, Dec. 3, '63; age 19; mustered in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63; after joining his regiment, detailed as musician in Colton's Cornet Band, which position he held till June 8th, '65; entered Armory Square Hospital, was soon appointed ward-master, which position he held till mustered out, July 17, '65; received $300 government bounty, and $300 from the town; served 19 mos. 14 d.

JOHN GOVERO,

born in Canada; enlisted in regular service, Nov., '61; mustered in Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry; age 40; served a little over 3 years.

JOEL L. GRIFFIN,

born in Canada; enlisted in 3d Vt. Reg., June 1, '61; age 19; mustered in Co. E, July 16, '61, at St. Johnsbury; performed duty with this regiment till Oct. 30, '62; transferred to the 5th U. S. Cavalry; re-enlisted, March 10, '64; promoted corp. July, '66, sergt. Oct., '66; mustered out, Mar. 10, '67; served 5 years, 9 mos. 9 d. He reports that he was taken prisoner twice. At one time he was re-captured; at another he was being marched away be-

tween two soldiers, when appearing to adjust his clothes, he drew his pistol, which he had concealed, and knocking his captors away, escaped to our lines.

EMERY GUPTIL,

born in Waterbury; enlisted in 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 10, '61; age 18; mustered in, private, in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; credited to the town of Waterbury; promoted corp., March 28, '64; wounded, May 12, '64; sent to general hospital; mustered out, July 10, '65; served 4 years, 1 mo. 9 d.

JOHN HALL,

born in Sherburne; enlisted in the 8th Vt. Reg., Oct. 11, '61; age 43; mustered, as a private, in Co. A, Feb. 18, '62, at Brattleboro; on duty with his regiment till, during siege of Port Hudson, June, '63, he was laid aside with chronic diarrhœa; was occasionally on duty, till Jan. 5, '64, re-enlisted for 3 years; April 18, '64, came home sick; confined at home till Nov. 18; went to Burlington hospital, remaining till mustered out, July 17, '65, under General Order, No. 116, War Department, A. G. O., '66; served 3 years, 9 mos. 6 d.; received $502 government bounty, and a pension of $8 per month, which was increased, June, '66, to $15 per month.

JOHN H. HALL,

born in Waterbury; enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 16; mustered, as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; performed duty with his regiment, and was mustered out with it, July 21, '63; enlisted again Jan. 2, '64; mustered in Co. C, 17th Vt. Reg. March 2, '64, at Burlington; credited to the town of Hyde Park; while on picket, June 22, '64, near Petersburg, hit by a rebel sharpshooter, the ball passing through the region of the heart; he exclaimed, "I am dead!" and immediately expired. He was soon after buried by his comrades in the rifle-pit where they were stationed.

MERRILL M. HALL,

born in Middlesex; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 16, '61; age 18; mustered, as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 16th, at St. Albans; in winter of '61, confined with fever at Camp Griffin 8 days; ever after, during a service of almost 4 years, able to perform daily duty; taking part in the battles of his regiment till after McClellan's retreat from Richmond, in July, '62, when he was detailed as cook; remaining in that service till the original regiment was discharged; re-enlisted, giving his name to Hyde Park, Dec. 15, '63; ended his term of service in the field with his regiment; mustered out of service, June 29, '65; received $502 bounty from government.

HORACE J. HAM,

born in Stowe; age 37; was drafted, and mustered in, July 17, '63; assigned to Co. C, 4th Reg.; about the first of Dec., '63, taken sick with typhoid pneumonia, soon became deranged, and died, Dec. 17, '63.

JOHN G. HANDY,

born in Enosburgh; enlisted in 11th Vt. Reg. July 22, '62; age 30; mustered in, a private, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62; wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64, by a ball passing through one cheek and a part of the neck, by which he was laid aside till the next Spring; in June, returned to his regiment; mustered out with his company, June 24, '65; served 2 years, 11 mos. 2 d.

EDWIN W. HAVENS,

born in Newport, R. I.; enlisted in the 9th Vt. Reg., May 30, '62; age 40; mustered in, a private, in Co. H, July 9, '62, at Brattleboro; taken prisoner, Sept. 15, '62, at Harper's Ferry with his regiment,—paroled, and sent to Chicago, remained till Apr., '63, when he returned to Virginia; Feb. 2, '64, at the battle of Newport Barracks, taken prisoner, and sent to Andersonville; after suffering all the horrors of that Southern ————, died, Aug. 24, '64; was buried there among those thousands of murdered men. His grave is numbered 6657.

EDGAR HAYS,

born in Cambridge; enlisted Aug. 5, '64; age 16; mustered in the 8th Vt. Reg., Co. A, as a private, was in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64; mustered out, June 1, '65; received $500 bounty from the town; served 4 mos. 25 d.

GEORGE W. HARLOW,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the United States service, Sept. 7, '64; age 26; mustered, as a private, in Co. K, 17th Vt. Reg., Sept. 14, '64, at Brattleboro; was in the battle before Petersburg, April 2, '65; wounded with a minnie ball, striking the lower part of the neck on the left side, passing under the back bone and out near the right shoulder; was sent to Carver Hospital, Washington, remaining there about 8 weeks, in which time he received many kind attentions from our Representative in Congress, Portus Baxter, and his wife, which he gratefully acknowledges. From Carver Hospital he was transferred to Montpelier; received his discharge, June 29, '65, on account of disability; received $66.66 government bounty, and $624 from the town. He also receives a pension of $4 per month, commencing with the date of his discharge; served 9 mos. 22 d.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,

born in Stockbridge, Mass.; enlisted, Sept. 7, '64; age 24; mustered at Burlington, Sept. 14, '64, as a private, in Co. K, 17th Vt. Reg.; chosen corp., Oct. 1, '64; in battle of Petersburg, April 23, '65; received a minnie ball through the cheeks, by which was laid aside about 3 weeks; mustered out, July 17, '65; served 10 mos. 10 d.; receiving $66.66 government bounty, and $624 from the town.

CHARLES H. HODGE,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 14, '61; age 28; mustered in, corp., in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; Dec., '61,

taken sick with typhoid fever; sent to Union Hospital, Georgetown; from there to hospital at the corner of 5th and Buttonwood Streets, Philadelphia; thence to Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington; discharged on account of disability, June 17, '62; not satisfied with such a termination of his military career, immediately after, June 20th, enlisted in 9th Vt. Reg.; mustered, as a private, in Co. H; July 9th, promoted sergt.; June 4, '63, received a commission as second lieut., Co. H; at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62, taken prisoner with his regiment at the surrender of Col. Miles; paroled the next day; sent to Chicago; exchanged, Jan. 10, '63, but remained till April, then ordered to Fortress Monroe; was in all the battles of his regiment till Dec. 18, '64, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He received $25 government bounty; served 3 years and 4 mos.

GEORGE W. HODGE,

born in Lewis, N. Y.; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 18; mustered in, corp., Oct. 10th, at Brattleboro; on duty with his regiment till mustered out of service, July 21, '63; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.; in '64, enlisted among the volunteers of California, to fight the Indians; received a captain's commission under Gen. McDowell; performed about 8 mos. service under this enlistment, in Nevada.

HOLDEN S. HODGE,

born in Stowe; enlisted as a sharpshooter, Oct. 28, '61; age 23; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, 2d Reg., U. S. Sharpshooters, Nov. 9, '61, at West Randolph; Feb. 15, '62, detailed as regimental hospital cook; also, to assist the surgeon in care of the wounded; in which service, he remained while with his regiment. While caring for the wounded on the field, during his service, shots passed through his clothes at six different times, but he escaped unhurt. Aug. 30, '62, at the second Bull Run battle, while assisting the surgeons at the hospital, the enemy came upon them, taking them prisoners. He was kept under guard on or near the field 5 days, during which he had nothing to eat; was then paroled, and coming back to our lines, sent to Parole Camp, Annapolis, thankful, not only to be again under the protection of the stars and stripes, but also for the good cheer, provided for them after their long abstinence. At the battle of Gettysburg, he was sun-struck, and remained in general hospital till about the middle of August, '63, when he was transferred to Brattleboro, and to the V. R. Corps, Co. G, 13th Regiment, Mar. 29, '64, and discharged Sept. 30, '64, by reason of disability. He received $100 government bounty; served 2 years, 11 mos. and 2 d.

SUMNER HODGE,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg. Aug. 7, '62; age 22; mustered in, private, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; on detailed service with Col. Benton, during '63; joined his company when they left Washington in the Spring of '64, taking part in the first battles of his regiment, till after the battle of Weldon Railroad. June 23, '64, detailed as waiter for Col. Walker; on that duty till mustered out of service with his regiment, June 24, '65, under Special Order No. 91, Section 8 A. of P., '65; received $100 government bounty; served 2 years, 10 mos. 17 d.

JAMES F. HOLMES,

born in Montpelier; enlisted in the 1st Vt. Battery, Dec. 9, '61; age 29; mustered in, private, Feb. 18, '62, at Brattleboro; appointed gunner, with rank of Corp., April 1, '63. He relates that during the siege of Port Hudson, they were firing on the rebels with two three-inch rifles, while they had four guns trained on ours, and while sighting his gun, it was struck with three shot and shell, which stove up their right wheel and otherwise injured his piece. Still he kept at his business, and fired, which received no reply from the rebels, and he soon after found out that he killed their gunner, and spoiled their gun. He was sick in general hospital at New Orleans 6 weeks with chronic diarrhœa and jaundice, but in all the battles of his battery, and mustered out of service, Aug. 9, '64; received $100 government bounty; served 2 years, 8 mos.

ALBA L. HOLMES,

born in Stowe; enlisted, Feb. 13, '65; age 18; mustered same day at Burlington, as a private, in Co. C, 17th Vt. Reg.; in the battle at Petersburg, April 2, '65; mustered out of service with his regiment by Special Order No. 162, July 14, '65, receiving $33.33 government bounty, and $500 from the town; served 5 mos. 1 d.

MARTIN HONAN,

born in Ireland; enlisted in the 10th Vt. Reg. Aug. 4, '62; age 32; mustered in, private, in Co. B, Sept. 1, '62; promoted corp.; Nov. 1, '64, sergt.; wounded at Petersburg, April 2, '65; died April 10th; buried in the National Cemetery at Alexandria. His grave is No. 3072.

EDWIN E. HOUSTON,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 16, '61; age 20; mustered, a private, in Co. D, Sept. 16, at St. Albans, sharing in the early hardships of the war; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; killed by a minnie ball in the head, at the Wilderness, May 4, '63, and his body supposed to be left in the woods where he fell.

JOSEPH HOUSTON, JR.,

born in Stowe; enlisted Feb. 27, '64; age 19; mustered, as a private, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., joining his regiment in season to take part in the battles of the Wilderness and following battles, till at Petersburg, June 18, '64, while skirmishing through a wheat field, came suddenly upon a rifle-pit of the enemy; received a minnie ball in the right hip, was carried back by his comrades, and taken to regimental headquarters, where his wound was

probed, and from there carried to corps hospital, where he died, June 20th, and was buried at Fair Grounds Hospital, Pet.; yard, 5 rods S. W. Pitkin's Station, near railroad. He had received $300 from the town.

GEORGE W. HOUSTON,

born in Waterbury; enlisted Dec. 7, '63; age 23; mustered, as a private, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., Dec. 19, '63; was with his regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, first battle; taken sick with chronic diarrhœa about the middle of July, '64; sent to Armory Square Hospital; from there to Montpelier, remaining till discharged, May 13, '65, under General Order No. 99, A. G. O., '65. He received $300 government bounty and $300 from the town; served 17 mos. 6 d.

WILLIAM HUDSON,

born in Stowe; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg. July 18, '62; age 24; mustered in sergt. in Co. D, Sept. 1, at Brattleboro; soon taken sick with lung and typhoid fever; confined at B., in a private house, 8 weeks, and at home 3 mos.; afterwards in general hospital at Brattleboro, till early in the Spring of '63, joined his regiment; promoted first sergt., Jan. 16, '64, and was on duty with his company during the battles of the next Spring and Summer; Sept. 2, '64, promoted 2d lieut of Co. D; received a slight wound in the ankle at Cedar Creek; May 23, '65, commissioned 1st lieut., Co. B, but mustered out of service as 2d lieut., Co. D, June 24, '65, by Special Order No. 159. He received $25 government bounty; served 2 years, 11 mos. 6 d.

BENJAMIN F. HURLBURD,

born in Milton; never was a resident of this town; enlisted Dec. 5, '63; age 41; mustered, as a private, in Co. H, 2d Vt. Reg., Dec. 18, '63, giving our town the credit of his name, and receiving therefor $300. He was killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.

JOSEPH E. HUSE,

born in Orange; age 32; drafted and mustered, July 17, '63; assigned to Co. E, 3d Vt. Reg.; sent to Boston; remained about 9 weeks in consequence of poor eyes, when he was sent back to Brattleboro, with orders from Surgeon General Dale, to be discharged; remained about a month; was ordered front by Dr. Phelps, to report to Col. Seaver of the 3d Regiment; was detailed, Dec. 29, '63, as teamster in 2d Vt. Brigade, which duty he performed till Dec. 3, '65, when he again joined his regiment, and engaged with them in the closing battles of the war. He was chosen corp. June 27, '65; mustered out, July 11, '65; during his service, confined 16 days with inflammation of the bowels, in 3d Vt. Regimental Hospital; received $100 government bounty, and $6.25 from A. R. Camp; served 2 years, 11 mos. 5 d.

GEORGE W. JACKSON,

born in Broome, Canada East; enlisted in the 1st Reg. Vt. Cavalry, Sept. 28, '61; age 19; mustered in, private, in Co. I, Nov. 19, '61, at Burlington; left the State, Dec. 14, for Washington; on the way from New York to Elizabethport, N. J., his horse fell upon his foot, and disabled him so he was sent to hospital at Annapolis, where the regiment wintered; confined 2 mos.; returned to his company, and performed daily duty with them for over 2 years. What that duty was, they alone can fully know, who took part in those brilliant achievements which told so effectually in crushing the power of the enemies of our country. "Dashing, daring, fearless men, almost constantly in the saddle, charging the enemy wherever seen, without much regard to odds, they are worthy of all the consideration a grateful people can bestow." Apr. 20, '64, was sick with diarrhœa; sent to Douglass Hospital, Washington, and to McClellan Hospital, Pa.; July 14th, returned to his company, and performed duty till mustered out of service, Nov. 18, '64; was in over 30 battles and skirmishes, and had two horses shot under him; received $100 government bounty; served 3 years, 1 mo. 2 d.

JAMES M. JACKSON,

born in Broome, C. E.; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 13, '61; age 28; mustered in as 2d Serg., in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; Jan. 14, '62, taken sick with bilious fever and jaundice, sent to Nelson Hill Hospital, Va., then to Georgetown, and thence to Seventh and Buttonwood Hospitals, Philadelphia; in the spring, returned to Carver Hospital, Washington; returned to his regiment, June 15, '62, and thereafter followed its fortunes, and was in all its battles 'till mustered out, Sept. 15, '64; received $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs, 1 mo. 2 d.

ORLO L. JUDSON,

born in Huntington, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 27; mustered in 4th Serg., Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; on duty with his regiment during his term of service; in the battle of Gettysburg, July, '63; mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 town bounty, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

SAMUEL H. KAISER,

born in Wolcott, enlisted in the 1st Reg. Vt. Cavalry, Sept. 16, '61; age 21; was mustered in as a blacksmith, in Co. I, Nov. 19, '61, at Burlington. He was on duty nearly all the time of his service, and mustered out Nov. 18, '64; received $100 government bounty. Served 3 yrs. 1½ mos.

JOHN KNAPP,

born in Pembroke, N. H., enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; age 24; mustered in private, in Co. D, June 20, '61; sick after the first Bull Run battle, and recovering, detailed as blacksmith, remained in that service during '62, but becoming lame about that time and unfit for duty, was discharged March 8, '63. Served 1 yr. 10 mos.

PHILO J. KNIGHT,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 1st Reg. Vt. Cav. Oct. 4, '61; age 25; mustered in private, in Co. I, Nov. 19, '61, at Burlington; performing duty with his regiment, 'till about the first of March, '62, while constructing stables for the horses, he was injured by the falling of a stick of timber, fracturing three ribs, and sent to the camp hospital for a few days, but returned to duty in season for the spring campaign. The fatigues and exposures incident thereto, caused the injuries, from which he had not fully recovered, to become so troublesome as to again unfit him for duty, and he was sent to Williamsport Hospital, Md., and thence to Hagarstown and Burlington, where he was discharged, from disability, Oct. 31, '62. He again enlisted Dec. 3, '63; mustered in Co. I, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63, at Brattleboro. While on picket before light on the morning of the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64, the rebels came upon him and took him, with a number of others, prisoner; but, as good fortune would have it, in about half an hour our cavalry came along, and the prisoners were ordered to lie down, which he did by the side of a large log, under which he crept unobserved, and left for our lines while the enemy retreated; Oct. 25, was promoted corporal; during his service with the 11th Regiment, was on daily duty with his company, and in all its battles, being laid aside only a few days after the march from Danville, caused by a slight wound in the foot received at the battle of Petersburg; transferred June 25, '65, to Co. A, soon after to Co. D; mustered out Aug. 25, '65; received $400 government bounty and $300 from the town; served 2 yrs, 9 mos. 19 d.

SILAS H. KNIGHT,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 16, '61; age 19; mustered in private, in Co. D, Sept. 16th, at St. Albans; went with his regiment to join the army soon after, but his constitution was not sufficient to bear the hardships of camp life, having two seasons of confinement with typhoid fever, and one of diphtheria, during the year and 3 mos. with the army; finally, in consequence of chronic diarrhœa, from which he had been suffering 6 months, obtained a furlough and came home, Jan. 15, '63, having been a number of times offered his discharge, which he refused, saying he should recover and wished to fight it out. After remaining at home, unable to return to the hospital, his discharge was sent to him, dated May 29, '63, which he accepted, and after suffering 'till Aug. 10, '63, died and was buried in the burying-ground at the West Branch.

JOHN B. KUSIC,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in Co. H, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in private, Oct. 10, '62; age 21; discharged his duty faithfully as a soldier; mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; received $50 town bounty, and $5 from individuals; re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63; mustered, as a private, in Co. I, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63. During the battle of Cold Harbor, June 5, '64, while lying in a rifle pit at the rear of our works, he had just finished writing a letter home, and being weary with the confinement, raised himself above the breastwork, when one of his comrades, P. J. Knight, told him he had better keep his head down or the rebs. would spoil it. He said the ball was not run which would kill him, but just then a ball hit him in the head, striking him senseless, and causing his death in about 4 hours. He had received $300 bounty from the town on his last enlistment.

GEORGE C. LAMSON,

born in Stowe, enlisted as a sharpshooter, Oct. 29, '61; age 19; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, 2d Reg. U. S. Sharpshooters, Nov, 9, '61, at West Randolph; on leaving the State, the regiment was quartered near Washington during the winter, where he was soon detailed to hospital duty in Camp Instruction. Some time in March, he took cold, on a march with his company to Bristow Station, and was prostrated with typhoid fever; cared for in camp, as well as circumstances would permit, about 3 weeks; removed to Alexandria; after 4 or 5 weeks, recovered so far as to be assigned to light duty in the hospital, and not long after was appointed ward-master. In the summer of '62, he was transferred to Convalescent Camp for duty; first as dispensing clerk, and then as steward in charge of one of the division dispensaries, and discharged the duties of hospital steward nearly a year. At the second Bull Run battle and Fredericksburg, voluntered with his surgeon to care for the wounded on the field; Feb., '64, being recommended by the surgeon to be appointed to the position he had acceptably held, was discharged, Feb. 15, '64, that he might enlist in the regular army, which he immediately did; received the appointment of hospital steward the next day, and, at his own request was assigned to duty in the 23d U. S. colored troops; Feb. 23d had a slight attack of diphtheria; 5 days after, inflammation of the bowels set in, he was removed to Augur Hospital, where, March 3, '64, the "summons came, unlooked for, but imperative; unwelcome, but unavoidable." His remains were brought home by his father, and buried in our village cemetery.

LUCIEN LAMSON,

born in Stowe, enlisted Nov. 19, '63; age 18; mustered in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., a private, Dec. 12, '63, at Brattleboro. Soon after joining his regiment he was detailed as musician in Colton's Cornet Band, remaining in that position 'till Oct., '64, when, by reason of erysipelas ulcers, he was sent to hospital in Baltimore, not again joining his regiment; in the spring of '65, transferred to Montpelier, from which place, discharged May 22, '65, by reason of an order from the War Department, dated May 6, '65; received $300 government

bounty, and $300 from the town; served 18 mos. 3 d.

DANIEL LANDON,

born in Hinesburgh; age 35; in the fall of '61, commenced recruiting for the 7th Regiment under Samuel Morgan, and having obtained a sufficient number of men, Jan. 9, '62, a company was organized and he was chosen captain; mustered in Feb. 12, '62, at Rutland, as captain of Co. E; commanded his company at the seige of Vicksburg, in July of '62, and at Baton Rouge, Aug. 5th; soon after, taken with chronic diarrhœa and swamp fever, provided for himself at Hotel Dieu, N. O.; not recovering so as to be of service, tendered his resignation Nov. 17, '62, which was accepted.

ORLIN W. LOOMIS,

born in Waterbury, enlisted in the regular army, Nov., '61; age 24; mustered in Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry; went to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., with his company; not able to perform military duty; discharged the summer of '62; reënlisted March 31, '64; mustered in Co. F, 17th Reg., April 12th; in the first battles of his regiment, taken prisoner about the first of June, and sent to Richmond; after about 3 mos., paroled; sent to Annapolis, being sick with diarrhœa, afterwards sent to Montpelier; March, '65, went back to his regiment, remained 'till mustered out, July 14, 1865. For his first enlistment our town received no credit, and the last time, by some means, he was set to Hinesburgh, but not by his own choice.

JOHN A. LOCKLIN,

born in Fairfield, enlisted in Dec. 2, '63; age 44; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63; summer of '64, sick in general hospital; transferred to V. R. Corps, April 26, '65; mustered out Sept. 26, '65; was never a resident of this town, but gave it the credit of his name; received therefor the sum of $300; served 1 yr. 9 mos. 24 d.

ALVA A. LORD,

born in Barnstead, N. H.; age 33; entered the army as substitute for D. F. Hale; mustered at Burlington, Aug. 19, '63; assigned to Co. F, 3d Vt. Reg.; soon sick with hemorrhage of the bowels, confined in the 7th Maine regimental hospital, and in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, 'till about Dec., '63, detailed on service as carpenter in the same hospital; Sept. 29, '64, transferred to the 48th Co, 2d Battalion V. R. Corps; mustered out Sept. 12, '65, under Special Order No. 116, A. G. O., June 17, '65, receiving $100 government bounty; served 2 yrs. 23 d.

GEORGE W. LUCE,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 9th Vt. Reg., June 21, '62; age 38; mustered in as a private, in Co. H, July 9, '62, following the fortunes of his regiment 2 years, suffering nearly all the time with chronic diarrhœa, but mostly on duty; latter part of the summer of '64, sent to hospital, afterwards transferred to Brattleboro; obtained a furlough; came home Jan. 1, '65; died March 12, '65, and was buried in the burying-grouud on Thomas Luce's farm.

JOSHUA LUCE,

born in Mansfield, now part of Stowe, enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 44; mustered in as wagoner, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; winter following sick, sent to Burlington, not recovering, discharged, Feb. 18, '63; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 5 mos. 10 d.

HIRAM A. LUCE,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 10th Vt. Reg., July 23, '62; age 23; mustered in as a private, in Co. B, Sept. 1, '62, credited to the town of Waitsfield; sick the winter after; carried to Armory Square Hospital, Washington; unable to perform further military duty, discharged, April 22, '63, and came home. His disease terminated in consumption. Died June 14, '63, and was buried at Stowe village.

ZEBINA A. LUCE,

born in Stowe, enlisted Feb. 13, '65; age 33; mustered the same day at Burlington, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., which he joined soon after, and took part with them in the closing battles of the war; mustered out June 29, '65, receiving $33.33 government bounty, and $500 from the town; served 4 mos. 15 d.

ALDRICH C. MARSHALL,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 7th Vt. Reg., Dec. 16, '61: age 41; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, Feb. 12, '62, at Rutland. This soldier is one of the fourteen who reënlisted to the credit of this town, Feb. 15, '64; reports he was in one battle, and sick with chill and fever 4 mos. from Oct. 18, '63, and confined in hospital at Barancas, Florida; excepting this sickness, on duty with his company, or on detailed service guarding stores, 'till March 14, '66, when discharged with his regiment, having served 4 yrs. 2 mos. 28 d. He received $502 government bounty.

ALMON A. MARSHALL,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 3d Vt. Reg., June 1, '61; age 25; mustered as a private in Co. E, July 16, '61, at St. Johnsbury; soon after leaving the State, detailed as teamster, remaining in that capacity 'till Dec. 21, '63, when he again enlisted; from this time, on duty with his regiment, and in the battles of the Wilderness and succeeding battles, 'till Sept. 18, '64; again detailed as teamster; remained on that duty 'till July 11, '65; mustered out with his regiment. He received $502 government bounty; served 4 yrs. 1 mo. 10 d.

BENJAMIN G. W. MARSHALL,

born in Stowe, enlisted in Dec. 3, '63; age 27; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63, at Brattleboro; sick in the hospital at Fort Slocum 3 weeks with pneumonia, but engaged in all the battles of his regiment; transferred to Co. D, June 24, '65—soon after to Co. A, chosen corp. July 10, '65; mustered out Aug. 25, '65. He received $300 government bounty, $300 town bounty, and $6.50 from individuals; served 20 mos. 22 d.

HIRAM M. MARSHALL,

born in Stowe, enlisted in Feb. 13, '65; age 36; mustered, as a private, in Co. A, 8th Vt. Reg., at Burlington; mustered out June 28, '65; received a bounty from the town of $500; served 4 mos. 15 d.

SAMUEL S. MARSHALL,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 18; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; confined 4 or 5 weeks in hospital at Fairfax Court House the winter after; mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; reënlisted Jan. 12, '64; mustered in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., Feb. 4, '64. In his first battle, May 6, '64, while lying upon the ground, raised his head and was struck in the neck with a ball, which terminated his life in a few moments.

IRA L. MARSTON,

born in Hyde Park, enlisted in the 8th Vt. Reg., Oct. 15, '61; age 18; mustered in as a private, in Co. A, Feb. 18, '62, at Brattleboro; was in all the expeditions of his regiment during '62, and wondrously preserved from accident when th own from the cars, while going with his company to aid in driving back the rebels who were attacking a portion of the railroad which the regiment was then guarding; the last of Dec., '62, sick with fever, cared for in hospital at Brasher City, where, after two weeks, he breathed his last, Jan. 10, '63, sending messages of affection to his friends at home. He was buried in regimental burying-grounds at Brasher City.

CHARLES C. MARTIN,

born in Compton, C. E., enlisted in 8th Vt. Reg., Oct. 23, '61; age 21; mustered in as sergeant, in Co. A, Feb. 18, '62, at Brattleboro; sick the summer after, and died July 18, '62, at Algiers, La.

WILLIAM MATHEWS,

born in Williston, enlisted in 6th Vt. Reg., Sept. 3, '61; age 23; mustered in as a private, in Co. A, Oct. 15, '61, at Montpelier; February after, sick with typhoid fever, confined at Camp Griffin, and died in about one week, Feb. 24, '62.

W. H. H. MC ALLISTER,

born in Stowe, enlisted in 4th Vt. Reg., Aug. 31, '61; age 24; mustered in as a private, in Co. G, Sept. 20, '61, at Brattleboro; left the State the same day; promoted Serg. Jan. 19, '62; during the Peninsular campaign in the spring and summer of '62, detailed as ordnance Serg.; August, sick with inflammatory rheumatism, sent to Master St. Hospital, Philadelphia, Aug. 12th; Oct. 22, joined his regiment; promoted first serg. Nov. 3, '62; took part in the battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, wounded by a piece of shell striking the right knee, fracturing the bone, so amputation became neccessary; Dec. 16th, sent to Harwood Hospital, Washington, June 21, '63; transferred to Marine Hospital, Burlington, obtained a furlough and came home the first of the winter; his wound becoming more troublesome, was unable to return to the hospital; during the winter while his sufferings were intense, maintained a cheerful frame of mind, persisting he should recover; in the spring, returned to the hospital, remaining 'till Sept. 20, '64; having served 3 years, was mustered out Sept. 30, '64; received $100 government bounty, and a pension commencing Sept. 30, '64, and, since June 6, '66, of $15 per month.

JAMES M. MC ALLISTER,

born in Stowe, enlisted in Dec. 7, '63; age 29; mustered, as a private, in Co. E. 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63, at Brattleboro; was in all the battles of his regiment; transferred to Co. D, June 24, '65, and soon after to Co. A; mustered out Aug. 25, '65; received $300 government bounty, and $300 from the town.

JAMES MC KENNA,

born in Williston, enlisted in the U. S. Cavalry, Aug. 18, '62; age 22; mustered in Co. I, 1st Vt. Cav., Sept. 26, '62; was on duty most of the time for over a year, when taken sick; March 29, '64, transferred to V. R. Corps; mustered out July 17, '65; served 2 yrs. 11 mos.

MICHAEL MC MAHON,

born in Ireland, enlisted in Dec. 17, '63; age 36; mustered in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., Jan. 12, '64; soon detailed as company cook; about 22d July obtained a furlough, and started for home; finding himself belated, ran about 2 miles to the cars, became exhausted with heat and over-exertion; accomplished his purpose, and arrived home, but only to die, July 29, '65. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Moretown. He had received $300 town bounty.

MATTHEW MC AFFREY,

born in Ireland, enlisted in Aug. 20, '64, age 28, and mustered the same day in Co. A, 6th Vt. Reg., at Burlington, living at the time in Waterbury, but giving this town the credit of his name and receiving therefor the sum of $500; was mustered out June 19, '65; served 10 mos.

DANIEL MERRITT,

born in Coventry, enlisted in Feb. 21, '65, age 28, mustered the same day at Burlington, in Co. K, 17th Vt. Reg.; mustered out July 14, '65; received $500 from the town; served 4 mos. 23 d.

ELIAS MERRITT,

born in Coventry, enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 4, '61; age 23; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; followed the fortunes of his regiment, during the first 2½ years, in all its duties and battles; promoted serg. Oct. 6, '62. May 5, '64, at the battle of the Wilderness, received a minnie ball through the left thigh, affecting the bone so pieces afterwards came out. The position of the army was such the wounded could not be properly cared for, sent to Armory Square, Washington; receiving no provisions except such as could be picked up on the road; arrived at Belle Plain, met by the Christian Commission, and, after their wants were supplied, forwarded to Washington; stayed about two weeks; sent to McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, remaining five weeks, thence to Brattleboro; returned to his regiment the last of August, and his term of service being completed, was mustered out Sept. 15, '64; re-

ceived $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 1 mo. 10 d.

JOSHUA W. MERRITT,

born in Coventry, enlisted in 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 13, '61; age 21; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans, reënlisted Dec. 15, '63; promoted corp. Jan. 1, '65; mustered out June 29, '65; reports no sickness, except being sun-struck at Annapolis, and that he was in all the battles of his regiment, excepting at Savage Station: received $500 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 10 mos. 16 d.

JOSEPH W. MERRITT,

born in Coventry, enlisted Sept. 18, '62, for 9 mos. service; age 18; mustered in Co. H, 13th Vt. Reg., Oct. 4, '62; mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; reënlisted Aug. 19, '64; mustered the same day, as a private, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg.; reported as having deserted, but was taken back to his regiment, and afterwards on duty in the spring of '65; April, '65, at Danville, had an attack of paralysis, losing his speech, and the partial use of one side; sent to Carver Hospital, Washington, and discharged; received two town bounties, amounting to $550; also receives a pension of $8 per month.

CLEMENT G. MOODY,

born in Stowe, enlisted in Dec. 7, '63; age 27; mustered, as a private, in Co. I, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12th, transferred to Co. A, June 24, '65, and soon after to Co. D; mustered out Aug. 25, 65; received $300 from the town; served 20 mos. 18 d.

LADONA C. MOODY,

born in Stowe, enlisted in the 9th Vt. Reg., July 1, '62; mustered into United States service as a private, in Co. H, July 9, '62, at Brattleboro; age 18; taken prisoner with his regiment Sept. 15, '62, at Harper's Ferry, paroled and sent to Chicago; was sick about the first of March, with fever; died April 22, '63, and was buried near the camp.

JOEL MOREY,

born at St. Mary, C. E., enlisted in the 2d Co of sharpshooters, Oct. 28, '61; age 22; mustered in the 2d Reg. U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. E, Nov. 9, '61, at West Randolph; discharged in consequence of disability in summer of '62.

ALBERT A. MORSE,

born in Waterbury, enlisted in Dec. 4, '63; age 24; mustered in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63, living at the time in Waterbury, but giving this town the credit of his name, and receiving therefor the sum of $300; transferred to Co. D, June 24, '65, soon after to Co. A; mustered out Aug. 25, '65; served 20 mos. 21 d.

LEVI MORWAY,

born in Canada, enlisted in the regular service, Nov., '61, age 27, mustered the same day in Co. H, 12th Regiment U. S. Inf.; went with the regiment to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., where he remained about 3 months, when he took the field and was on duty with his company most of the time, 'till at Petersburg, June 18, 64, he was struck by a solid shot, and terribly mangled, but said to his comrades, "Boys I have got through, let me shake hands," and soon after expired. He was buried the same night, with 18 others, near the battle-field.

LUTHER H. MERRIAM,

born in Hyde Park, enlisted in 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; age 25; mustered, as a private, in Co. D, June 20, '61, at Burlington; one month after at the battle of Bull Run, and, like many others on that memorable retreat, contracted disease, was soon prostrated with typhoid fever, and confined in camp hospital, having frequent relapses, 'till in September, chronic diarrhœa set in, reducing him so low he was discharged Nov. 8, '61; reënlisted in V. R. Corps, Aug. 26, '63; assigned to Co. E, 13th Regiment V. R. Corps; on duty at Brattleboro, Concord and Boston, 'till mustered out, November, '65; received no bounty, and was not credited to any town on his first enlistment; served 2 yrs. 8 mos.

IRA MUNN,

born in Stowe, enlisted in Nov. 15, '61; age 19; mustered in Co. H, 12th U. S. Inf., soon after; Feb. 1, '63, transferred to Co. G; at battle of Gettysburg, slightly wounded with a minnie ball in the right fore arm, and at Weldon railroad with a piece of shell in the head, taken prisoner but soon escaped; reports he was in 12 battles with his regiment, having served 3 years; discharged Nov. 15, '64; received $100 bounty.

ELISHA B. NORRIS,

born in Alburgh, was enrolled in 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 36; mustered, as a private, in Co. H, Oct. 4, '62, at Brattleboro; sick with erysipelas in the summer of '63; mustered out July 21, '63; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

HARRISON S. NUTTING,

born in Mansfield, now a part of Stowe, enlisted in 9th Vt. Regiment, May 29, '62; age 26; mustered in corp., in Co. H, July 9, '62, at Brattleboro; taken prisoner with his regiment Sept. 15, '62; paroled and sent to Chicago sick, in the winter after; discharged at Chicago, April 11, '63; reënlisted Sept. 3, '64; mustered same day in 9th Vt. Reg., but never joined a company; discharged May 23, '65. as an unassigned recruit; received a town bounty of $500.

LOOMIS E. PAINE,

born in Shelburne, enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 38; mustered, as a private, in Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; mustered out of service with his regiment, July 21, '63; reënlisted Oct. 13, '63; mustered in Co. C, 17th Vt. Regiment, March 2, '64; sick the summer after with chronic diarrhœa, sent to Augur Hospital, Alexandria; died Aug. 8, '64, and buried at the National Cemetery, Arlington. He had received $350 town bounty and $5 from individuals.

CHAUNCEY O. PARCHER,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in the 13th Vt.

Reg., Sept, 8, '62; mustered in as musician, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; age 22; sick in November with typhoid fever, and sent to King St. Hospital, Alexandria, Dec. 12th; recovering somewhat, had a relapse, was taken with rheumatic fever, had another relapse, congestion of the brain set in, and the final summons came Feb. 5, '63. He was buried at Alexandria. Several letters from his comrades speak of his faithfulness as a soldier and friend. He had received $50 town bounty and $5 from individuals.

WILLIS H. PARCHER,

born in Victory, enlisted in 9th Vt. Reg., June 2, '62; age 26; mustered in as musician, in Co. H, July 9, '62, at Brattleboro; taken prisoner with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62, paroled and sent to Chicago, exchanged Jan. 10, '63, remaining at Chicago 'till April, '63, having been confined in hospital at Chicago about 2 months; also sick with intermittent fever 70 days at Burlington, and 48 days at Fortress Monroe; with the regiment at Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, '64; mustered out June 18, '65, his term of enlistment having expired; received $100 government bounty.

ORLO C. PERKINS,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 23; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; detailed Oct. 24th to play the regimental bass drum; at battle of Gettysburg, employed in carrying the wounded from the field; mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

JOEL B. PERKINS,

born in Canada, enlisted in Aug. 18, '64; age 31; mustered the same day at Burlington, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg.; in battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, and Petersburg, March 25, '65; detailed to guard the train April 2d; mustered out of service June 19, '65; received $66.66 government bounty, and $503.30 from the town; served 10 mos. 1 d.

GEORGE W. PIKE,

born in Sterling, now Stowe, enlisted in Aug. 26, '61; age 21; mustered in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg., Sept. 16th, at St. Albans; able to perform but little military duty with his regiment, suffering with chronic diarrhœa and pneumonia in hospitals at Camp Griffin, Fortress Monroe and Harrison's Landing, 'till reduced to a mere skeleton; discharged July 31, '62, came home as his friends supposed to die; recovered so when the draft was made, July, '63, he let himself as a substitute for Pember Sargent; mustered at Burlington, Aug. 4, '63; assigned to Co. D, 2d Vt. Reg. Arriving in the field, was temporarily attached to the 2d Maine Regiment, while the 2d Vermont was on duty in New York; with this regiment, had a fatiguing march, which enfeebled him; after joining his own regiment, was able to perform but little military duty, soon after sick with typhoid fever, sent to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Alexandria; died Nov. 2d, '63, and was buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

HENRY A. PIKE,

born in Morristown, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8. '62; age 19; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; in the battle of Gettysburg, and mustered out with his regiment, July 21, '63; received $50 town bounty, and $25 government bounty; served 10 mos. 13 d.

PAPHRO D. PIKE,

born in Morristown, enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 9, '62; age 26; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; chosen corp. Aug. 11, '63; promoted to quartermaster serg. Dec. 26, '63. During the battle of Spottsylvania, a missile from the enemy passed through his clothes, but inflicted no personal injury. He was also at the battles of Cold Harbor and Cedar Creek; sick with slow fever and diarrhœa in August, '64, sent to Sandy Hook, then to Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, from there to Camp Parole, Md., absent from duty about 2 months; at battles of Petersburg, March, '65, detailed with his company to guard an ammunition train; May, 23, '65, received a commission as 2d lieut., Co. D; mustered out of service as quartermaster serg., June 24, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 2 yrs. 10½ mos.

ISAAC S. PRATT,

born in Marshfield, enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; age 22; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, June 20, '61, at Burlington; in the first Bull Run battle, after the excitement of the battle, took cold in wading a stream, which caused fever and ague, billious fever, jaundice and gout, succeeding each other, confining him about 4 months; recovered so as to take part in the battles at Fredericksburg; yet, for the first 2 years, sick much of the time, confined with chronic diarrhœa between 7 and 8 months at Point Lookout, Md., Alexandria and Brattleboro. At the Wilderness, May 5, 64, hit by a piece of shell on the head, striking him senseless and fracturing the skull slightly; sent to Judiciary Square Hospital; returned to take part in those bloody battles at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, nearly every day for 3 weeks.—Here he left his testimony to the rebels that the Yankees were in earnest; and feeling, when others had done and suffered as much for the country as he had, he would take hold again, was mustered out June 29, '64; received $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 1 mo. 22 d.

JOSIAH PRATT,

born in Harris Gore, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 25; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 10, '62; July 1, '63; sent to Frederick City general hospital, sick with chronic diarrhœa and lame side, then to Brattleboro, where mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty and $50 from the town; served 10 mos. 13 d.

ALBERT C. RAYMOND,

born in Stowe, was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; age 20; mustered in as a

private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro, followed the fortunes of his regiment, mustered out after the expiration of his enlistment contract, July 21, '63. Not satisfied with remaining at home while our government was being insulted by those who would overthrow it, reënlisted Feb. 5, '64, mustered, as Serg., in Co. C, 17th Vt. Reg., March 2, '64, at Burlington, left the State April 18th, with his regiment, which was soon called into active service in the Wilderness, and succeeding battles, eight in number, before June 20th. Of this regiment, Gen. Washburn says: "No regiment has had such severity of service with so little preparation. But the officers and men, by their patient perseverance amid all obstacles, and their cool and determined bravery when brought to face the most experienced veterans of the rebel army, have won for themselves the respect and admiration of the citizens of the State." July 26, '64, this soldier was wounded while on a skirmish line in front of Petersburg, by a gun-shot across the nose and right eye, causing partial blindness; was treated in Harwood Hospital, Washington; returned to his regiment the last of September, '64, was promoted Ord. Serg., Dec. 24, '64, received a commission as 1st Lieut., Co. C, March 11, '65, and as captain of same company, June 26th, mustered out as 1st Lieut., July 14, '65, by Special Order No. 162, War Department.—He receives a pension of $4 per month, commencing July 14, '65; also received $225 government bounty, $350 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 2 yrs. 3 mos. 22 d.

HENRY T. RAYMOND,

born in Stowe; age 18; enlisted Feb. 13, '65; mustered the same day at Burlington, as a private, in Co. C, 17th Vt. Reg.; in the battle at Petersburg; mustered out with his regiment July 14, '65; received $33.33 government bounty, and $500 from the town; served 5 mos. 1 d.

JABEZ P. REED,

born in Plainfield, N. H.; age 38; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 9, '62; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro, following the fortunes of his regiment, except a confinement of 2 weeks with measles, in the spring of '63, 'till Oct. 19, '64; out on picket before light in the morning, he was hit by a ball, coming just above his mouth, grazing the skin and stunning him so he fell. While rising he saw men coming whom he supposed were our men, but soon found his mistake by their calling him to lay down his arms, and saying, "you are our prisoner, you ———." He was kept under guard in the field about 2 weeks, then taken to Libby prison, and afterwards to a building called by him an old tobacco shell, where he remained 'till Feb. 15, '65, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis. On being taken prisoner he was relieved of every thing he had, including a few dollars in money, except the clothes he wore. His prison fare was, in the morning, a piece of corn bread about 2 inches square, and a few mouthfuls of meat; no dinner; at night the same as in the morning, with an addition of a small quantity of bean soup.—His bed was the floor with no covering, 'till in January the prisoners received a blanket from the home-government. At Annapolis he was taken sick with chronic diarrhœa, but was able to come home on a furlough, where he remained 'till about the first of June, when he was ordered to Brattleboro to be discharged. But in going, was injured by the cars being thrown from the track, and confined at Brattleboro a number of weeks. He was mustered out of service July 10, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 2 yrs. 11 mos. 1 d.

ORANGE REMINGTON,

born in Huntington, enlisted Dec. 7, '63; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63, living in Morristown at the time, but giving this town the credit of his name, receiving therefor the sum of $300; March 31, '64, sick with the mumps, April 3d, sent to hospital, remaining a few days; returned to light duty April 19; 23d of May, sun-stroke. From that time he writes daily in his diary that his "head feels very bad." Still he performed some duty, and June 15th was detailed to guard cattle near the James river. June 18th, as it is supposed, under partial derangement, the effect of his disease in the head, he committed suicide; age 39. He was buried on a slight elevation by the side of the road leading from Petersburg to City Point.

TARRENT P. ROBINSON,

born in Stowe; enlisted, as a musician, in the 5th Vt. Reg., Sept. 6, '61; age 25; mustered in the 5th Vt. Regimental Band, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans, remaining in the band 'till government ordered their discharge, April 11, '62; served 7 mos. 5 d.

SAMUEL REED, JR.,

born in Morristown; age 35; was enrolled in the 13th Vt. Reg., Co. E, Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; Feb. 16, '63, lost his speech, under medical treatment during the remainder of his term of service, but performed duty, except being on guard; was with his company at Gettysburg battle, and mustered out with them, July 21, '63. He remained unable to speak for about 3 years; received a pension of $4 per month for one year; since then of $2 per month. He received $25 government bounty, $50 town bounty, and $5 from individuals.

ALBERT W. RUSSELL,

born in Stowe; age 21; enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; mustered, as a private, in Co. D, June 20, '61, at Burlington; Oct. 5, '62, ordered to report to Gen. Franklin, who appointed him mounted orderly; which appointment he received through Col. Whiting, for personal services rendered him on the battle-field; afterwards retained in that capacity by Generals Smith, Sedgwick and Wright. These duties often called him to dangerous and responsible positions; one of which he relates, in connection with the movement of the army, after the battle of Spottsylvania, from the North Anna to the Pamunkey river; being sent first to explore, and then to act as guide for the army. He reports he was in all the battles of his regiment during his term of service, once hit in the head with a piece

of shell, causing a slight wound; sick in Columbia Hospital, Washington, 2 weeks. He was mustered out June 29, '64. Reënlisted Aug. 17, '64; mustered same day in Co E, 7th Vt. Reg., soon after ordered to New Haven, assigned to duty as first Serg.; remained here 'till March 25, '65, when he joined his regiment at Mobile; May after, detailed as mounted orderly for Gen. Steele, and retained 'till mustered out of service, June 25, '65; received $133.33 government bounty, and $500 from the town; served 4 years.

EZRA F. RUSSELL,

born in Stowe; age 23; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 17, '61; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; in the battle at Savage Station, June 29, '62; soon after confined with chronic diarrhœa, not recovering, discharged Jan. 28, '63; drafted and mustered July 17, '63, assigned to Co. K, 4th Vt. Reg.; in 9 battles with his regiment, received a slight wound with a piece of shell at Fisher's Hill, Sept. '64; transferred to Co D Feb. 25, 65; mustered out July 13, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 5 mos. 7 d.

JAMES W. RUSSELL,

born in Stowe, lived in this town 'till a short time before his enlistment, Aug. 30, '61; having removed to Underhill, was credited to that town; mustered in Co. K, 5th Vt. Reg., Sept. 16, '61. He was killed in his first battle, at Lee's Mills, with a rifle ball through the neck, aged 33. His body was left in the enemy's lines for about 2 days, was recovered and buried by his comrades. His captain in a letter to his wife, says: "He was ever obedient to orders, true and faithful to his duty. Nobly he died while in the performance of his highest duty."

JOSEPH R. RUSSELL,

born in Stowe; age 18; enlisted Sept. 14, '64, mustered the same day at Burlington, in Co. D, 2d Vt. Reg.; 2 days after joining his regiment, engaged with them in the battle at Cedar Creek, and in the closing battles of the war in the spring of '65. About the first of May, '65, sick with measels, sent to 6th corps hospital, City point, after about 10 days to Finley Hospital, Washington, where he remained 'till mustered out, June 12, '65; received $66.66 government bounty, and $625 from the town; served 8 mos. 28 d.

LORENZO RUSSELL,

born in Stowe; age 34: enlisted in Feb. 13, '65, mustered the same day in Co. A, 8th Vt. eg.; mustered out June 28, '65; received $500 from the town; served 4½ mos.

HENRY H. RUSSELL,

born in Stowe; age 21; enlisted in the 3d Vt. Reg., July 2, '61; mustered in July 16, '61, at St Johnsbury, as a private, in Co. H; in the first battles of his regiment in '61, and in '62 went with them through the Peninsular campaign, sick with fever about a month, at White House Landing, while the army were before Richmond: after recovering, fought in the battles during McClellan's retreat from Richmond, and at South Mountain and Antietam; transferred to Co. K, 5th U. S. Cav., Oct. 31, '62, engaging in its duties 'till on the 4th of May, '63, while on Stoneman's raid, about 12 miles from Gordonsville, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, remaining 10 days; then paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., and from there to Alexandria, where he remained 5 months, when he was exchanged and joined his regiment.—He was detailed Jan. 10, '64, to the band of the same regiment; discharged Feb. 5, '64, that he might reënlist, which he did the same day, and was afterwards connected with the band of the 5th U. S. Cav. 3 years, 'till his discharge, Feb. 5, '67; received $502 government bounty, $300 from the city of New York, and $75 from the State; served 5 yrs. 7 mos. 2 d.

CHARLES F. RUSSELL,

born in Stowe; age 27; enlisted Oct. 1, '61; mustered in the 8th Vt. Reg., as a private, in Co. A, Feb. 18, '62, at Brattleboro; discharged Nov. 25, '62; reënlisted Aug. 22, '64; mustered the same day at Burlington, in the 2d Reg., Co. D, receiving $500 bounty from the town; mustered out June 9, '65; served 1 yr. 10 mos.

JAMES RYAN,

came from Canada, and entered the United States service, as a substitute for C. F. Douglass, Aug. 19, '63; age 20; assigned to Co. I, 3d Vt. Reg.; reported killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.

ASA J. SANBORN,

born in Stowe, enlisted as a sharpshooter, Oct. 30, '61; mustered in the 2d Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. E, Nov. 9, '61, at West Randolph, and entered on duty with his regiment, serving in all its battles, 'till at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, he was hit by a ball a little above the right knee cutting an artery, and causing a rapid flow of blood. Taking his handkerchief he bound it up so as to be able to go a short distance, but fell upon the field, where the various tides of the battle left him among friends and foes alternately, in the excitement of the battle receiving help from none; after a few hours was removed to a bed of straw on the ground near by, remaining 'till the next day without food or drink, when his wound was dressed; 5 days after sent to Washington, remained there 'till the 2d of Dec., sent to Burlington; returned to his regiment the first of March, '63, and followed its fortunes through the campaign of '63, when, not disheartened by the bloody scenes through which he had passed, he reënlisted Dec. 21, '63, for another term of service. Starting in the campaign of '64, in the advance towards Richmond, he fought in the first four battles of his company, but at Cold Harbor, June 3d, while skirmishing, was again hit by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter in the right knee-joint, was carried to White House where his wounds were dressed, and the 11th, sent to King St. Hospital, Alexandria, where he died June 21, '64, aged 20 yrs.

JACKSON SARGENT,

born in Stowe; age 18; enlisted in the 5th Vt.

Reg., Aug. 17, '61; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; was always ready for duty, not being laid aside with sickness, as was the case with so many, took part in all the battles of his regiment, promoted corporal during this service; Dec. 15, '63, availed himself of the offer made by the government to veterans to reënlist, engaging with the government for a new term of service; at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, carried the colors of his regiment, promoted Serg. for meritorious service; while planting his colors on the breastworks of the enemy at Petersburg, received a slight wound in the arm with a musket ball—it is claimed by his fellow-soldiers that Sergeant was the first to plant his colors on the enemy's works, when they yielded to the boys in blue, on that eventful April 2d; and, judging from the order of the brigade, as stated in the report of Brevet Major Barber to Gen. Grant, the 5th Regiment being the leading regiment of the brigade, this soldier has a fair claim to that honor. Soon after the battle Lieut. Col. Kennedy, commandiug 5th Regiment, suggested to the other officers that he should have a commission, being entitled to one if any soldier was; he was accordingly promoted 1st Lieut., Co. K, May 10, '65; mustered out June 29, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 10 mos. 12 d.

ORIN A. SARGENT,

born in Stowe; age 18; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; sick with typhoid fever about the first of June, '63, sent to Grovener's Hospital, Alexandria, did not recover to do any further military duty; mustered out with the regiment, July 21, '63; reënlisted Aug. 18, '64, mustered the same day at Burlington, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg.; detailed as captain's waiter soon after; took part in no battle; mustered out of service July 1, '65, under Special Order No. 154, Extract 1, 4 of P. 1865; received $91 66 government bounty, $550 town bounty, and $5 from individuals; served 20 mos. 26 d.

JONATHAN SARGENT,

born in New Hampshire; age 29; enlisted in the 3d Vt. Reg., June 1, '61; mustered in as a private, in Co E, July 16, '61, at St. Johnsbury; detailed as cook, remaining in that service 'till the summer of 1863, detailed as wagoner; reënlisted Dec. 21, '63, as wagoner; was one of the few who report no continued sickness during his military service of 4 yrs. 1 mo. 11 d.; mustered out with his regiment, July 11, '65, having received $100 government bounty.

WARREN J. SEAVER,

born in Stowe; age 31; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; afterwards detailed as musician in 2d Brigade Band; last of April, '63, sick with chronic diarrhœa, sent to camp, regimental hospital being full, Maj. Boynton kindly took him into his quarters, where he remained, not needing medical assistance so much as a home, the place of which the Major endeavored to supply; after 2 months returned to duty: was mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63. Seaver says: "Too much cannot be said of a *good* man in the army," and speaks in this connection in high terms of Major Boynton and Surgeon Woodward, of the 14th Regiment. This soldier received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

CORNELIUS V. SESSIONS,

born in Stowe; age 35; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; detailed Jan. 20, '63, to guard cattle at Fairfax Court House, sick with measles, partially recovered, sent back to his company, took cold during a storm, which brought on congestion of the lungs, and caused his death soon after, March 2, '63. He was buried at Wolf Run Shoals, in a pine grove near by. He had received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals.

CARLOS C. SHAW,

born in Morristown; age 17; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; on duty with his regiment, participating in the Gettysburg battle; mustered out of service July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

BERNHARD F. SHELBURGH,

born in Hollister, Germany; age 21; enlisted Aug. 22, '64; mustered the same day in the 10th Vt. Reg., Co. B; mustered out June 22, 65; received $500 from the town, serving 10 months.

HARRY SHERMAN,

born in Richmond; age 21; enlisted in the U. S. regular service, Nov., '61; mustered in the 12th Reg., U. S. Infantry, Co. H; transferred to Co. G, in the winter of '62; taken prisoner at Gaines Hill June 27, '62; after 2 days sent to Richmond, confined in Brackett's tobacco-factory for a while, then sent, in company with about 5000 other prisoners, to Belle Isle, being among the first of our men to occupy that memorable place; about the first of August, was released and joined his regiment at Harrison's Landing; after the battle of Antietam, was detailed as nurse; June, '64, sick with chronic diarrhœa, confined at City Point and Elmira, N. Y.; mustered out Nov. 13, '64; served 3 yrs.; received $100 government bounty.

HENRY E. SHERWIN,

born in Morristown; age 21; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 27, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; sick with typhoid fever soon after leaving the State, confined in St. Paul's Church Hospital, Alexandria; discharged by reason of disability, Jan. 10, '63, 3½ mos. after enlistment; received $50 town bounty.

ABIAL H. SLAYTON,

born in Stowe; age 33; in the summer of '62, engaged in recruiting a company for the 9th Vt. Reg., under Charles Dutton. When the men thus recruited were organized into a company, June 27th, he was chosen captain, and mustered in as captain of Co. H, July 9, '62. He, with his regiment, was surrendered to the enemy by Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62, paroled and sent to Chicago.— In December he sent in his resignation, which being accepted, he was discharged Dec. 8, '62.

MARK B. SLAYTON,

born in West Fairlee; age 17; enlisted Feb. 29, '64; mustered as a private, in Co. C, 17th Vt. Reg., March 2, '64, at Burlington. Entering the service at the time when our armies were about to make another advance on Richmond, he was soon called into the terrible battles of the Wilderness and those which soon followed, 'till in the action before Petersburg, June 30, '64, he was hit by a grape-shot in the breast, and killed on the battle-field. As the enemy held the ground, our dead remained within their lines for about two days, when, under a flag of truce, his body was found, recognized by letters in his pockets, and hastily buried. He had received $300 from the town.

ALFRED SMALLEY,

born in Fairfax; age 22; enlisted in the 3d Vt. Reg., July 5, '61; mustered in as a private, in Co. I, July 16, '61, at St. Johnsbury, and was in the first battles in which his regiment took part. In the battle of Fredericksburg, June 5, '63, was hit in the left breast with a minnie ball, disabled by the explosion of a shell, and sent to camp hospital. During part of his service he was detailed as hospital nurse, and in the summer of '63 was affected with partial paralysis, not recovering, discharged Feb. 23, '64; received $100 government bounty; served 2 yrs. 7 mos. 18 d.

DAVID D. SLEEPER,

born in Vershire; age 29; enlisted Dec. 4, '63; mustered in Co. E, 11th Vt. Reg., living at that time in Waterbury, but giving this town the credit of his name, and receiving therefor the sum of $300; transferred to Co. D, June 25, '65, soon after to Co. A; mustered out Aug. 25, '65; served 20 mos. 21 d.

JOHN B. SMITH,

born in Marshfield; age 22; enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; mustered in as Serg., June 20, '61, at Burlington. Dec. 21, '61, entered the ranks, and a few days after chosen Corp.; in the battle of Spottsylvania received a slight wound in the arm with a minnie ball; reports sick only 2 weeks, and that he was in over 30 battles. He reënlisted Jan. 31, '64, received the bounty offered by the government; mustered out July 15, '65; served 4 yrs. 2 mos. 8 d.

DANIEL M. SMITH,

born in Stowe; age 18; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; in the battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with his regiment, July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

HENRY H. SMITH,

born in Marshfield; age 21; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62, as 1st Serg.; promted to Serg.-Maj., Feb. 18, '63; near the close of the battle of Gettysburg, hit in the head with a piece of shell, killing him instantly; was buried by his company about 100 rods in the rear, near a small orchard about midway between Sugar Loaf and Cemetery Hills. He had received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals. The same shot which killed Smith also killed Orson L. Carr, and wounded Gen. Stannard and Lieut. Kenfield.

TRUMAN B. SMITH,

born in Stowe; age 27; enlisted in the 9th Vt. Reg., June 25, '62; mustered in as Serg., in Co. H, and left the State 6 days after; not strong enough to bear the strain of camp life, discharged, Aug. 22, '62; received $25 government bounty; served 2 mos.

VERNON M. SMITH,

born in Stowe, 1841; at the breaking out of the rebellion had a strong desire to enter the army, and offered himself in the 1st and 2d Regiments, but his father, then in feeble health, was unwilling to let him go, but seeing his son's earnest desire, consented when the 3d Regiment was being raised, and Vernon was one of the first to enlist among those who afterwards composed Co. E; his father's health continuing to fail, he was released from his enlistment contract, came home, assisted in the last sickness and death of his father, and soon after went to Washington, and joined his company by a new enlistment; mustered in Co. E, 3d Vt. Reg., Sept. 6, '61; a few days after, detailed by Gen. W. F. Smith to assist Capt. West in topographical engineering; remained in that place 'till Aug., '62, when, reduced by chronic diarrhœa, he was appointed to light duty as orderly at the office of Gen. Smith, and soon after taken under the General's care as private orderly, and discharged by his order, Feb. 3, '63, having served 17 months.

HENRY A. SPARKS,

born in Poultney; age 28; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62; at Gettysburg, detailed to guard a wagon train, hearing the firing, got relieved and immediately reported to his company in the battle. He was mustered out with his regiment July 21, '63; received $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals.

GEORGE O. STEVENS,

born in Fairfax; age 20; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 9, '62; mustered in, in Co. D,

Sept. 1, '62; promoted Corp. Jan., '64; after the battle of Spottsylvania, May 21, '64, out assisting the pickets, who had been driven back; firing was going on, when a ball struck him in the breast, ending his life in a few moments. He was buried by his comrades within a few feet of where he fell.

JAMES W. STILES,

born in Danville; age 43; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg. as 1st Lieut., Co. D, Aug. 28, '61; mustered in Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; resigned Nov. 5, '61.

ARTHUR E. STOCKWELL,

born in Franconia, N. H.; age 22; enlisted as a sharpshooter, Oct. 30, '61; mustered, as a private, in Co. E, 2d Reg. U. S. Sharpshooters, Nov. 9, '61, at West Randolph; the winter and spring following, sick with scarlet fever in camp 2 months, at Judiciary Square 6 weeks; obtained a furlough and came home; returned to his company in the summer, and did good service at the second Bull Run battle, South Mountain and Antietam, where he was hit by a piece of shell in the arm, but laid by only a short time. After the battle of Fredericksburg, was detailed to duty with the ambulance train, continuing in that service over a year; is one of whom honorable mention should be made, as he reënlisted, Dec. 21, '63, for another term of service; was engaged in the Wilderness, May, 5, '64, when he received a musket ball in the head, but recovered so as to engage in the battle at Deep Bottom, July 27, '64, doing service with his company afterwards 'till Feb, 25, '65; transferred to Co. G, 4th Vt. Regiment, promoted Corp. May 1, '65, Serg. June 20, '65; mustered out July 13, '65; received $500 government bounty; served 3 yrs .8 mos, 13 d.

EUGENE STOCKWELL,

born in Williamstown, enlisted Feb. 29, '64, at the age of 14 yrs. 7 mos.; mustered the same day at Burlington, as a private, in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg.; in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, during which, May 12th, received a rifle ball in the left hip, causing a flesh wound, by which he was disabled and sent to Brattleboro, where he remained three months; returned to his regiment in the fall of '64, and took part in the closing battles of the war. He was mustered out of service June 29, '65, after 16 mos. service He received $125 government bounty, and $300 from the town.

ANDREW J. STOCKWELL,

born in Stowe; age 28; enlisted as a sharpshooter, Sept. 11, 61; mustered Sept. 13, '61, in Co. F, October 31, '61; was mustered in Co. F, 1st regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, at Washington, and is reported a deserter, Feb. 13, '62. This desertion appears to have been, not from any desire to escape service, but from a misunderstanding with his officers, about their guns; thinking himself ill-treated he walked off. He again entered the service from Northfield, Aug. 13, '62; mustered in the 11th Vt. Reg., Co. I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted Corp., Aug. 11, '63, Serg., Jan. 1, '65; mustered out June 29, '65, having performed honorable service on his last enlistment, 2 yrs. 10 mos. 15 d.

JOSIAH S. STONE,

born in the then town of Mansfield, now Stowe; age 41; enlisted Sept. 7, '64; mustered, as a private, in Co. K, 17th Vt. Reg., Sept. 15th, at Burlington; transferred to Co. C, Nov. 25, '64, to Co. A, May 30, '65; mustered out of service, June 2, '65; received $33.33 government bounty, and $600 from the town; served 8 mos. 25 d.

L. L. STONE,

born in Cabot; age 27; enlisted June 6, '61; mustered as a regimental commissary sergeant, in the 2d Vt. Reg., June 20, '61, at Burlington: was promoted quartermaster-sergeant, Jan. 16, '62; quartermaster, April 3, '62; mustered out April 16, '65; has given a short account of his experience as a prisoner:

"I was taken prisoner by the noted rebel Mosby, on the night of Oct. 26, '63, near Hargenton, Va., while on the march with the command to which I was attached, the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery Cavalry Corps. I was in charge of quite a large wagon train, directly in rear of the brigade; but, as some of my horses were contrary, I was detained, and consequently got some distance behind. Mosby, with 70 picked men, had been secreted all the evening in the woods near the road, waiting for just such an opportunity, (a wagon train with no guard,) consequently they quickly improved it, and in a very few minutes I found myself really a prisoner of war, and in the hands of that awful Mosby. We were marched nearly all night, and found ourselves next morning near Thoroughfare Gap, Va., where we bivouacked 'till nearly noon, and then were started for Gen. J. B. Stewart's headquarters, where we arrived the next night. This was the last of our being under Mosby's charge; and I may here say, that the treatment of Mosby and his officers was quite as good as might be expected. Many of his men were heartless, rough creatures, and robbed us of blankets, watches and money.—I escaped, personally, with the loss of nothing but "greenbacks." Mosby was quite gentlemanly in his appearance, and treated me with the respect due from one officer to another.—Gen. Stewart sent us on the same night to Culpepper Court House, where my brother and I were allowed a room by ourselves, and the cold, hard floor for a bed. Next day we started for Richmond, where we arrived at 7 o'clock, P. M. After being divested of what few greenbacks they could find about my person, I was soon conducted to the real "Hotel De Libby." But as good fortune would have it, neither Mosby's men, nor the officers at Libby, got all my money. I had some secreted about my person—and this I look upon as being one of those things that saved my life, because with money we could procure certain kinds of eatables.

I had not been accustomed to the life of a

pedestrian, and the marching, with our *sumptuous* bills of fare, was more than I could endure, and I was soon obliged to change my quarters, and go to the hospital, where I remained nearly 2 months, when I again joined my comrades in Libby, and remained until 7th of May following, when we were warned to be ready to march in one hour. We were then marched through the principal streets of Richmond, causing as much excitement among the citizens and colored population as did President Johnson, the past summer, while "swinging around the circle." Many of them sneered and hissed at us, while others evinced kindly feelings and smiles of pity. We crossed the James River, and were forced into miserable, filthy cattle-cars, and *billed* to Danville, Va., a distance of 140 miles, which took us about 24 hours. I will say a word here for our prison-keepers at Libby.

Major Turner was the officer in charge. Dick Turner, whose name is so familiar, was his cousin and accomplice in all acts of ill-treatment. I will only say that Turner seemed perfectly ignorant of the words, "kind" and "gentlemanly." In fact we doubted if he even knew their meaning. His prison orders were very severe, harsh and uncalled for. His instructions to the sentinels were to fire on any *Yankee* who might be standing or looking out of the window. Of course the same order was published to us, and we took pretty good care, although several officers were fired upon, and one poor fellow killed instantly. We felt then that could we take the life of either of these men, it would be no sin in the sight of God.

At Danville we remained but a short time. Our treatment here was a little better. From there we were sent to Augusta, and from there to Macon, Ga. Here we were put into an enclosure of from 3 to 5 acres, with nothing to protect us from the storm and hot sun, which at that season was quite oppressive. We seemed to ourselves but little better than the brutes. Our hopes of exchange and getting home seemed less and less, as we were getting farther away. We finally remonstrated at our treatment, and signed a petition as United States officers, demanding better treatment, and something for protection. Whereupon, after a few days boards were brought in, and we were allowed to construct roofs. We remained here 'till about the first of August, when, as General Sherman was continually but slowly approaching Atlanta, they felt that we were insecure, and we were sent to Charleston, S. C., and ordered to be kept under fire of Gen. Foster's guns, who was then bombarding Charleston.—At first, as those 300 shells came screaming over our heads, full of Yankee dash and vigor, we were not a little alarmed; but as time passed on, and no one was injured, we thought there was a providence in it, and that Yankee shells were not intended to harm Yankee prisoners of war. And, strange to say, that during our captivity in that place, from August to October 7th, under fire every day, not one of the 1400 prisoners present was harmed. As I now think of the many narrow escapes we had from those fearful shells, I am more and more impressed with the thought of our protection by an overruling Providence. I recollect distiuctly that one day a shell came into the room where we were, coming within a few feet of me, and much nearer some others; and many such instances I could relate. We were first confined in the city jail at Charleston, among all the robbers and murderers of the city; but afterwards occupied a building called Roper's Hospital—the most respectable and comfortable quarters we had received. I will here say that in Charleston we were more kindly treated than at any other place: the officers in charge seemed to possess more of the qualities of gentlemen, and in some instances manifested real kindness: in a few instances they came into our apartments and engaged in quiet conversation, many of them having the most foreign idea of the habits and feelings of the northern people. During the hottest time of the rebellion there was a Union league in Charleston, which did much at one time and another for prisoners.

In September the yellow fever became epidemic, and in October we were removed to Columbia, S. C., and turned out to pasture again, the same as at Macon, except that there was no stockade around us, the guards being placed at intervals of ten paces. The officers in charge there, I think, would have bettered our condition, had it been in their power. But the authorities at Richmond, with Jeff. Davis as their leader, did not care to better the condition of the Yankees Several were shot in this place; some by trying to escape, and others by the impudence of the guards. This was my last place of bondage. I was paroled from Camp Sorghum (as we called it) and arrived in Washington Dec. 17, '64, having been a prisoner a little less than 14 months.

CHRISTOPHER TADFORD,

born in Ireland; age 44; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10th, at Brattleboro, performing duty with the regiment 'till mustered out with them, July 21, '63: received $25 government bounty, and $50 from the town. Served 10 mos. 13 ds.

EDWARD J. TAYLOR,

born in Canada; age 27; came into the States and enlisted in the regular army in the summer of '61, serving about 6 months; enrolled in Co. H, 13th Vt. Reg. Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct 4, '62, at Brattleboro. He did not live in this town, but gave it the credit of his name, receiving the town bounty of $50, and $5 from individuals: was mustered out of service with the regiment, July 21, '63. He enlisted for the town of Hyde Park, Dec. 24, 63, and was mustered in Co. C. 17th Vt. Reg., March 2, '64, wounded before Petersburg, June 28th, by a minnie ball passing through the mouth, fracturing the lower jaw-bone, and taking away most of his teeth: sent to Carver Hospital, Washington, and, Oct 11, '64, transferred to the 2d Reg. V. R. Corps, Co. I; mustered out July 21, '65, under General Order No. 116.

HARVEY THOMPSON,

born in Westford, came to this town, and enlisted to the credit of the town, Dec. 9, '63; age 37; receiving the town bounty of $300; mustered Dec. 9, '63; never assigned to any company, and discharged March 31, '64.

HENRY G. THOMAS,

born in Stowe; aged 17; enlisted in 3d Vt. Reg., June 1, '64; mustered in as musician, in Co. E, July 16, '61, at St. Johnsbury: left the State with his regiment, and followed its fortunes during the 3 years covered by his enlistment contract; mustered out July 27, '64.

AMOS W. TOWN,

born in Stowe; aged 33; was enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; performed faithful duty with his regiment, and at the battle of Gettysburg, where two missiles passed through his clothes: mustered out with his regiment, July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town, and $5 from individuals. Served 10 mos., 13 ds.

JAMES C. TOWN,

born in Stowe; age 33; enlisted in the 9th Vt. Reg. June 12, '62; mustered in as wagoner in Co. H, July 9, '62, at Brattleboro. At the surrender of Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62, taken prisoner with his regiment, paroled and sent to Chicago, where he was soon detailed as Gen. Stannard's orderly, remaining on detailed service 'till the fall of '64, when he again joined his company; mustered out of service June 13, '65; received $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 1 d.

ALMERIN T. TENNEY,

born in Richmond, N. H.; age 32; drafted and mustered at Burlington, July 17, '63; assigned to 6th Vt. Reg.; retained at Brattleboro on duty with the second company of drafted men 'till May, '64, when he joined his regiment in Co. B.; was transferred to H Oct. 16, '64; in the remaining battles of his regiment, except one, when left to guard the camp, being unable to perform harder service at the time—mustered out June 26, '65, having served 23 mos. 9 d. He received $100 government bounty.

SILAS H. TUCKER,

born in Huntington; age 23; enlisted in 9th Vt. Reg. June 11, '62, then living at West Corinth, but was credited to this town; was mustered as a private in Co. G, July 9, '62, at Brattleboro; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry with his regiment, paroled and sent to Chicago; returned to Virginia in April; promoted corporal, April 3, '63, remaining on duty with his company 'till mustered out of service June 13, '64, at the expiration of 3 years. He received $100 government bounty.

BRADBURY H. TURNER,

came from Canada, and entered the U. S. service July 31, '63, as a substitute for C. R. Churchill; came home on a furlough in the summer of '64, apparently sick with consumption, and is reported a deserter, Sept. 21, '64. He was mustered in Co. I, 2d Vt. Regiment, age 24.

BENJAMIN F. WAIT,

born in Windsor; age 39; enrolled in Co. E, 13th Vt. Reg., Sept. 8, '62; mustered in as a private, Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; was with his regiment on duty, and at the battle of Gettysburg, and mustered out of service July 21, '63; received $25 government bounty, $50 from the town and $5 from individuals; served 10 mos. 13 d.

ALEXANDER WARDEN,

born in Vergennes; age 21; enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg., May 7, '61; mustered in as a private, in Co. D, June 20, '61, at Burlington; one month after, at the first Bull Run battle, received a wound in the left side, was laid aside from duty, though remaining with his company 'till Nov 8, '61; there being no prospect of immediately recovering, received his discharge; reënlisted Aug. 24, '64, living at the time in Waterbury, and giving his name to the credit of that town; mustered the same day in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg.; mustered out June 29, '65.

HENRY B. WARDEN,

born in Burlington; age 15; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Sept. 7, '61; mustered in as a private, in Co. K, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; during the 4 years of his service, on duty with his regiment, or detailed service, except a short confinement with typhoid fever, at Washington and Brattleboro, in the summer of '63; on detailed service in this State as provost guard during this summer; remained away from his regiment about 3 months; promoted Corp., Nov. 1, '62; mustered out Sept. 15, '64; reënlisted March 2, '65, credited to the town of Underhill; mustered, as a private, in Co. I, 7th Reg. U. S. Vet. Vol.; promoted Corp. May 1, '65; mustered out of service March 2, '66; received permission, July 20, '65, from C. W. Foster, A. A. G., to appear before a military commission, then sitting at Camp Stoneman, D. C., to be examined for promotion; received a bounty from the town of Underhill, and $300 government bounty.

JOHN WARDEN,

born in Williston, age 15; enlisted Mar. 9, '64; mustered as a private in Co. D, 5th Vt. Reg. Mar. 15, '64, at Burlington; joined his regiment and engaged in the battles of the following spring and summer, receiving a slight wound in June, at Petersburg, Sept. 15, '64, appointed orderly for Capt. Wood, of the ambulance train, remaining in that service till in the spring of '65, he was thrown from a horse and confined 2 weeks in hospital at Patterson Park, Baltimore, Md.; mustered out of service June 8, '65, received $100 government bounty and $300 from the town; served 14 mos. 23d.

JAMES WARDEN,

born in Vergennes; age 17; enlisted in the 5th Vt. Reg., Aug. 17, '61: mustered in, as a private, in Co D, Sept. 16, '61, at St. Albans; Spring of '63, promoted corp.; Dec. 15, '63, re-enlisted for another term of 3 years. May 12, '64, while making a charge upon the

breastworks of the enemy, at Spottsylvania, was hit by a minnie ball in the left arm above the elbow, causing a severe wound, in consequence of which he was sent to the camp hospital, where his wound was examined by Surgeon Chesmore, who pronounced it necessary to amputate the arm. This, Warden refused to have done, declaring his body should all go together. The surgeon, not being able to have his own way about it, refused to dress his wound, which remained uncared for until he arrived at Washington, about one week after. Here he was properly cared for; soon after sent to Baltimore, remained one month; transferred to Brattleboro; Sept. 16, to Burlington; Dec. 14, '64, transferred to the V. R. Corps, and Feb. 24, '65, discharged, not being able to perform further military duty; served 3 years, 4 mos. 7 d.; reports he was not sick a day during his service before he was wounded, and in all the battles of his company; received $502 government bounty. He also receives a pension of six dollars per month, commencing with date of discharge.

HENRY W. WARREN,

born in Stowe; age 22; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 8, '62; mustered in, as a private, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; April and June of '63, confined with pleurisy, in regimental hospital: engaged in the battles of his regiment till July 20, '64; sent to Harwood Hospital with chronic diarrhœa: confined 8 wks.; Oct. 1, '64, detailed as provost guard, remaining in that service till mustered out with his regiment, June 24, '65, after a service of 2 yrs. 10 mos. 15 d., receiving $100 government bounty.

EDWARD A. WASHBURN,

born in Colchester; age 21; enlisted, Sept. 22, '61, mustered in Co. I, 1st Vt. Cav.; followed the fortunes of that regiment in its peculiar hardships and dangers, in the language of Gen. Washburn, "The most severe in Virginia," till, after the battle of Hagerstown, July 13, '63, detailed as forage master, Ordnance Department, 3d Division Cavalry Corps; retained in that service till mustered out, Nov. 18, '64; Sept. 5, '62, while on picket between Brook's Station and Aquia Creek, taken prisoner, sent to Belle Isle; released, Sept. 14th, returned to duty; received $100 government bounty; served 3 yrs. 1 mo. 26 d.

CHANDLER WATTS, 2ND,

born in Stowe; age 23; enlisted in the 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 7, '62, mustered in, as a private, in Co. E, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; chosen corp., Aug. 1, '63, and followed the fortunes of his regiment in all its battles, till, Sept. 18, '64, detailed to Commissary Sergt's Department, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps, remaining in that position till June 1, '65, having been promoted sergt. Dec. 22, '64. He received the appointment of Regimental Commissary Sergt., June 1, '65; was mustered out, June 24, '65, after a service of 2 yrs. 10 mos. 17 d., receiving $100 government bounty.

DANIEL C. WATTS,

born in Stowe; age 19; enlisted, Sept. 27, '62; mustered in the 13th Vt. Reg., Co. E, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out with his regiment, July 21, '63; re-enlisted, Feb. 27, 64; mustered, as corp., in Co. C, 17th Vt. Reg. March 2, '64; served as a private; mustered out of service with his regiment, July 14, '65; received $350 from the town, and $5 from individuals; served 2 yrs. 1 mo. 11 d.

SALMON K. WEEKS,

born in Wheelock; age 40; enlisted in 11th Vt. Reg., Aug. 7, '62; mustered, as corporal, in Co. D, Sept. 1, '62, at Brattleboro; promoted sergt., Dec. 26, '63; with the company in all its duties and battles; July 18, '64, detailed as color sergeant, acting in that capacity during the battle of Charleston, and till Sept. 1st; at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, received a slight flesh wound in the right arm, with a shell, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64, another in the breast, laying him aside only a few days; mustered out with his regiment, June 24, '65, after a service of 2 yrs. 10 mos. 17 d., receiving $100 government bounty.

JOHN WEEKS,

born in Richmond; age 18; enlisted in Nov., '61; mustered in Co. H, 12th United States Infantry; Feb., '64, re-enlisted for 3 years; August after, his regiment, having become much reduced by the casualties of the war, was taken from the field, and detailed to guard prisoners; was sent on recruiting service, being thus engaged about 16 mos.; returned to his company.; discharged, Feb., '67; served 6 yrs. 3 mos.

GEORGE WHITE,

age 18; enlisted in the United States service, Nov. 17, '63; mustered in Co. D, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 1, '63; Sept., '64, wounded in the back of the head with a minnie ball; sent to camp hospital; transferred to Brattleboro,—recovering, returned to his regiment; transferred to Co. C, June 24, 65; mustered out, Aug. 25, '65; received $300 from the town; served 1 yr. 9 mos. 12 d.

JOHN WHITE,

born in Canada; age 44; enlisted, Dec. 3 '63; mustered in Co. D, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec' 12, '63; in the early part of the Summer of '64, detailed as hostler; sick in August; did not recover to perform further duty in the army; mustered out, June 29, '65; served 18 mos. 26 d. from enlistment; received $300 from the town.

GEORGE S. WHITNEY,

born in Williamstown; age 21; enlisted, Nov. 26, '63; mustered in Co. D, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 1, '63, at Brattleboro, living at that time in Waterbury, but giving our town the credit of his name, receiving therefor the sum of $300; Jan. 17, '64, confined in regimental hospital 7 ds. with measles, after which, on duty with his company, engaging in the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, in which last, struck insensible by a missile in

the head, disabling him for a short time; at Weldon railroad, June 23d, wounded with a minnie ball in the left fore-arm, sent the same night to City Point; after eleven days, to Willett's Point, N. Y., remaining 3 months; transferred to Montpelier; while his wounds were being cared for, suffering with chronic diarrhœa; Jan. '65, at Montpelier, transferred to the V. R. Corps, Co. 246; promoted corp., May, '65; discharged, Oct. 3, '65; receiving $300 government bounty; served 1 yr. 10 mos. 7 d.; receives a pension of $5 per month, commencing, Oct. 3, '65.

BIRNEY WILKINS,

born in Stowe; age 20; enlisted, Dec. 3, '63; mustered in Co. I, 11th Vt. Reg., Dec. 12, '63, at Brattleboro; engaged in the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, suffering at the time with chronic diarrhœa; sent, June 9, '64, to Judiciary Square Hospital; transferred to Burlington; Oct. 6th, joined his regiment, and took part in the closing battles of the war; June 24, '65, transferred to Co. A, soon after to Co. D; mustered out, Aug. 25, '65; received $302 government bounty, and $300 from the town; served 20 mos 22 d.

DURAND WILKINS,

born in Stowe; age 27; enlisted in the 7th Vt. Reg., Dec. 16, '61; mustered in, Feb. 12, '62, at Rutland, as a private, in Co. E; performed duty with his company during the first months of his service; sick in July of '62, sent to Marine Hospital, New Orleans; died, Sept. 25, '62, and buried near the city in a place called the Pottery, but used as a burying place for the soldiers.

ALBERT H. YORK,

born in Gilmanton, N. H.; age 30; enlisted, as a sharpshooter, Oct. 28, '61; mustered in Co. E, 2d Reg., U. S. Sharpshooters, as a private, Nov. 9, '61, at West Randolph; Winter after, sick with liver complaint, sent to a Methodist church in Alexandria, used as a hospital; discharged, May 24, '62, by reason of disability; reports he received no bounty, and came home minus $20, in consequence of allotting his pay.

SUMMARY.

The whole number of men credited to this town, including the 7 men who entered the service under the draft, is 187. Three, whose names are recorded here, lived in town, but were not credited here, besides the 12 men who enlisted in the regular army. 7 others were furnished as substitutes by drafted men, one of these having been credited to the town on a voluntary enlistment, and discharged, making 208 furnished by the town, from all sources. Of this number, 16 were not residents of this town at the time of enlistment; 76 are natives, 85 are natives of the State, and not of this town, 14 are natives of other states, 24 are of foreign birth, and the birthplace of 9 not ascertained; 56 were under 20 years of age, 63 were between 20 and 25 years, 35 were between 25 and 30 years, 35 were between 30 and 40 years, 18 were between 40 and 45, and one was over 50 years of age. 146 were farmers, 6 carpenters, 5 blacksmiths, 7 painters, 3 hostlers, 5 teamsters, 2 masons, 3 shoemakers, 3 sawyers, 7 students, 1 a tanner, 1 a harness-maker, 1 a stone-cutter, 1 a cabinet-maker, 1 a merchant, and the occupation of 16 not ascertained; one held the rank of major, 5 of captain, 3 of 1st lieutenant, 2 of 2d lieutenant, 1 of quartermaster, 1 of commissary sergeant, 2 of sergeant major, and 13 sergeants.

The names of those whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of our country, are as follows:

Killed.

Orson L. Carr,	Levi Morway,
John H. Hall,	James Ryan,
Edwin E. Houston,	James Russell,
Joseph Houston, jr.,	Mark B. Slayton,
Benjamin F. Hurlburd,	Henry H. Smith,
Samuel Marshall,	George O. Stevens—12.

Died of wounds.

Ira H. Allen,	Martin Honan,
Samuel C. Boynton,	Asa J. Sanborn—4.

Died of disease.

Oliver Bickford,	Charles C. Martin,
Rich'dson E. Brackett,	Wm. Matthews,
Cassius M. Chase,	Michael McMahon,
Augustus H. Collins,	Ladona C. Moody,
George B. Fairbanks,	Loomis E. Paine,
Charles H. Foster,	Chauncey O. Parcher,
Silas H. Knight,	George W. Pike,
George C. Lamson,	Cornelius V. Sessions,
George W. Luce,	Durand Wilkins,
Hiram A. Luce,	Leonard C. Fuller,
Ira L. Marston,	Horace J. Ham—22.

Died at Andersonville.

Edwin W. Havens—1.

Committed suicide from derangement—effect of disease.

Orange Remington—1.

Total deaths, 40.

The amount expended by the town for bounties and expenses, is about $28,000, being equal to $13.50 to each man, woman and child, in town, according to the census of 1860, and about 500 per cent. of the grand list of the town in 1865.

Besides the above amount, paid by a tax voted by the town, seven substitutes were furnished, at a cost of $2,120. 9 men paid a commutation amounting to $2,100

WATERVILLE.

BY E. HENRY WILLEY.

This township is situated in the northeastern part of Lamoille Co.; lat. 44° 33′; bounded, N. by Bakersfield and Belvidere, E. by Belvidere and Johnson, S. by Cambridge, and W. by Fletcher and Cambridge; and was chartered, Oct. 26, 1788, to James Whitelaw,

James Savage and William Coit, by the name of *Coit's Gore*. At that time its area consisted of 11,000 acres. To the town has since been annexed, what was originally the south-eastern corner of Bakersfield, and also, of that portion of Belvidere, known as the "Leg."

When chartered, there were but one or two families within its limits. In 1824, the population of the gore having increased to about 350, steps were taken for the organization of a town. Accordingly, at the request of several of the citizens, the General Assembly, at its October session, A. D., 1824, passed an enabling act, relative to the town organization; and, Nov. 13th, following, on petition of Sylvanus Eaton, Joseph Rowell, Ezra Sherman and J. C. Holmes, legal voters and residents of the town (?), the first town meeting was held, for the election of provisional officers, who were to serve in their several capacities, until the annual "March Meeting" of the succeeding year. The following were elected: Sylvanus Eaton, moderator; Moses Fisk, clerk; J. C. Holmes, Antipas Fletcher and Luther Poland, selectmen. At the first regular town meeting, held on Tuesday, March, 1825, the following officers were elected:—Sylvanus Eaton, moderator; Moses Fisk, clerk; J. C. Holmes, Ephraim Stevens and Luther Poland, selectmen; Isaac Merrick, Stephen Leach and Josiah Potter, listers.

For several years after the town was organized, no election for town representative, took place. I do not know the reason for this non-action, and, owing to imperfections in the records of the town, am unable to fix the date of the first representative election held in the town; but think it quite probable that Waterville was first represented in the General Assembly, about the year 1829.—Luther Poland was the first representative; Amos Willey, the second. The following are the names of several of our representatives. (I have not been able to obtain a complete list:)

James M. Hotchkiss, several years; Moses Fisk, several years; Abram Hartshorn, 2 years; Elias Willey, 3 years; S. L. Heminway, 2 years; E. H. Shattuck, 3 years; Simeon Giddings, 2 years; V. B. Page, 2 years; B. F. Willey, 1 year; N. P. Bragg, 1 year; Wm. Wilbur, Eliphalet Brush and Osgood McFarland have also served this town as representatives.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Congregational and Methodist Societies were formed here, I believe, about 1820,—perhaps a little later.

In 1839, the two societies united their funds, and built and dedicated "The Union meeting house." Previous to this, the people had been accustomed to meeting in the different school-houses, for the purpose of holding divine worship. The building is neat and convenient.

About the year 1856, the Universalist society erected a church, unique in appearance, but commodious. Within the belfry of this church hangs a bell, which for a year or two,

> "Through the balmy air of night,
> Gladly rung out its delight!
> From the molton, golden notes
> Of the bell, bell, bell."

But now, alas,

> "——Every sound that floats,
> From the rust within its throat,
> Is a groan!"

And it can only

> "——Scream out its affright,
> Too much horrified to speak,—
> It can but shriek, shriek, shriek,
> *Out of tune.*"

The last line tells the story. The bell became cracked some years since, and the flaw has never been repaired, nor a new bell procured, to replace the old one.

There are also numerous members of various other religious denominations; the most of whom belong either to the Christian or Baptist persuasion. There are no other, except the above, regularly organized religious societies in town. Rev. Mr. Knights was one of the first Congregational pastors. He was succeeded by Rev. John Gleed, Rev. A. Ladd and others. The following are among the Methodist preachers, who have been appointed here, from time to time: Revs., Wm. H. Hyde, Lyon, N. O. Freeman, D. P. Bragg, C. A. Garvin, Fisher, A. Scribner, Sylvester, Wm. Puffer etc. Several of the pastors of the Christian Church in Belvidere, have resided in Waterville: Revs., A. Hartshorn, A. A. Williams, D. H. Watkins, B. Carpenter, C. S. Shattuck and others.

EDUCATIONAL.

We have not an academy in town, yet our advantages for acquiring a good English education, will compare quite favorably with those possessed by other towns. Nearly all the school-houses are new, and constructed

with reference to the health of both teacher and pupil. During the past year, the three village school districts have been consolidated into one, and a commodious two-story building, with tower and belfry, has been erected, with a view to the establishment of a graded school.

MILITARY.

Probably, owing to its distance from the immediate scene of strife, and the scarcity of its population, the town (or gore) had little or no connection with the war of 1812. Roswell Carpenter, for many years a resident of Waterville, and who died here but a few years since, participated in the battle of Plattsburg, where he received a wound, in consideration of which, he was pensioned by the United States; but I do not know whether he was a resident of Waterville, during that war, or not; I am inclined to the opinion that he was not. There may have been others, either in the regular or active militia service, at this time, from Waterville; but, if so, I am not cognizant of the fact.

No one from this town, that I am aware of, entered the U. S. service during the Mexican war.

But, in the more recent "*Great Uprising*" to sustain the best government that has ever existed, Waterville distanced many of her compeers.

SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED FROM THIS TOWN, PREVIOUS TO THE CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863.

Bailey, Jehial S.	Holmes, Hiram C.
Barnes, James M.	Holmes, James L.
Beard, Curtis A.	Holmes, Joseph
Beard, William H.	Hulburd, Benjamin F.
Brown, Ezra H.	Hulburd, Daniel C.
Brown, Kirk F.	Hulburd, Loyal P.
Carpenter, Josiah D.	Hulburd, Nathan C.
Carpenter, Zephaniah	Hutchinson, Alexander
Claflin, Horace	King, Michael
Calgrove, Jairus	Lambart, Peter
Cutler, Jerome	Lathrop, Alfred H.
Farrar, Jerome S.	Leach, Charles H.
Fletcher, Elias	Leach, Geo. W.
Fletcher, Elias J.	Leach, Henry W.
Fletcher, Enos	Leach, Hiram N.
Fletcher, William H.	Manchester, James M.
Gilmore, Volney A.	Marshall, Frederick
Goodness, Jeremiah	McElroy, James P.
Goodness, Joseph	McFarland, Moses
Hardie, Lyman H.	McManiman, William
Hays, Oran P.	Page, Albert W.
Hays, Orrin P.	Pierce, William A.
Potter, Hubert M.	Wells, Marshall W.
Potter, Luke	Westcott, Noel B.
Potter, William H.	Wetherell, Philander
Ryan, James W.	Wetherell, Ephraim
Shawpan, Francis	Wetherell, Wm. V.
Shattuck, Chauncey	Wetherell, Wyman
Tillotson, Nathaniel	Whittemore, Schuyler
Tobin, Albert S.	Wilbur, Elbridge B.
Tobin, Alfred L.	Willey, Martin C.
Tobin, Michael B.	Willey, Ranslear

Soldiers, after the Call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Applebee, Charles	Tillotson, Theophilus
Lawrence, John	

Drafted and paid Commutation.

Clark, Ira W.	Miller, Samuel R.
Manchester, Henry	Willey, Bronson S.
Manchester, John A.	

Entered Service.—Eaton, Joseph H.

Volunteers Re-enlisted.

Beard, Curtis A.	Page, Albert W.
Brown, Ezra H.	Shawpan, Francis
Brown, Kirk F.	Shattuck, Chauncey
Carpenter, Zephaniah	Tobin, Alfred L.
Hays, Orrin P.	Tillotson, Nathaniel
Lambart, Peter	Webster, Asa J.
Leach, Charles H.	Wells, Marshall W.
Leach, Hiram N.	Willey, Martin C.

Not credited by name,—3 men.

GENERAL HISTORY, ETC.

I cannot tell who the first settler in town was. Among the first families who permanently located here, were the Fletchers, Eatons, Olmsteads, Cheneys, Willeys, Coddings, Wilburs, Leaches, Rices, and others. It is probable that the majority of these came from New Hampshire. In common with their neighbors of other settlements in this portion of the State, they were obliged to endure many severe privations; situated a long distance from points where the necessaries—to say nothing of the comforts and luxuries—of life could be procured without great exertion and difficulty; with no money or farm productions with which to exchange for such articles as were needful for the preservation of life and health, even if they could have been easily procured; with an uncleared forest surrounding them in all its sombre gloominess, and backward seasons staring them in the face.

But these stout-hearted, indomitable pioneers were inspired with the same resolute spirit as their predecessors, who landed at

Plymouth Rock; and with a strong faith that their anticipations of the future would be realized, they heroically struggled on, and to-day, well cultivated and fertile hills and valleys attest the perseverance and industry with which the wilderness was converted into pleasant and productive farms.

The first mills were erected by Barnard Carpenter, and received their power from what is now known as Peck's mill-dam. About the year 1800, Mr. Rice built a saw-mill on Stony Brook, in the eastern part of the town.* Soon after, a blacksmith's shop was erected near by, and also, several dwellings. The site on which these buildings were erected, presented a very desirable location for a village, and it is probable that the intentions of the early proprietors of this section were to build up a large and thrifty place of business. But, however sanguine might have been their expectations, it is certain they have never been realized. The mills and shops have all, long since, been among the things of the past.

At a considerable later period, several mills, shops, etc., were located on and near the Great North Branch, (which stream runs through the entire length of the town, in a south-westerly direction) in the central southern portion of the town; and, for many years, the village grew in size and importance, rapidly.

At this point, the water power is not surpassed by any in the State, and three or four extensive woolen factories and an equal number of other mills, were at one time in active operation. To Mr. John Herrin, a native of Ireland, is to be attributed the prosperity, with which the village was blessed; though a large share of praise is due Hon. James M. Hotchkiss, an enterprising merchant, now a resident of Fairfax, and many others. But the ruthless ravages of fire, and its co-attendant, financial embarrassment, have made fearful inroads, and, at present, Waterville village, uncouth and decayed, retains but a fragment of its former prosperity. For the amount of business transacted, and in future prospects, it was, 20 years since, far in advance of any place in Lamoille County;—and it is hoped still, with better times, and the advent of the proposed Lamoille Valley Railroad, a new impetus will be given to our village, and that it will, at no distant day, again take its rightful place among the enterprising business centers of Northern Vermont.

There are now, here, about 60 dwelling-houses, 2 churches—Union and Universalist, 2 hotels—the Mountain Spring house and the Union house, 4 stores, 3 school-houses, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, a carding mill, a tannery, a starch factory, a friction match factory, a sash, door and blind factory, 2 cabinet shops, 2 boot and shoe stores, several blacksmiths' shops, a post-office, 2 millinery stores, etc.

The main street of the village winds around "Fox Hill" (Green Mountain, classic from memories of "June trainings" and traditionary legends of numerous raids on Reynard's chosen retreat, in "ye ancient time"), and presents a semi-circular form.

A beautifully enclosed cemetery is located about a half mile north from the village.

We are favored with but few professional men. The sum total, at present, consists of one physician.

Several prominent men, however, have resided here, at different times. Among them are.

Hon. L. P. Poland, who spent the greater portion of his boyhood in this town, and received his education at our common schools.

Hon. Thos. Gleed, late of Morrisville, and, for a time, the acknowledged leader of the Lamoille County Bar, for many years was a student and resident of Waterville. A biographical sketch of this distinguished gentleman, would be of interest to all; and one, doubtless, will appear in the notice of Morristown, in the "Gazetteer."

Hon. G. W. Hendee, now of Morrisville, and present lieutenant-governor of Vermont, also practiced law here for several years.

But, with the historian of one of the Caledonia County towns, I can truly say: "We have neither presidents nor fools, to write about!" The natives and residents of Waterville are industrious, honest and intelligent, and with such we are content.

I suppose Waterville has had her full share of casualties, catastrophes, etc., but I have been able to collect but few incidents in this line. John Herrin's mammoth woolen-establishment was burned to the ground, in the winter of 1852 or '53. Robert Herrin's woolen manufactory, in the upper portion of the village, was destroyed by fire, in December, 1860.

* This portion of Waterville was then a part of Belvidere, and perhaps *ought* to have been included in the sketch of that town. But, for convenience, I have incorporated the notice of the early settlement, etc., of this section, with that of Waterville.—*E. H. W.*

A starch factory belonging to Parker Page, in the south-eastern part of the town, was burned, some years since.

In the Spring of 1839, a young man named Byron Sherman, was drowned, while bathing in a then, as now, favorite resort in the waters of North Branch, below the south bridge, in the village. Whitcomb Fuller, a resident of Waterville, was drowned in Peck's mill-pond, while crossing on a raft, in company with others, during the Summer of 1846 or '47.

In the Autumn of 1859, a lad of about 12 years, named Melvin Codding, living in the eastern part of Waterville, was crushed by the fall of a burning tree, near which, at the time, he was at play; he lived only a few hours after the accident. In 1862 (I think), Mr. Nelson Potter, who had just returned from California, after a long absence from home, while at work in a forest, near his residence, was struck by a falling tree or limb, and almost instantly killed.

I know of no epidemic ever prevailing here, except the diphtheria, to any generally fatal extent. I believe Waterville to be as healthful as any town in Northern Vermont.

In the early settlement of the town, there were, as elsewhere, frequent collisions with wild beasts. Bears were common, and, doubtless, many daring exploits were enacted by the first settlers, in the war of extermination which they waged against this enemy. Panthers, wolves, deer and elk were occasionally seen, and sometimes captured.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

To this important department, I am sorry to say, I have not, for want of time, been able to do justice. I hope to be able to collect a large number of sketches (biographical) of our early and prominent citizens, in time to appear in a future number of the "Gazetteer," [in Vol. III. perhaps.—*Ed.*]

AMOS WILLEY,

one of the first settlers, was born at or near Walpole, N. H., in 1772. In 1795, he arrived at the then gore, purchased a lot of wild land, and commenced to clear away the forest. There were then but seven families in the gore. By industry and perseverance he secured a comfortable home, where for 67 years he lived. He possessed a strong constitution, was temperate in all his habits, respected and honored by all who knew him.

Several of his brothers located near him, in town. Among them was

ABNER WILLEY,

who, for more than 50 successive years, lived upon the same homestead. He was noted for his benevolence and integrity. Many of the early pioneers, borne down with misfortune, had many reasons for blessing him; for none went from his house unaided.

ABIATHAR CODDING

was another of the early permanent settlers. For many years his lot was a severe one, for he had poverty and misfortune, in many shapes, to contend with. But he persevered, and lived to see his large family grow up to affluence. For some thirty years, he was a consistent member of the Christian Church.

SOIL, SURFACE, ETC.

The surface of this township is quite varied; a large portion of it is rugged and mountainous; yet the soil is good, generally, and excellent crops of corn, rye, potatoes and oats, are easily raised. Wheat, I believe, has never been very successfully grown. Though not exclusively adapted for dairying purposes, specimens of as good butter and cheese are annually produced here, as can be found in New England; and quite a large quantity of maple sugar is made here, of a very good quality. Commodious and convenient buildings, and implements of an improved style and utility, are now generally used in the manufacture of the maple's saccharine. The effect of so doing is decidedly perceptible.

Formerly, considerable attention was paid to the cultivation of the apple. Extensive orchards were planted, and many hundreds of barrels of cider were manufactured; but, of late, owing to the ravages of the borer, and, I presume, the want of proper interest and care, our orchards have decayed rapidly. Many of the original trees have been cut down, and some of those that remain present a poor appearance.

Fletcher Mountain lies in the western part of the town; Round Mountain, rising to the height of 3,500 feet, is in the eastern part; while, to the south and east, are located hills of lesser altitude.

Thus, were the surface level, the cultivated portions would very nearly present the form of a triangle. These hills and mountains are plentifully covered with all kinds of timber, indigenous to the Green-Mountain State.

There are no natural ponds; but the town is munificently watered by numerous streams

—several of them large enough to furnish a sufficient quantity of mill-power—most of them tributaries of the North Branch.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL.

Not being a practical geologist, I shall, necessarily, be unable to elucidate to a very great extent the geological characteristics of Waterville.*

The rocks are mostly of talcose slate. Many large boulders of this variety lie scattered about—probably thrown down from off the sides of the mountains, in a former age, by some herculean power.

A valuable steatite or soap-stone quarry is located in the north-western portion of the town, on the farm of S. L. and S. Hemenway. It is principally used for constructing fireplaces, etc., etc. Traditions are extant as to the existence of numerous lead and other mines; but I am, I must confess, of the opinion that an endeavor to discover them would be just about as successful, as to find the imaginary treasures at the end of the rainbow.

But we do possess one attraction, which may, perhaps, properly come under the above caption. About midway between the villages of Waterville and Bakersfield, near the Notch, and, but a few rods from the road, in a westerly direction, is situated the already famous

GREEN MOUNTAIN SPRING.

For several years, this spring had been known for its medicinal properties, but, up to the present year, nothing had been done toward making its many attractions generally known to the public. During the past summer, however, the proprietors, Messrs. Boutell & Wilbur, have fitted up the spring, and the adjacent grounds, in neat order;—curbing it, constructing a plank walk to it from the road, and otherwise adding to the convenience of its visitors. It is now contemplated that a commodious hotel will be erected, near by, another season.

For a more pleasing combination of mountain scenery than that around this spring, the tourist may long search in vain. It is at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet. A short distance to S. W., lies Bald Mountain—its bare ridges and ledges rising abruptly to the height of very nearly 1 000 more. To the south, and but 10 m[illegible] ant, are the grand and stately forms of Sterling and Mansfield; Round Mountain to the east, Belvidere Mountain, N. E., and several lesser peaks within 5 or 6 miles, standing like so many sentinels around the cooling, sparkling, healing mineral waters, which so beautifully burst and bubble forth from amidst their fastnesses.

From the heights near, to which an accessible path can be easily constructed with but a small outlay of expense and labor, can be taken in, at one view, all these mountains and hills, with lovely vales interlaced, the highly cultivated farms of Lamoille and Franklin counties, with here and there snug and thrifty villages, cosily ensconced, and containing the omnipresent school-house and church, and other peculiar and not-to-be-got-along-without characteristics that mark our Vermont villages.

To the west, and but a few steps from the spring, is a little "lake-of-the-woods," reposing in its quiet sylvan security and simplicity, and where, as another has written, "trout might profusely flourish, were not (unfortunately) the disciples of Izaak Walton so abundant!"

Toward Bakersfield is the Notch, through which the road passes, and nearly equaling its famous namesake among the White Mountains of New Hampshire,—the rocks in some places rising to about 150 feet. In the immediate vicinity, are numerous places of romantic interest; such as "Checkerberry Ledge," "Beaver Meadow," "Blueberry Hill," etc., etc.

When well conducted and capacious hotels shall have been erected for visitors, this enchanted location will become the resort of innumerable invalids and pleasure-seekers.

WOLCOTT.

BY REV. HORACE HERRICK.

Wolcott lies in the eastern part of Lamoille Co., having Craftsbury on the N, Hardwick on the E, Elmore on the S, and Hyde Park on the W. The town is 6 miles square, diversified with hills and valleys which extend along the Lamoille and its tributaries. Upon this beautiful river, which runs through the town, there are many excellent farms as well as on the Wild Branch coming down from Craftsbury and emptying in to the Lamoille.

The banks of the Lamoille are often made picturesque by cragged rocks rising abruptly,

* The history of [illegible]e County, it will be perceived, is embraced in the opening chapter, in this volume, of natural history, by Rev. J. B. Perry.—*Ed.*

presenting the appearance generally of great sterility. But more generally just beyond these frowning precipices the land is quite level and productive. The soil of the town is generally good and farms, when suitably cultivated, "well repay the tiller's toil."

This town was chartered by the Legislature of Vermont when the State was in that abnormal condition when its territory was claimed by New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; yet Vermont was governed from within and the rights of the people were as essentially secured to them as in any other State, by her own citizens.

There is something in the date of the charter quite characteristic however of the times, which is the following:

"In testimony whereof I have set hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed the twenty-second day of August Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one the fifth year of the freedom of the State."

This town was chartered to Joshua Stanton and 61 others in 1781; settlements were not made until 1789, when Thomas Taylor and Seth Hubbell took up land in the western part of the town and began to make encroachments on the forests and provide themselves homes. But, in consequence of the remoteness of the town from other settlements, very few inhabitants came in prior to 1800. Mrs. Hubbell the second wife of Seth Hubbell, and who yet lives, informed the writer that in 1806, she made a quilting and invited all the families in town, consisting of 14. The mothers and children coming in the afternoon and the husbands and fathers in the evening.

The records of the proprietors are so deficient that it is difficult to ascertain when the town was organized. But there is a record of a town-meeting held March 31, 1791, of which the following is a copy:

"This day opened the town-meeting of Wolcott at the house of 'Thomas' Taylor and proceeded as follows:

1stly. Chose Hezekiah Whitney Moderator.

2ndly. Chose Robert W. Taylor, Town Clerk.

3dly. Chose Hezekiah Whitney, Selectman.

4thly. Chose Thomas Taylor, Selectman.

5thly. Chose Seth Hubbell, Selectman.

6thly. Voted this meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday of Oct. next, 10 o'clock morn."

The inhabitants did, at that meeting, quite likely, what they have not done in the more prosperous state of the town. They elected all of their best men to office, for all the citizens of the town were in office.

There is no record of another meeting of the inhabitants of the town for the election of officers until 1794, when there were but four voters in town and Thomas Taylor was elected town clerk, first selectman and constable, and for 30 years held two or more offices besides representing the town for nearly 20 years. There was no difficulty in the selection of a candidate, says one of the old settlers, for a few men came together and voted for Thomas Taylor, representative, and the others remained at home about their business.

At a proprietor's meeting held at Bennington May 20, 1791, it was voted to give Thomas Taylor and Hezekiah Whitney the privilege to pitch 100 acres of land for building a saw-mill and another 100 for building a grist-mill, provided the saw-mill should be finished the following November and the grist-mill sometime in 1792. But from the transactions of the proprietors at their meeting July 4th it is inferable that the mills were not built, for they took a note of Levi Taylor and Hezekiah Whitney of 20 £ to be forfeited if they did not get a saw-mill in running order by the first of December 1792, and a similar note of Thomas Taylor to be paid if he did not build a grist-mill by the 21st day of July 1796. As no farther notes were taken relative to the mills, it is probable they were built.

From this period onward the settlement of the town progressed slowly, valuable lands for years remaining unsettled for causes unknown to the writer.

Wolcott unsettled before the Revolutionary War, has no thrilling incidents and stirring anecdotes to enliven her history. And if the reader shall infer that the inhabitants killed about as many bears as were killed in other towns in general, it will be just as profitable perhaps, as to write out the wonderful bear stories which tradition has conveyed to us. And so of the depredations made among the innocent calves and sheep, by these prowlers of the forest.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1818, a Congregational church was formed, consisting of 6 members, 3 males and 3 females. The church has never been large and has never had a settled minister. It has had some seasons of prosperity but emigration

has made such drafts upon it at different times that it has always been small.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

was formed about the same time as the Congregational, and, at different periods, has had much prosperity, but the same causes which have diminished the Congregationalists, have enfeebled the Methodists and made it difficult for them to sustain the institutions of religion. There has however gone out from this church some very acceptable clergymen who are now doing good service elsewhere.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS

have also had a small church, which has but few members left.

SETH HUBBELL

of Norwalk, Ct., came into the town in April 1789. His early days were spent in the service of his country. He was at Valley Forge with Washington during those winters of darkness and suffering and often supplied the wants of his comrades by his skill in fishing. He was employed in the hospital much of his time, because he had some knowledge of medicine. He was with Washington at Yorktown, continuing in the service until the end of the war.

In a few years after the close of that struggle he left Connecticut and came to Wolcott, conveying his family and household goods on a sled, drawn by a yoke of oxen and a horse. When within about 100 miles of Wolcott, one of his oxen gave out; but he managed to keep on, compelling the faltering one to bear his end of the yoke in the forenoon, then turning him forward, in the afternoon he took his place beside the other ox. When he arrived at Johnson his sick ox gave out finally. He brought hay for him upon his back from Cambridge for 10 days when he died.

Aided by some of the citizens, he reached Esq. McDaniel's in Hyde Park. From this house (the last before arriving at Wolcott,) he commenced his journey on snow-shoes upon the track made by Esq. Taylor and wife the day previous.

Mrs. Hubbell walked this distance with the same appendages as her husband, and the two children accompaning them were able to walk in the path without shoes. Three of his children, too small and feeble to walk so far, were left at Esq. McDaniel's and subsequently brought into town on his back, one at a time, as well as his household goods.

When they were settled in their log-house, which he built the year before, this fearless man exclaimed: "I have got to the end of my journey and nearly to the end of my property." Amid these gloomy circumstances, his family subsisted for 3 weeks on the flesh of a moose which he purchased of Capt. Joe, the famous well known Indian, for many years a faithful friend of the white man, paying him with his shirt which he took off at the time of the purchase. The catching of a sable was quite a help, whose skin he carried 50 miles and sold it for a half bushel of wheat with which he returned to his family.

While laboring to clear up the meadow, which is now broad and fertile, when faint for the want of food, he was accustomed to take a trout from the river, where there was then an abundance, broil and eat it without salt or bread. And when winter came he would penetrate the dense forest where his unerring aim was sure to lay low an antlered moose, which must be borne to his family on his back. In this manner he lived until he was able to supply his family with the necessaries of life, from the soil.

Mr. Hubbell was a good and pious man. He died in 1832, at the age of 73, leaving his rich, beautiful farm to his son, who with his son still possesses and lives upon it. His second wife, whom he married in 1805, still lives, at an advanced age, at the dear old homestead, and is a noble specimen of the women of the past.

THOMAS TAYLOR

was a leading man in town for many years, and, during his life, held more offices than any other man in town.

He came the day before Mr. Hubbell with his wife and two children, on snow-shoes, but was not subjected to so many hardships, as he had more means. His resolution and energy enabled him to overcome the difficulties of a new settlement. His wife was able to materially aid him, deeming it no injury to her reputation to gather sap in the spring on snow-shoes and to aid her husband in clearing land. Mr. Taylor was a man in whom his fellow townsmen had unbounded confidence which he never abused.

Luke Guyre and Hezekiah Whitney lived in the same neighborhood with Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Taylor and were valuable citizens doing much by their perseverance and enterprise to forward the interests of this little settlement in the woods.

The descendants of these four men, the first settlers of the town, are among the best inhabitants, living near or upon the old homesteads with the comforts and luxuries of life to which their worthy ancestors were strangers in their pioneer life.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many improvements have been made since the early settlements of Wolcott. One of recent date is worthy of more than a passing notice. It is a factory where hones and boxes are manufactured on a large scale. The hones are made from a quarry found near the establishment which seems inexhaustible. The whetstones and hones are very useful and are sold in large quantities in different portions of the United States, taking the place of those imported from Scotland. Also a large quantity of polishing powder is prepared, boxed and sent far and wide, to brighten the silver and the knives and forks of the housekeeper.

The boxes are turned from solid wood as if by magic, 52 have been turned in a minute. These are sent to all parts of the United States and exported in large quantities. The machinery for turning these boxes is unique and accomplishes the work as if guided by reason.

A village is growing up around this manufacturing establishment quite rapidly and altogether seems to give new life to the town.

PATRIOTISM.

When the harsh notes of war sounded by the booming of the cannon at Sumter, our young men flew to arms, leaving their various employments as Putnam did his plow. 134 responded to the call and did good service. Many a hard-fought battle witnessed to the bravery of our sons. We have however to mourn the loss of 32 who never returned; many of whom fell on the field while others died in the hospitals, of wounds and diseases; some of whom were prisoners at Andersonville and Salisbury. We can speak of one thing which many towns cannot: we have five to pass to our credit against another rebellion, that is, we have furnished five more than the required number.

This town which has been much affected by emigration to the far West, and whose resources have been mainly undeveloped till recently, seems likely to improve more and more. In addition to the manufacturing interests named, there is evidently mineral wealth which, when brought out, will be the source of much profit. A copper mine has been discovered which is regarded as quite rich. And when all our resources are more fully developed, we hope for better things.

LETTER AND PAPERS FROM MRS. HORACE HERRICK.

Wolcott, June 5th, 1869.

Miss Hemenway—Ed. Vt. Gaz.

In my husband's absence I reluctantly reply to yours of May 20th, for the reason, mainly, that I cannot do so satisfactorily from the imperfection of the records and my inability to search what there are, so as to answer your inquiries as you wish. I have asked the town clerk if he would not, for "Wolcott's sake," attend to the matter, but he cannot, for the pressure of business. I have also asked another person, who had considerable to do in the enrollment of the militia during the late rebellion, but he cannot attend to it, so I see not but poor Wolcott must suffer.

As I find, will name things leaving it to you to arrange in the best order.

Names of those who were residents of Wolcott, that enlisted in the service of the U.S. to put down the rebellion, from 1861 to 1866.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Edwin S. Drew,	1	F	
Thad. O. Graves,	2	H	
Wm. A. Pierce,	3	E	
Charles Jones,	"		
S. P. Bliss jr.	"	A	
Charles B. Guyer,	3	E	
Harison W. Jones,	"		Died June 30, '63.
Wm. H. Jones,	"		
Alanson Pierce,	"		
Sherman S. Pinney,	"		
Aaron Taylor,	"		
Nathaniel K. Jones,	"		
Francis L. Meritt,	"		
Hiram P. Smith,	"		Des. Nov. 11,'62.
Orimal M. Tillotson,	"		Died.
Philo Warren,	"		
Wm. Welch.	"		
Alva S. Whitney,	"		Died Jan. 21,'63.
Newel Whitney,	"		
F. S. Chatterton,	3	H	
James H. Bolton,	"		
Wm. P. Merrill,	4	G	
Orril Whitney,	"		Died.
Geo. P. White,	"		Dis.
Ulysses Nichols,	4	K	Deserted.
Franklin A. Crane,	5	D	
Charles Carter,	"		Des. Dec. 18, '62.
John L. Pilch,	"		Died Nov. 23,'61.
Julian Scott,	"		Died Nov.6,'61.
Franklin A. Bailey,	"		Died Nov. 20,'61.
Porter Crane, jr.	6	H	
Geo. C. Bliss,	"		Died.
Orrin Blodget,	"		Died.
Dan'l C. Philbrook,	7	E	Died Aug. 14,'62.
H. H. Preston,	"		

Horace Woods,	8	A	
Norman Smith,	"		
Stephen C. Albee,	"		Pris.Died at home.
Fitch C. Brown,	"		
Amos Bailey,	8	D	Died June 22,'62.
Jno. W. Bailey,	"		
Sam'l A. Bailey,	"		Died Sept.28,'62.
Simon E. Bailey,	"		Killed Sept.4,'62.
Robert Marcy,	8	E	Died 1863.
Leonard Thompson,	"		Dis.and died May 13,'63.
Edwin S. Drown,	"		
John Colgrove,	"		Killed Sept.4,'62.
Wm. B. Russ,	8	G	
A. H. Dorman,	"		
Orin J. Putnam,			
Marcus D. Scott,	"		1 year, wounded.
David Pierce,	"		Killed in battle.
E. P. Fairman,	17	C	
Jno. W. Farr,	"		Wounded and dis.
Lyman Godfrey,	"		
Breno Newell,	"		
Lester A. Tillotson,	"		Died.
Charles G. Noyes,	17	E	
Wm. H. Ormsby,	"		
Melvin S. Peck,	"		
David K. Stone,	"		
Levi Collins,	17	F	
Thad. P. Hubbell,	1	F	Cavalry.
Wm. P. Martin,	"		Died Nov. 1861.
Abijah F. Whitney.	"		Cavalry.
Charles W. Ransom,			

2d Battery.

Alvin Vaughn,	2d	B	Died.
Franklin Nichols,	"		
Isaac C. Vaughn,	"		

3d Battery.

James E. Wheeler,	3d	"	
Joseph Gilcreas,	"		
Amasa Hall,	"		
Charles Gifford,	"		
George Guyer,	12	U.S.	Infantry.
Geo. R Estees,	8	A	
Lucius S. Estees,	"		
Wm. A. Albee,	"		
Jno. H. Sanborn,	9	H	
Frank. J. Burnell,	9	I	
David K. Titus,	9	H	Died in Hospital. Dec. 12,'62.
James A. Graves,	"		
Chas. E. Freeman,	"		Died Aug.24,'64. at Andersonville.
Luke Kenney,	"		Died Sept. 27,'63.
Jacob J. Robbins,	"		Wounded.
Ira C. Sandborn,	"		
James R. Steen,	"		
Charles H. Sweany,	"		
Richard H. Morse,	"		
Israel J. Currier,	"		
Richard M. Bailey,			
Jno. H. Poor,	10	G	
Benj. Hall,	"		
Joseph O. Freeman,	10	B	
Isaac Godfrey,	"		
Jacob Godfrey,	"		
Harry Nichols,	11	A	Died at Andersonville,Oct. 17,'64.
Henry J. Fisher,	11	D	
Joshua S. Whitney,	"		
Henry H. Colburn,	"		
O. M. Tillotson,	"		Died Oct. 7, '64.
Luther Woods,	"		
Jno. S. Andrew,	"		
Mark L. Andrews,	11	D	
Geo. W. Baker,	"		
Albert Brown,	"		
Richard J. Estes,	"		
Eben. Farnsworth,	"		
Russel J. Chafey,	"		Died Dec. 18, '63
Albert A. Collins,	"		
Gustave Fisher,	"		
Jno. S. Sargent,	"		
Geo. B. Smith,	11	L	
Almond J. Potter,	11	M	Died May 19, '63.
Russel D. Warren,	11	L	Died Feb. 13, '64.
Ira Pierce,	11	I	
David H. Wheeler,	"		
Samuel Giles,	"		
Geo. S. Brown,	11	L	
Carol A. McKnight,	11	C	Deserted.
Wm. C. Tolman,	11	F	Died at Andersonville. Dec. 22, '63
Levi Taylor,	"		
Martin M. Whitney,	11	L	
Moses J. Leach,	13	E	Died Jan. 18, '63.
Hiram C. Wolcott,	"		
Chas. W. Whitney,	"		Wounded at Gettysburg, died July 3, '63.
Gerry W. Rouson,	11	L	
Abial C. Wolcott,	13	E	
Mervin H. Wheeler,	13	H	
Thomas Collins,	"		
Orrin D. Peck,	13	E	

Total, 131

Mr. Herrick must have added the three drafted men who furnished substitutes, through mistake, to have the number 134. With regard to the missing 32, I can give no farther account.

The town was named after one of the original proprietors, Major Gen. Oliver Wolcott. The other proprietors were—Joshua Stanton, John Fellows, Mathew Mead, Aaron Comstock, Samuel Middlebrooks, Isaac Lewis, Clap Raymond, Abijah Taylor, Levy Taylor, Ozias Marvin, Gamaliel Taylor, Jno. Pynoger, Wm. Chamberlain, David Phelps, Zedediah Lane, Joseph Cook, Thomas Philips, Roger Lane, Samuel Lane, James Waterous, Samuel Lee, Theodore Sedgwick, Wm. Bacon, Paul Dewey, Peter Parrit, Jona. Pettibone, Abraham Stevens, Benj. Seyley, John Adams, Zach. Fairchilds, Lemuel Kingsbury, Stephen Lawrence, Elizabeth Stanton, Joshua Stanton, Rufus Herrick, Seth Austin, Joel Baulding, Benjamin Durkee, Giles Pettibone, Judah Burton, Solomon Tyler, Hez. Lane, Wm. Dean, David Crocker Dean, Wm. Goodrich,

John Sedgwich, David D. Forest, Derrick J. Geois, Ezra Fellows, Gad Austin, Sylvia Morgan, Elisha Tyler, Wm. Fellows, John Ashley, Steven Dewey, Benjamin Keyes, Enoch Shephard, John Fellows, jr., Enoch Shephard, jr., Samuel Shed, Joseph Goodrich, John Watson, David Piscley, Dan'l Shephard.

P. S. I have just learned the three drafted men procured substitutes, but their names are not recorded in the books I have copied the names from, so they must be omitted. I am sorry it is so. The whole number is 134, as Mr. Herrick, had it. There has been no record kept of the ministers of the various denominations. Seth Hubbell was in the Revolutionary war, volunteered from Connecticut before coming to Wolcott. A. S. H.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY ELD. A. C. BORDEAUX.

In A. D. 1852—60, under the labors bestowed occasionally by Elders James White, C. W. Sperry, S. Pierce, and others, several in Wolcott and vicinity embraced the seventh-day sabbath, under the doctrine of Christ's soon coming. During, and subsequent to that time the sabbath keepers in Wolcott had entertained several general meetings and conferences for the friends in Vermont. In 1862, those in Wolcott were organized in a church; they built a house of worship in Taylorsville, about three-fourths of a mile east of Wolcott village; and, that year, in the month of October, the first annual session of the "Vermont State Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists" was held in their new meeting-house. This church has become enfeebled by death and removal of families. Their report to the Vermont State Conference, last year, shows, number of members, 25; No. of S. S. scholars, 14; and amount of S. B. pledges to the Conference for the year, $130,76.

They were favored, much of the time with the services of Eld. A. S. Hutchins, who has resided in Wolcott village since 1864.

May 5th, 1869.

[We subjoin here a reprint of the only book or pamphlet, so far as our knowledge extends, written in Wolcott, by which it appears the second settler was the first author in the town. We are indebted for the pamphlet to Rev. Malcom Douglass, of Windsor. —*Ed.*]

NARRATIVE

Of the sufferings of Seth Hubbell in his beginning a settlement in the town of Wolcott, in the State of Vermont: Danville, Vt., E. & W. Eaton, printers, 1826.

This narrative was written for the private use and gratification of the sufferer, with no intention of its ever appearing before the public, but certain reasons connected with his present circumstances have induced him (by the advice of his friends) to commit it to the press. It is a simple narration of real facts, the most of which many living witnesses can now attest to. The learned reader will excuse the many imperfections in this little work: the writer not being bred to literary knowledge, is sensible of his inabilty to entertain the curious; but if his plain and simple dress can reach the sympathy of the feeling heart, it may be gratifying to some. It may also serve to still the murmurings of those who are commencing settlements in the neighborhood of plenty, and teach them to be reconciled to their better fate, and duly appreciate the privileges they enjoy, resulting from the toils of the suffering few who broke the way into the wilderness.

In the latter part of February, 1789, I set out from the town of Norwalk, in Connecticut, on my journey for Wolcott, to commence a settlement and make that my residence; family consisting of my wife and five children, they all being girls, the eldest nine or ten years old. My team was a yoke of oxen and a horse. After I had proceeded on my journey to within about one hundred miles of Wolcott, one of my oxen failed, but I however kept him yoked with the other till about noon each day; then turned him before, and took his end of the yoke myself, and proceeded on in that manner with my load to about fourteen miles of my journey's end, when I could get the sick ox no further, and was forced to leave him with Thomas W. Connel, in Johnson; but he had neither hay nor grain for him. I then proceeded on with some help to Esq. McDaniel's in Hydepark: this brought me to about eight miles of Wolcott, and to the end of the road. It was now about the 20th of March; the snow not far from four feet deep; no hay to be had for my team, and no way for them to subsist but by browse. As my sick ox at McConnel's could not be kept on browse, I interceded with a man in Cambridge for a little hay to keep him alive, which I backed, a bundle at a time, five miles, for about ten days, when the ox died. On the 6th of April I set out from Esq. McDaniel's, his being the last house, for my intended residence in Wolcott, with my wife and two oldest children. We had eight miles to travel on snow-shoes, by marked trees—no road being cut: my wife had to try this new mode of traveling and she performed the journey remarkably well. The path had been so trodden by snow-shoes as to bear up the children.

Esq. Taylor, with his wife and two small children, who moved on with me, had gone on the day before. We were the first families in Wolcott: in Hydepark there had two families wintered the year before. To the east of us it was eighteen miles to inhabitants, and no road but marked trees: to the south, about twenty, where there was infant settlements, but no communication with us.

and to the north, it was almost indefinite, or to the regions of Canada.

I had now got to the end of my journey, and I may say almost to the end of my property, for I had not a mouthfull of meat or kernel of grain for my family, nor had I a cent of money to buy with, or property that I could apply to that purpose. I however had the good luck to catch a sable. The skin I carried fifty miles, and exchanged for half a bushel of wheat, and backed it home.

We had now lived three weeks without bread; though in the time I had bought a moose of an Indian, and backed the meat five miles, which answered to subsist upon. I would here remark that it was my fate to move on my family at that memorable time called the "scarce season," which was generally felt through the state, especially in the northern parts in the infant settlements: no grain or provision of any kind, of consequence, was to be had on the river Lamoile. I had to go into New-Hampshire, sixty miles, for the little I had for my family, till harvest, and this was so scanty a pittance that we were under the painful necessity of allowancing the children till we had a supply. The three remaining children that I left in Hydepark, I brought, one at a time, on my back on snow-shoes, as also the whole of my goods.

I moved from Connecticut with the expectation of having fifty acres of land given me when I came on, but this I was disappointed of, and was under the necessity soon after I came on of selling a yoke of oxen and a horse to buy the land I now live on, which reduced my stock to but one cow; and this I had the misfortune to lose the next winter. That left me wholly destitute of a single hough of a creature: of course the second summer I had to support my family without a cow. I would here notice that I spent the summer before I moved, in Wolcott, in making preparation for a settlement, which, however, was of no avail to me, and I lost the summer: and to forward my intended preparation, I brought on a yoke of oxen, and left them, when I returned in the fall, with a man in Johnson, to keep through the winter, on certain conditions; but when I came on in the spring one of them was dead, and this yoke of oxen that I put off for my land was made of the two surviving ones. But to proceed, in the fall I had the good fortune to purchase another cow; but my misfortunes still continued, for in the June following she was killed by a singular accident. Again I was left without a cow, and here I was again frustrated in my calculations; this last cow left a fine heifer calf that in the next fall I lost by being choked. Soon after I arrived, I took two cows to double in four years. I had one of my own besides, which died in calving. In June following, one of those taken to double, was killed while fighting: the other was found dead in the yard both of which I had to replace. In the same spring, one of my neighbor's oxen hooked a bull of two years old, which caused his death soon after. Here I was left destitute—no money to buy, or article to traffic for one: but there was a door opened. I was informed that a merchant in Haverhill was buying snakeroot and sicily. This was a new kind of traffic that I had no great faith in; but I thought to improve every means or semblance of means in my power. Accordingly, with the help of my two oldest girls, I dug and dried a horse load, and carried this new commodity to the merchant; but this was like most hear-say, reports of fine markets, always a little way ahead, for he knew nothing about this strange article, and would not even venture to make me an offer; but after a long conference I importuned with the good merchant to give me a three year old heifer for my roots, on certain conditions too tedious to mention. I drove her home, and with joy she was welcomed to my habitation, and it has been my good fortune to have a cow ever since. Though my faith was weak, yet being vigilant and persevering, I obtained the object, and the wilderness produced me a cow.

When I came into Wolcott, my farming tools consisted of one ax and an old hoe. The first year I cleared about two acres, wholly without any team, and being short of provision was obliged to work the chief of the time till harvest with scarce a sufficiency to support nature. My work was chiefly by the river. When too faint to labor, for want of food, I used to take a fish from the river, broil it on the coals, and eat it without bread or salt, and then to my work again. This was my common practice the first year till harvest. I could not get a single potato to plant the first season, so scarce was this article. I then thought if I could but get enough of this valuable production to eat I would never complain. I rarely see this article cooked, but the thought strikes my mind; in fact to this day I have a great veneration for this precious root. I planted that which I cleared in season with corn; and an early frost ruined the crop, so that I raised nothing the first year: had again to buy my provision. My seed corn, about eight quarts, cost me two and a half yards of whitened linen, yard wide, and this I had to go twenty miles after. Though this may be called extortion, it was a solitary instance of the kind; all were friendly and ready to assist me in my known distress, as far as they had ability. An uncommon degree of sympathy pervaded all the new settlers, and I believe this man heartily repented the act, for he was by no means indigent, and was many times reminded of it by way of reproof.

My scanty supply of bread-corn made it necessary to improve the first fruits of harvest at Lake Champlain, to alleviate our distress, it being earlier than with us. Accordingly, on the last of July or first of August, I took my sickle and set out for the Lake, a distance of better than forty miles. When I had got there, I found their grain was not ripe enough

to begin upon; bnt was informed that on the Grand Isle they had begun their harvest. I was determined to go on, but had nothing to pay my passage. I finally hired a man to carry me over from Georgia for the small compensation of a case and two lances that I happened to have with me; but when I had got on to the Island, I found I was still too early. There was no grain ripe here, but I found the most forward I could, plead my necessity, and stayed by the owner till I got one and a half bushel of wheat, and worked for him to pay for it: it was quite green; I dried it and set out for home; but my haste to get back prevented my drying it sufficiently. I found a boat bound for Mansfield's mills, on the river Lamoille, and got my grain on board, and had it brought there free from expense. I got it ground or rather mashed, for it was too damp to make meal. I here hired my meal carried on to Cambridge borough for my sickle, and there got it ground the second time, but it was still far from good meal. From the Borough I was so fortunate as to get it home on a horse. I was a fortnight on this tour. My wife was fearful some accident had happened, and sent a man in pursuit of me, who met me on my way home. I left my family without bread or meal, and was welcomed home with tears; my wife baked a cake, and my children again tasted bread.

I had the good fortune to buy on trust, the winter after I lost my corn, of a man in Cambridge, twenty four miles from home, twelve bushels of corn, and one of wheat. This, by the assistance of some kind friends, I got to Esq. McDaniel's. I also procured by digging on shares in Hydepark, twelve or thirteen bushels of potatoes. This grain and potatoes I carried eight miles on my back. My common practice was one half bushel of meal and one half bushel of potatoes at a load.

The singular incidents that took place in getting this grain on, though tedious to mention, may be worthy of notice. Soon after I set out from home, some time in the month of March, it began to rain, and was a very rainy day and night. The Lamoille was raised—the ice became rotten and dangerous crossing—many of the small streams were broken up. The man of whom I purchased the grain was so good as to take his team and carry it to the mill. The owner of the mill asked me how I expected to get my meal home. I answered him as the case really was, that I knew not. The feeling man then offered me his oxen and sled to carry it to the Park, and I thankfully accepted his kind offer. He then turned to the miller, and directed him to grind my grist toll free. While at the mill a man requested me to bring a half hogshead tub on my sled up to Johnson, By permission of the owner of the oxen, he put the tub on the sled, and it was a Providential circumstance; for when I came to Brewster's branch, a wild stream, I found it broken up, run rapid and deep. At first I was perplexed what to do. To go across with my bags on the sled would ruin my meal; I soon thought of the tub; this held about half of my bags; the other half I left on shore, and proceeded into the branch and crossed with safety. Though I was wet nearly to my middle, I unloaded the tub and returned into the branch, holding the tub on the sled, but the stream was so rapid, the tub being empty, that in spite of all my exertions I was washed off the sled and carried down the stream, holding on to the tub, for this I knew was my only alternative to get across my load. At length I succeeded in getting the tub to the shore, though I was washed down the stream more than twenty rods, sometimes up to my armpits in the water, and how I kept the tub from filling in this hasty struggle, I know not, but so it was. The oxen, though turned towards home, happily for me, when they had got across the stream, stopt in the path, till I came up with the tub. I then put in the other half of my load, and succeeded in getting the whole across the branch, and traveled on about three miles and put up for the night. Wet as I was, and at that season of the year, it is easy to conceive my uncomfortable situation, for the thaw was over, and it was chilly and cold. In the morning I proceeded for home—came to the river; not being sensible how weak the ice was, I attempted to cross,but here a scene ensued that I can never forget. When about half across the river, I perceived the ice settling under my oxen. I jumped on to the tongue of my sled, and hastened to the oxen's heads and pulled out the pin that held the yoke. By this time the oxen were sunk to their knees in the water. I then sprang to the sled, and drawed it back to the shore, without the least difficulty notwithstanding the load, and returned to my oxen. By this time they had broken a considerable path in the ice, and were struggling to get out. I could do nothing but stand and see them swim round—sometimes they would be nearly out of sight, nothing scarcely but their horns to be seen—they would then rise and struggle to extricate themselves from their perilous situation. I called for help in vain; and to fly for assistance would have been imprudent and fatal. Notwithstanding my unhappy situation, and the manner by which I came by the oxen, &c. I was not terrified in the least—I felt calm and composed;—at length the oxen swam up to where I stood and laid their heads on the ice at my feet. I immediately took the yoke from off their necks; they lay still till the act was performed, and then returned to swimming as before. By this time they had made an opening in the ice as much as two rods across. One of them finally swam to the down stream side, and in an instant,as if lifted out of the water, he was on his side on the ice, and got up and walked off; the other swam to the same place and was out in the same way. I stood on the opposite side of the opening, and saw with as-

tonishment every movement. I then thought, and the impression is still on my mind, that they were helped out by supernatural means; most certainly no natural cause could produce an effect like this; that a heavy ox six and a half feet in girth, can of his own natural strength heave himself out of the water on his side on the ice, is too extraordinary to reconcile to a natural cause:—that in the course of Divine Providence events do take place out of the common course of nature, that our strongest reasoning cannot comprehend, is impious to deny; though we acknowledge the many chimeras of superstition, ignorance and barbarism in the world; and when we are eye witnesses to such events, it is not for us to doubt, but to believe and tremble. Others have a right to doubt my testimony: but in this instance, for me to doubt would be perjury to my own conscience, and I may add ingratitude to my Divine Benefactor. In fact a signal Providence seemed to direct the path for me to pursue to procure this grain. Though I was doomed to encounter perils, to suffer fatigue and toil, there was a way provided for me to obtain the object in view. In the first onset I accidentally fell in with the man of whom I purchased at the Park. I found he had grain to sell. I requested of him this small supply on trust: we were strangers to each other—a peculiar friend of mine, happening to be by, volunteered his word for the pay. I knew not where nor how to get the money, but necessity drove me to make the purchase, and in the course of the winter I was so fortunate as to catch sable enough to pay the debt by the time it was due. Though I hazarded my word, it was in a good cause—it was for the relief of my family, and so it terminated. But to return. I had now gone to the extent of my ability for bread corn, but was destitute of meat; and beef and pork were scarcer in those times. Accordingly I had to have recourse to wild meat for a substitute, and had the good luck to purchase a moose of a hunter; and the meat of two more I brought in on shares—had the one for bringing in the other. These two were uncommonly large—were judged to weigh seven hundred weight each. The meat of these three moose I brought in on my back, together wtih the large bones and heads. I backed them five or six miles over rough land, cut up by sharp ridges and deep hollows, and interspersed with underbrush and windfalls, which made it impracticable to pass with a hand sled, which, could I have used, would have much eased my labor. A more laborious task was this than that of bringing my meal, &c., from the Park.

My practice was to carry my loads in a bag, to tie the ends of the bag so nigh that I could but comfortably get my head through, so that the weight of my load would rest on my shoulders. I often had to encounter this hardship, in the time of a thaw, which made the task more severe, especially in the latter part of winter and fore part of the spring, when the snow became coarse and harsh, and will not so readily support the snow-shoe. My hold would often fail without any previous notice to guard against it—perhaps slide under a log or catch in a bush and pitch me into the snow with my load about my neck. I have repeatedly had to struggle in this situation for some time to extricate myself from my load, it being impossible to get up with my load on. Those who are acquainted with this kind of burden may form an idea of what I had to encounter—the great difficulty of carrying a load on snow-shoes in the time of a thaw, is one of those kinds of fatigue that it is hard to describe, nor can be conceived but by experience. It is wearisome at such times to travel without a load; but with one, especially at this late season, it is intolerable, but thaw or freeze, my necessities obliged me to be at my task, and still to keep up my burthen. I had to draw my fire-wood through the winter on a hand sled: in fact, my snow-shoes were constantly hung to my feet.

Being destitute of team for four or five years, and without farming tools, I had to labor under great embarrassments: my grain I hoed in the three first years. After I raised a sufficiency for my family, I had to carry it twelve miles to mill on my back, for the three first years: this I had constantly to do once a week. My common load was one bushel, and generally carried it eight miles before I stopped to rest. My family necessities once obliged me to carry a moose hide thirty miles on my back, and sell it for a bushel of corn, and bring that home in the same way.

For a specimen of the hardships those have often to encounter who move into the wilderness, I will give the following, that took place the winter after I came on: We had a remarkable snow, the first, of consequence. that fell; it was full two feet deep. Our communication was with the inhabitants of Hydepark, and it was necessary for us to keep the road, or rather path, so that we could travel; we were apprehensive of danger, if we did not immediately tread a path through this snow. I was about out of meal, and had previously left a bushel at a deserted house about five miles on the way. I agreed with Esq. Taylor, he being the only inhabitant with me, to start the next day on the proposed tour. We accordingly started before sunrise; the snow was light, and we sunk deep into it. By the middle of the day it give some, which made it still worse; our snow shoes loaded at every step; we had to use nearly our whole strength to extricate the loaded shoe from its hold. It seemed that our hip joints would be drawn from their sockets. We were soon worried—could go but a few steps without stopping; our fatigue and toil became almost insupportable—were obliged often to sit down and rest, and were several times on the point of giving up the pursuit, and stop for the night

but this must have been fatal, as we had no axe to cut wood for a fire; our blood was heated, and we must have chilled. We finally, at about dusk, reached the deserted house, but was in effect exhausted. It seemed we could not have reached this house had it been twenty rods further: so terrible is the toil to travel through deep snow, that no one can have a sense of it till taught by experience. This day's journey is often on my mind; in my many hard struggles it was one of the severest, We struck up a fire and gathered some fuel that lay about the house, and after we had recovered strength, I baked a cake of my meal. We then lay down on some hewn planks, and slept sound till morning. It froze at night; the track we had made rendered it quite feasible traveling. The next day I returned home with my bushel of meal.

Another perilous tour I will mention, that occurred this winter. It was time to bring on another load of meal from Esq. McDaniel's. I proposed in my mind to go early the next morning. There had been a thaw, and in the time of the thaw a man had driven a yoke of oxen from Cabot, and went down on my path, and trod it up. The night was clear—the moon shone bright, and it was remarkably cold. I awoke, supposing it nearly day, and set out, not being sensible of the cold, and being thinly clad I soon found I was in danger of freezing, and began to run, and jump, and thrash my hands, &c. The path being full of holes, and a light snow had just fallen that filled them up, and I often fell, and was in danger of breaking my limbs, &c. The cold seemed to increase, and I was forced to exert my utmost strength to keep from freezing: my limbs became numb before I got through, though I ran about every step of the eight miles, and when I got to McDaniel's the cocks crowed for day. I was surprised upon coming to the fire to find that the bottoms of my mockasins and stockings were cut and worn through, the bottoms of my feet being entirely bare, having cut them by the holes in the path, but notwithstanding the severity of the frost, I was preserved, not being frozen in any part. Had I broken a limb, or but slightly sprained a joint, which I was in imminent danger of doing, I must have perished on the way, as a few minutes of respite must have been fatal.

In the early part of my residence in Wolcott, by some means I obtained knowledge of there being beaver on a small stream in Hardwick; and desirous to improve every means in my power for the support of my family, and to retrieve my circumstances, I determined on a tour to try my fortune at beaver hunting. Accordingly, late in the fall, I set out in company with my neighbor Taylor on the intended enterprise. We took what was called the Coos road, which was nothing more than marked trees: in about seven miles we reached the stream, and proceeded up it about three miles further, and searched for beaver, but were soon convinced that they had left the ground. We, however, set a few traps. Soon after we started it began to rain, and before night the rain turned to a moist snow that melted on us as fast as it fell. Before we reached the hunting ground, we were wet to our skins; night soon came on —we found it necessary to camp (as the hunters use the term); with difficulty we struck up a fire; but our fuel was poor, chiefly green timber—the storm increased—the snow continued moist; our bad accommodations grew worse and worse; our fire was not sufficient to warm us and much less to dry us; we dared not attempt to lay down, but continued on our feet through the night, feeding our fire and endeavoring to warm our shivering limbs. This is a memorable night to me—the most distressing I ever experienced; we anxiously looked for day. At length the dawn appeared, but it was a dismal and a dreary scene. The moist snow had adhered to every thing in its way; the trees and underwood were remarkably loaded, were completely hid from sight—nothing to be seen but snow, and nothing to be heard but the cracking of the bended boughs under the enormous weight, we could scarcely see a rod at noon day. When light enough to travel, we sat out for home, and finding it not safe to leave the stream for fear of getting bewildered and lost, we followed it back; it was lined the chief of the way with beaver meadow, covered with a thick growth of alders; we had no way to get through them but for one to go forward and beat off the snow with a heavy stick. We thus proceeded, though very slowly, down the stream to the Coos road, and worried through the ten miles home at the dusk of the evening, nearly exhausted by fatigue, wet and cold, for it began to freeze in the morning; our clothes were frozen stiff on our backs; when I pulled off my great coat it was so stiff as to stand up on the floor. In order to save our traps we had to make another trip, and one solitary muskrat made up our compensation for this hunting tour.

A painful circumstance respecting my family I must here mention; In the year 1806 we were visited with sickness that was uncommonly distressing, five being taken down at the same time, and several dangerously ill. In this sickness I lost my wife, the partner of my darkest days, who bore her share of our misfortunes with becoming fortitude. I also lost a daughter at the same time, and another was bedrid about six months, and unable to perform the least labour for more than a year. This grievous calamity involved me in debts that terminated in the loss of my farm, my little all; but by the indulgence of feeling relatives I am still permitted to stay on it. Though I have been doomed to hard fortune I have been blest with a numerous offspring; have had by my two wives seventeen children, thirteen of them daughters; have had forty-seven grand-children, and six great grand-children, making my posterity seventy souls.

I have here given but a sketch of my most important sufferings. The experienced farmer will readily discover, that under the many embarrassments I had to encounter, I must make but slow progress in clearing land; no soul to help me, no funds to go to; raw and inexperienced in this kind of labor, though future wants pressed the necessity of constant application to this business, a great portion of my time was unavoidably taken up in pursuit of sustenance for my family; however reluctant to leave my labor, the support of nature must be attended to, the calls of hunger cannot be dispensed with. I have now to remark, that at the present time, my almost three score years and ten, I feel the want of those forced exertions of bodily strength that were spent in those perils and fatigues, and have worn down my constitution, to support my decaying nature.

When I reflect on those past events, the fatigue and toil I had to encounter, the dark scenes I had to pass through, I am struck with wonder and astonishment at the fortitude and presence of mind that I then had to bear me up under them. Not once was I discouraged or disheartened; I exercised all my powers of body and mind to do the best I could, and left the effect for future events to decide, without embarrassing my mind with imaginary evils. I could lay down at night, forgetting my troubles, and sleep composed and calm as a child; I did in reality experiance the just proverb of the wise man, that "the sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much." Nor can I close my tale of sufferings without rendering my feeble tribute of thanks and praise to my benign Benefactor, who supplies the wants of the needy, and relieves the distressed, that in his wise Providence has assisted my natural strength both of body and mind to endure those scenes ef distress and toil.

County of Orleans, Nov. 1824.

The undersigned, having read in manuscript the foregoing Narrative, and having lived in habits of intimacy with, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Hubbell at the time of his sufferings, we are free to inform the public, that we have no doubt but his statements are, in substance, correct. Many of the circumstances therein narrated we were at the time personally knowing to, and are sensible more might be added without exaggeration, in many instances wherein he suffered.

THOMAS TAYLOR, *Justice of Peace.*
DARIUS FITCH, *J. of Peace.*
JOHN MCDANIEL, *J. P.*
JESSE WHITNEY, *J. P.*

[Wolcott represented by Thomas Taylor in 1801, '02, '05, '07, '11, '12, '14, 20; Ephraim Ladd in 1824, '27; Jona. Smith, 1829; Jesse Whitney, 1831, '33; Nathaniel Jones, 1834: Ephraim Ladd, 1836, '42; Isaac Pennock, jr., 1837, '39; George H. Whitney, 1838; Porter Crane, 1840; Phineas L. Benjamin, 1845; Daniel G. Pennock, 1847; Lyman Titus; Larned Pennock, 1850.—DEMING.]

LAMOILLE COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

A NARRATIVE

Of the treatment with which the American prisoners were used, who were taken by the British and Hessian troops on Long Island, York Island, &c., 1776. With some occasional observations thereon.

BY JABEZ FITCH,.

Dear Bro.:—As one of the most melancholy ideas attending a state of confinement in exile like ours, is that of being separated from those whom the laws of nature hath made most desirable and agreeable to us, and for whose welfare and happiness we naturally feel the greatest anxiety, but yet are deprived of the agreeable privilege of intelligence from them; it may therefore be supposed that any one who hath fallen into so unfortunate a situation would gladly embrace an opportunity of communicating any material intelligence to a friend. Having according to my usual custom kept a diary during the course of my captivity, making a brief memorandum of such occurences as happened, by the help of which, together with such particular circumstances as were yet retained within my memory &c., I have formed the following narrative with a design of communicating them to my friends at home, if Divine Providence should present an opportunity.

The many disadvantages attending the circumstance of my writing may be a sufficient excuse for the vulgar and irregular manner in which it appears; but as to the certainty of the facts related, I have been myself personally knowing to most of them, and such as did not happen within my own personal observation I have collected from authors whose veracity is not to be doubted. If this should be so fortunate as to reach you, I hope, after reading it, you will communicate it to my family; but I desire that it may not be lost or destroyed, as it may be useful to me hereafter; in case I should be so fortunate as to survive this captivity. Wishing all happiness, to my friends in particular, and my country in general, I am, dear sir,

Your affectionate Bro. JABEZ FITCH.

New Lots, 2d of April, 1777.
To ELISHA FITCH, ESQ.

A NARRATIVE.

It appears, by the various usage with which we have been treated during the course of our tedious imprisonment, that Divine Providence hath not been more parti

cular in forming the different features, and various statures of mankind than it hath been in the foundation of the various dispositions, and capacities of mind. Nor doth there appear to ocular view a greater distinction between the well-proportioned courtier or citizen in a decent and beautiful dress, and the most deformed Asian butcher or American savage in their murdering or hunting uniforms, than an attentive observer may discover betwixt the person whose mind is animated with sentiments of virtue and humanity and friendship to mankind and the insolent clown who knows no satisfaction but in acts of cruelty, slaughter and rapine. Each of the foregoing characters has frequently fell under our observation during the course of our confinement; the former treating us with politeness and humanity and acts of friendship, endeavoring to minister to our relief, and as much as possible, thereby alleviating our sufferings; while the latter were ever treating us with the most savage insolence, malice and cruelty, endeavoring to augment, as much as possible, and make every part of our sufferings as great as their narrow capacities could raise them.

It also appears that many with whom we have been concerned, who seemed clothed with the greatest appearance of gentleism and disposed to show the greatest acts of humanity and friendship, by a short time's experience, are found to have their hearts and tongues placed at as great a distance from each other as the cities of London and New York. In consequence of which it hath not been uncommon for us to find that, on the fairest promises of assistance and relief, on any particular exigence, no more hath been seen or heard of the fair promisor, perhaps, for some weeks or months; and then, if through accident or necessity they happen to fall in our way, a very flighty or evasive apology is sufficient to justify their neglect of poor prisoners, who are altogether in their power; they also seemed to expect that we gratefully acknowledge to them every favor we receive, even from the Almighty himself.

It would be impossible to rehearse the many instances of insult with which we have been treated, especially in the former part of our captivity, when those unthinking mercenaries vainly supposed they had little more to do than to ravage a rich and plentiful country, deserted by its inhabitants, and also to treat us who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, with as much insolence as their narrow, though savage capacities were capable of; yet it ought to be mentioned, to the honor of some, both of the army and the inhabitants, there were some who treated us with humanity, and endeavored to protect us from the insults of others. I, myself, was so happy as to fall into the hands of a party of this kind, when first taken prisoner. It was part of the 57th Reg't, who used me with some degree of civility, although some particular officers were very liberal with their favorite term, rebel, and did not forget to remind us, now and then, of a halter, &c.; they did not rob or strip me of my clothing, but only took my arms and ammunition, and, after keeping me in the field sometime, in confinement, with several others, under a strong guard, we were sent off to Gen. Grant's quarters at Gowaynas. In this march, we passed along the front of several brigades of Hessians, who were paraded on several eminences, in order of battle. They made a very warlike appearance, and, as no power appeared, at that time, to oppose them, their whole attention seemed to be fixed on us, nor were they by any means sparing of their insults, but their officers, especially, represented to the life, as far as their capacities would admit, the conduct of infernal spirits under certain restrictions.

Having passed those savage insults, we at length came on to a hill, near the place where we at first engaged the enemy in the morning. Here we were met by a number of insolent soldiers, among whom was one woman, who appeared remarkably malicious and attempted, several times, to throw stones at us. We were informed by one of the guard that her husband had been killed in this day's action. We were then conducted down to a barn near the water-side, where we were driven into a yard, among a great number of officers and men who had been taken before us.

Soon after we came here, Capt. Jewett was brought here with a number of others, and confined with us. Capt. Jewett had received two wounds with a bayonet, after he was taken,—one in the breast, the other in the bowels, and stripped of his arms and part of his clothes. He languished with great pain until Thursday following, when he died.

Serg't Graves was also stabbed in the thigh with a bayonet, after he was taken with Capt.

Jewett; of which wound he recovered,—although he afterward perished in prison, with many hundred others, at New York.

While we were confined here, we were visited by many regular officers, by whom we were asked many questions. Some of them seemed inclined to insult us, although they might think it in a polite manner. One of them asserted, with great confidence, that many of our principal officers had permission from Government, to accept commissions in the Continental service &c. After being some time confined in this yard, Capt. Jewett and some others who were wounded, were ordered to some other place, in order to have their wounds dressed; and I saw no more of them that night.

When it began to grow dark, the officers who were here confined, were ordered to an adjacent house, where we were kept confined in a very dirty room, the two following days and nights. While we were here, we were visited by a number of Regular officers, some of whom treated us with proper respect and others with mean and low-lived insolence,—despising and ridiculing the mean appearance of many of us, who had been stripped and abused by the savages under their command; nor did they forget to remind us of the British laws against rebellion, treason &c., with many of their own learned comments thereon, which seemed to give them wonderful consolation.

Early next morning, Capt. Jewett came to us, in excessive pain with his wounds, which had already been dressed, but yet, notwithstanding the applications of several of the enemy's surgeons, especially one Dr. Howe, a young Scotch gentleman, who treated him with great civility and tenderness, he languished till Thursday following, viz., the 29th of August, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, when he expired, and was buried in an orchard nigh said house, at about 8 o'clock the same morning, with as much decency as our present situation would admit. I, myself, was indulged by Gen. Grant, at the application of Maj. Brown, who attended us at this place, to attend the captain's funeral. The aforesaid Maj. Brown treated us with great civility and complaisance, during our confinement in this place, and endeavored to make our accommodations as agreeable as possible. Gen. Grant, also, was so good as to send us, with his compliments, two quarters of mutton well cooked, and several loaves of bread, which were very acceptable to us, as most of us had eaten nothing since the Monday before.

On Thursday the 29th, some time in the afternoon, Maj. Brown informed us that we were soon to be sent on board the fleet, and that the Pacific (a large transport ship) was prepared to receive us; about the same time a number of officers and men, belonging to the navy, came on shore in order to conduct us on board, and at about 4 o'clock we were ordered into the boats, being obliged to wade about 200 yards on the flats before we came to water sufficient to float the boats. It also rained very hard most of the time while we were crossing the bay, for the Pacific lay over on the other side, close under Staten Island. The officers, being about 24 or 25 in number, were carried chiefly in one boat, and the men, being between 300 and 400, in several other boats, and had their hands tied behind them.

In this situation, we were carried past several ships, where there appeared great numbers of women on deck, who were very liberal of their curses and execrations. They were also not a little noisy in their insults—but clapped their hands, and used other peculiar gestures, in so extraordinary a manner, that they were in some danger of leaping overboard, in their surprising ecstasy.

But, at length, we arrived at the Pacific, which was a very large transport ship. We climbed up her side, and soon after we came on board, found that our accommodations were to be but very coarse; for notwithstanding Maj. Brown had informed us, while we were at Gowaynas, that the officers were to have the liberty of the cabin &c., yet Mr. Dun, the master of the ship, acquainted us that we were all—both officers and men, without distinction, to be shut down below deck; accordingly, at about sunset, we were all driven down the hatches, with as many vile curses and execrations as that son of perdition, with his infernal understrappers, could express.

When we came down into this dungeon we found very indifferent quarters, for both the lower decks were full of dirt, and the excessive rains which had fallen of late had driven in so plentifully as to quite cover them, and so great a number of men, treading the dirt and water together, soon made the mortar or mud near half over our shoes. Besides all these inconveniences, there were no kind of platforms or places prepared for our lodging

but what were so cluttered with artillery, carriages, rough pieces of timber, rigging &c., that there was not a sufficiency of room for a man to lie between them; nor was there sufficiency of room in the whole assigned us, for but little more than half of our number, anyhow, to lie down at one time. To add yet more, if possible, to our calamity, some time in the evening a number of the infernal savages came down with a lantern, and loaded two small pieces of cannon with grape shot, which were placed aft of a bulk-head, and pointed through two ports for that purpose, in such a manner as to rake the deck where our people lay,—telling us at the same time, with many curses, that, in case of any disturbance or the least noise in the night, they were to be immediately fired on the damned rebels.

In this unhappy situation, we passed three tedious nights; nor was day-time much more agreeable; for, although some of us were suffered to come up on deck a part of the time, yet we were insulted by those blackguard villains in the most vulgar manner; nor was our supply of provision much unsimilar to our other usage, especially in the necessary article of water, of which we were not allowed any that was fit for a beast to drink, although they had plenty of good water on board, which was used plentifully by the seamen, &c.

The next morning after we came on board this ship, we found there was one Lieut. Dowdswell with a party of marines on board, for our guard. This Mr. Dowdswell treated us with considerable humanity, and appeared to be a gentleman; nor were the marines, in general, so insolent as the ship's crew.

While I was here confined, I requested one Spencer the mate of the ship, to do me the favor of laying away a regimental coat and hat which belonged to the late Capt. Jewett, in some safe place, so that I might have them again when I should be removed to any other place; on which he had the impudence to insult me in the most rude manner, and swore by his Maker that no damned rebel's clothes should ever be found in his possession; but yet, it seems that notwithstanding this firm resolution, his mind soon altered, for, although I kept the most critical watch over those articles, together with my own watch and coat, which I could not conveniently wear in the day-time, yet, among those artful thieves, they were stolen from me on deck, and, when search was made for them, I, by the generous assistance of Mr. Dowdswell, found them in the gun-room, in the immediate care of this good Mr. Spencer, who had been so peculiarly cautious about meddling with rebels' clothing.

On the 31st, Mr. Loring, the commissary of prisoners, came on board and took down the names and rank of the officers and names of the men. He treated us with complaisance, and gave us encouragement of further indulgence. He also informed us that Col. Clark and many other of our officers were confined at Flatbush, and that a ship would soon be provided for the reception of all the officers, so they might be by themselves, and not crowded with the privates without distinction.

Until now, we had been made to believe that we were to be sent to Europe, and that no cartel for exchange of prisoners would be admitted; but we soon found the gross representations of those sons of falsehood to be so extraordinary that no dependence might be placed on any of their assertions; for we were informed by them that they had taken 3,000 American prisoners in the action of the 27th, beside great numbers killed, which we knew to be false, as it was a larger number than were that day engaged. They also stated, a short time after we were taken, that they had either killed or taken almost every general officer in our army and that they had taken New York, and destroyed a great part of the Continental army, ten times, before they had landed a man on that Island; and that Gen. Burgoyne, with a numerous and powerful army, both of English and French, was within a day's march of Gen. Howe's army; that the Indians were ravaging the frontier towns throughout the country,—sacrificing men, women and children without distinction, and that the Continental Congress had broken up with great confusion,—the members running off, to make their escape from the British army. These, and many other inconsistent representations, were constantly made to us; nor were such statements made by the vulgar soldiers and sailors only, but frequently asserted by officers and others who pretended to be gentlemen, with the greatest confidence.

On Sunday, the 1st of September, in the morning, we were removed on board the ship, Lord Rochford, commanded by one Lambert, an Englishman. This man was, indeed, very sovereign and tyrannical in most of his con-

duct, as well as vulgar and vile in his conversation; but yet, not so egregiously insolent and void of all humanity and generosity, as Mr. Dun, who commanded the Pacific. But, we soon found ourselves more crowded, here, than we had been before—this ship not being more than half as large as the other, on which account most of the officers, among the prisoners, lodged on the quarter deck; and, indeed, we thought this favor quite an indulgence, although, some nights, we were quite wet with the rain, &c.

The same day that we were removed on board the Lord Rochford, she hove up, and fell down through the Narrows; after which she came to in the bay, off against the new brick meeting-house, where she lay awhile after the king's troops took possession of New York.

Sept. 3d, many of us wrote to our friends in the American army, with expectation of sending our letters by a flag of truce, which we had the promise of being favored with; but our letters, most or all of them, somehow, failed reaching our camp; for, though the officers confined in other places, afterward received their baggage &c., in consequence of this flag, yet we who were confined on board this ship received none of ours: but my own, in particular, was unfortunately lost in our army's retreat from New York, as I was afterward informed.

This day our officers, who had been confined at Flatbush, were brought on board the scow, Mentor, which lay nigh to us, and with which we were too well acquainted afterward, for, on the 5th, we were removed on board this scow, which was our prison for a long time.

Our accommodations were but inferior, although better than we had had in either of the other ships; for we were now but about ninety in number, and the field officers had the liberty of the cabin, &c.; although the other officers had no other place for lodging than forward of the steerage, between decks, and there but scant room for all to lie down at the same time.

This scow was commanded by one Davis, a very low-lived, worthless fellow; yet, happily for us, his capacity was not sufficient to do any one much harm, although we were, now and then, under the necessity of holding a severe wrangle with him, on many occasions. We had also a guard of marines constantly on board, by whom we were sometimes highly insulted.

When we first met on board the Mentor, we spent considerable portions of our time in relating to each other the particular circumstances of our being taken, and also the various treatment with which we met on the occasion: nor was this a disagreeable entertainment, in our melancholly situation. But it seems that most of the officers and men who were first confined at Flatbush, fell into the hands of the Hessian troops, and were generally treated in a more savage manner, if possible, than we who were first confined at Gowayn's, and had been taken by the British troops; and, although many had been robbed and murdered by them in a scandalous manner, yet it is said that the Hessians generally treated those who fell into their hands with more cruelty and insolence than the Britains; for it seems that the Hessian officers, though of never so high rank,* were not inactive in this shameful practice of stripping, robbing, insulting and murdering the unfortunate Americans who fell within the limits of their power. The present appearance of our officers and men is an incontestible proof of these facts; for many of them still remain almost destitute of clothes—several having neither britches, stockings, nor shoes; many of them when first taken were stripped entirely naked; although some others present, who had some small degree of humanity in their composition, were so good as to favor them with some dirty, worn-out garments, just sufficient to cover their nakedness; and in this situation we were made objects of ridicule for the diversion of those foreign butchers.

One Sam Talmon, an Indian fellow belonging to the 17th Reg't., after he was taken was stripped by the barbarians, and set up at a short distance as a mark for them to shoot at for diversion, or practice; by which he received two severe wounds, one in the neck, the other in the arm. But although it appeared that their skill in the use of fire-arms was not sufficient to despatch him, and that yet it afterward appeared that they were sufficeintly skilled in the cruel art of starving with hunger, cold, &c., to destroy him, with many hundred others who perished in New York.

On the 26th, Gen. Woodhull, of Long Island Militia, was sent from the Mentor to the hospi-

* Corporal Raymond, of the 17th Reg't., after being taken and stripped, was shamefully insulted by Gen. Dehighster (in his own person), who was so lowlived as to seize Raymond by the hair of the head, throw him on the ground, &c.

tal at Newstreet. He was an aged gentleman, and was taken by a party of the enemy's Light-horse, at Jamaica; and although he was not taken in arms, yet those blood-thirsty savages cut and wounded him on the head, and in several other parts of the body, with their swords, in a most inhuman manner, of which wounds he died at the hospital; and, although the director of those affairs took but little care to preserve his life, yet they were so generous to his lady as to indulge her with liberty to carry the General's corpse home, and bury it with decency.

Soon after this there was a new disposition made of prisoners, the Europeans being assigned a ship by themselves, most of whom were soon compelled to enlist into the King's army; many of the Americans were afterward compelled by hunger and other cruel usages from the hands of those unrelenting barbarians, to follow the example of the Europeans, and for want of perfect sustenance, undertake in the inhuman and scandalous employment of butchering their countrymen. A remarkable instance of this was exhibited not long before they were set on shore at New York, when they were kept several days without any provision at all, and for the full term of nine days not suffered the privilege of any fire to cook what little provision they had. On the 12th most of the officers who were prisoners received a considerable quantity of baggage, &c., in consequence of the late flag, which had been sent to New York at our request; but I myself, with the other four officers of our regiment, who had been first sent on board the Pacific, did not receive a single article; by which we concluded our letters had miscarried, consequently our friends had no knowledge whether we had been killed or taken in the late action.

While we lay confined in this place we frequently heard a heavy firing of cannon, up toward the city; but more especially on the 15th, when there was a very extraordinary cannonade, and we were soon after informed that the King's troops this day landed on York Island.

On Saturday, the 21st, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, we observed a very considerable light to the northward, which continued until after daylight, which we supposed to be the burning of some buildings, and as it continued awhile after daylight, and was then succeeded by a very great smoke, which lasted most of the day, we concluded that the fire might be in the city of New York. This conclusion was soon after confirmed by many reports which we heard, with the most gross and futile misrepresentations of the circumstance of this melancholy catastrophe; when it was asserted to us with great confidence, that the rebels, as they insolently called them, had set fire to the city, and that great numbers of them were detected in the very act, many of whom were immediately hanged on the spot, and others committed to prison in order for trial, who would, undoubtedly, be put to death with more formality.—These and many other such false and futile representations were made to us on this occasion, without considering that the Americans might have destroyed the town (if so inclined) without the least hazard, a few days sooner, while it was yet in their own possession; nor was futile accusation propagated by the vulgar and ignorant only, but Gen. Robertson himself was pleased to intimate something of it in a proclamation which he issued sometime after; although he might, with equal truth and propriety, have accused the Americans with being the cause of the eclipse of the sun, which happened on the 9th of January, following.

While we lay thus confined, we were also favored with the perusal of Lord and Gen. Howe's famous proclamation, promising to all Americans, on certain conditions, the indulgence of full power and privilege of existence, &c. But this proclamation, it seems, was for a limited time; yet his Majesty's commissioners, on the expiration thereof, were graciously pleased to renew it for the full term of sixty days longer.

On Sunday, the 22d, all the ships which had prisoners on board, together with the Experiment and Resolution, (Men of war) moved up through the Narrows and came to off between Redhook and Gibbet Islands, in the centre of a great number of men of war and frigates, among whom were the Eagle and Rainbow, &c.

So it seems we were now sufficiently guarded against every kind of casualty, except insult, hunger, sickness, or death. We were now in plain sight of the city, and had a particular view of that part where the late fire had been, although it made a very desolate and melancholy appearance.

On Monday, the 23rd, we observed the enemy were very busy in transporting troops, &c., over into the Jerseys; the Americans having a considerable camp at that time at Bergen—a small town up a little distance from the water:—they had, also, some small redoubts or batteries, from which we frequently observed the firing of cannon, &c.; but never learned the consequence. While we lay here we also observed the enemy destroying the works which

we had erected at Redhook. They set fire to them about this time, which burned for several days.

We were, also, about this time, informed that a number of prisoners, who had been brought from Quebec, were soon to be sent out on exchange. This intelligence gave us some gleam of hope, that in our turn we should be indulged with the same favor; although we have since found to our sorrow, that those affairs have been conducted with the greatest partiality.

On Tuesday, the 1st of October, all the ships that had prisoners on board, with the Resolution, (man of war) moved up the North River as far as opposite the college, where they came to, and lay until after the prisoners were landed at New York. We received orders, this evening, to be in readiness to land next morning, although we were held in suspense while that Monday following; and the next day Capt. Davis ordered a large cable coiled away in the place where we lodged, so that a number of us had no other lodging the five following nights, than on this cable; which was much more uncomfortable than the deck itself. The seamen, also, about this time, began to overhaul the hold, and hoisted out great numbers of large water-boats, which had lain there many years; and, by striking out the water and mud, the decks were kept continually covered while we remained on board; the weather at this time being chilly and cold, our circumstances were rendered more disagreeable than usual.

On Friday, the 4th, there was a number of ships came up to town, which we suppose had newly arrived; many of them had troops on board, and we observed the landing of a number of Light-Horse from them; and we were also, soon after informed that the King's army, about this time, received a considerable reinforcement; among whom, it was said, was a regiment of Waldeckers, several of Hanoverians and Brunswickers. We were also informed that Gen. Kniphauson, of the Hessians, arrived about this time.

On Monday, the 27th, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we were disembarked and landed at the ferry stairs, near the Bevis Market, where we remained on the wharf waiting for directions from the commissary while near sunset, when Mr. Loring conducted us to a very large house on the west side of Broadway, and in the corner south of Warren street, near Bridewell, where we were assigned a small yard back of the house, and a stoop in front, for a walk.—We were also indulged with liberty to pass and repass to an adjacent pump in the street. We had signed a parole before we left the Mentor; but yet were not allowed to walk out until after the taking of Fort Washington; so that we were closely confined in this place near six weeks; and, although the provisions furnished us by the commissary were insufficient to preserve the connection between soul and body, yet the charitable people of this city were so good as to afford us very considerable relief on this account. But it was the poor and those in low circumstances only, who were thoughtful of our necessities; and provisions were now grown so scarce and excessive dear, so that it was impossible for them to furnish a sufficiency for the whole number of prisoners—yet their unparalleled generosity was undoubtedly the happy means of preserving many lives, notwithstanding such great numbers perished with hunger.

When we first came to this house, we found here a number of American officers, who had been made prisoners since we were, among whom was Col. Selden, Col. Hart, Col. Moulton, &c. They had been first confined, for several days, in the City Hall, but since were removed to this place. Col. Selden had been some time sick of a fever, of which he died the Friday following, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—His corpse was provided with a coffin, and decently buried in the new brick church-yard, the next day. Most of the officers who were prisoners were indulged with liberty to attend his funeral. In the latter part of his sickness, he was attended by one Dr. Thatcher, of the British army, whose kindness to him and several other gentlemen who were sick in this place, aught to be remembered with gratitude.

Those gentlemen having been made prisoners near twenty days later than we were, were able to give us very considerable information from our army. They gave us a particular account of their retreat from Long Island, &c., which had been performed with much less loss than had been represented to us. They also informed us of the death of Maj. Chapman, killed in the action of the 15th of Sept., when they were taken prisoners in our army's retreat from New York. When we were confined at this house, great numbers of the inhabitants of the city were imprisoned, chiefly in consequence of false and injurious informations by their malicious neighbors. But time soon discovered the ground and malignity of these zealous informers, who were afterwards treated with the neglect and contempt their conduct had justly merited, and

their honest neighbors were set at liberty from their unjust confinement. A similar piece of policy afterward appeared in the Jerseys while the King's troops made such rapid progress in that State after the taking of Fort Washington, &c.; where the pretended friends to British government, in order to recommend themselves to favor with that party in the present contest, seized on their honest neighbors, brought numbers of them prisoners into New York, pillaged their houses and confiscated their estates: yet justice seems soon to pursue them in this zealous frenzy, when the American army, pursuing that of the Europeans, takes possession of the dwellings of these malignant tories, devoting their estates to the pious use of defending their country's just rights and liberty; and although many of their persons were so lucky as to escape the just rage of their injured countrymen, yet were obliged to skulk away into New York for the protection of the King's troops, and are now reduced from a state of affluence to a very scarce sustenance or want of the necessary support of life, and are also become objects of contempt and insult to the British army, while every honest American views them with the greatest abhorence and detestation.

About the time we were landed in New York, Gen. Howe, having made several unsuccessful attacks on Fort Washington, and the adjacent lines of the American army, removed the remaining body of his troops up East River, landing them at West Chester, from whence they proceeded to White Plains.

During the aforesaid movement of the army, we heard a great variety of reports, generally greatly to the disadvantage of the Provincials; but it seems there was no considerable number of prisoners brought into the city until after the taking of Fort Washington, although there were great numbers of wounded both of British and Hessians, who were generally conveyed to the hospitals in the night. Yet notwithstanding all their endeavors to secrete their bad success, it appeared by credible information, that soon after the taking of Fort Washington, their number of wounded in the hospitals here and on Long Island did not amount to less than two thousand, and of consequence we concluded they must have had some killed, so that the advantage obtained could not have been without a very considerable loss.

On Saturday, Nov. 16th, early in the morning, we heard a heavy cannonade up to the Northward, which continued considerable time, soon after which we were informed again, that Fort Washington, with a great number of prisoners, was taken by the King's troops; but as we had heard the same report many times before, we at first gave but little credit to it, yet we soon after found it to be too true, and the Monday following the prisoners were brought into the city, where they were confined in Bridewell and several churches; some of them were soon after sent on board a ship for confinement; and on Tuesday, the 19th, a number of officers were sent to the place of our confinement, among whom were Col. Rawlings, Col. Robby, Maj. Williams, &c. Rawlings and Williams were wounded; there were, also, some other wounded officers brought here, among whom was one Lieut. Hanson, a young gentleman from Virginia, who was shot through the shoulder with a musket ball, of which wound he died the 2d of Dec.

By those gentlemen taken at Fort Washington, we received some late intelligence from our army, and among other important events, they acquainted us of the death of Col. Knowlton, a very useful officer, who was killed in an action on York Island the 16th of Sept.

During our confinement in this house, we were often treated with the greatest insolence by the King's troops, and many of the charitable inhabitants who attempted to afford us assistance were also insulted, and frequently denied admittance when they came to visit us.—We were also insulted in the most lowlived manner by those who pretend to be friends to the government, and by worthless refugees of our own countrymen, who exercised their forked tongues, as a continual scourge for us, after we were admitted to parole.

November 20th, most of the officers who were now prisoners were indulged with liberty to walk the streets within the bounds of the city, from sunrise 'till sunset; which indulgence was continued as long as we remained in the city; nor was this enlargement at all disagreeable, as we had suffered almost three months in close confinement, great part of which time we had been in the most disagreeable situation. But yet we frequently met with insults in the streets, and when we visited those friendly people who had used us with humanity and visited us in our close confinement, they were often insulted on our account.

Having obtained the aforesaid indulgence, the first objects of our attention were the poor men who had been unhappily captured with us—who were landed about the same time we were, and confined in several churches and other

large buildings; and although we had often received intelligence from them, with the most deplorable representations of their miserable condition, yet when we came to visit them, we found their suffering vastly superior to what we had been able to conceive; nor are words sufficient to convey an adequate idea of their unparalleled calamity. Well might the prophet say: "They that be slain with the sword are better than they that be slain with hunger; for they pine away," &c. Lament. iv. 9. Their appearance, in general, resembled dead corpses rather than living men. Indeed great numbers had already gone to their long home, and the remainder appeared far advanced on the same journey. Their accommodations were in all respects vastly inferior to what a New England farmer would have provided for his cattle; and although the commissary pretended to furnish them with two-thirds of the allowance of the King's troops, yet it was often observed, that they were cheated out of half of that. They were, also, many times neglected from day to day, and received no provisions at all. They were, also, frequently imposed upon in regard to the quality as well as the quantity of their provisions—especially in the necessary article of bread—of which they often received such rotten and mouldy stuff as was entirely unfit for use. There was, indeed, pretension of accommodations for the sick; and a large number of the most feeble were removed down to the Quaker meeting-house, on Queen Street, where many hundreds of them perished in a much more miserable situation than the dumb beasts, while those whose particular business it was to provide them relief paid little or no attention to their unparalleled sufferings. This house was under the superintendence of one Dr. Dubuke, who was an European born, but had dwelt many years in America, and had been at least once convicted of stealing; in consequence of which fact, not finding the country very agreeable for his profession, he, with many o thers of like character, had fled here for protection. It is said that this fellow often made application of his cane among the sick instead of other medicine. Nor was there any more solemnity or ceremony bestowed on these miserable sufferers, after they were dead than while living; for their bodies were thrown out on the ground, where they lay almost naked, exposed to the weather, though never so stormy. Indeed it is said that some of them were exposed to the devouring of swine and other greedy animals, in a most inhuman and ridiculous manner. However this might be, they were most of them buried—although it was in a manner very uncommon for the interment of human bodies, many of them being thrown into the ground in a heap, almost naked, where they were slightly covered over with earth.

Although this beastly treatment of these senseless corpses does not affect their persons—yet, when considered in connection with their treatment of the living, it shows the unnatural and savage and inhuman disposition of the enemy into whose hands we have fallen, and whose character, notwithstanding all their boasts of lenity and humanity, will bear a just comparison with those whose tender mercies are cruel.

When we attempted to visit the prisoners at the churches, in their miserable situation, we were frequently repulsed and denied admittance by the guard, who often treated us with the greatest insolence—driving us back with their bayonets, swords or canes. Indeed I have often been in danger of being stabbed for attempting to speak with prisoners in the yard.

There was no considerable amount of prisoners sent out until about the 24th of December, when a large number were embarked on board a ship, in order to be sent to New England.—What privates of the 17th regiment remained living were included in this number; but about one half of them had already perished in prison. I was also afterward informed that the winds were unfavorable—and their accommodations and provisions on board of the ship being very similar to what they had been provided with before, a large proportion of them yet perished before they could reach New England: so it is to be feared but very few of them lived to see their native homes.

Soon after the aforesaid ship sailed for New England, there were large numbers of prisoners sent off by land, both to the southward and eastward; so that when the officers were removed over to Long Island in the latter part of January, there remained but very few of the privates in the City, except those who had been released from their miserable confinement by death, which number was supposed to be about 1800.

It may be observed that Gen Robertson, so famous for politeness and humanity, was commanding officer in New York during the aforesaid treatment of the prisoners. It has been said that Gov. Skeene, who had been long confined a prisoner in Connecticut, was so humane as to visit the prisoners at the churches, and manifested great dissatisfaction at their ill-

usage, and also several other gentlemen of the British army had signified the same disapprobation of their ill treatment; yet I was never able to learn, that the poor sufferers re-received any advantage thereby.

Nov. 25th, Mr. Rapellye, a rich tory who had belonged to Brookline, on Long Island, and had been taken upon account of being inimical to his country, and lately confined at Norwich, Ct., but had obtained leave to return to this city on parole of honor, under pretense of furnishing a number of the prisoners here, who belonged to that neighborhood with necessaries for their support, I, myself, being included in the aforesaid number. This Mr. Rapellye came to our quarters and treated us with great complaisance, making us many fair promises of affording us assistance and relief; but as he had but just arrived, he must have a little time to make the necessary preparation for that purpose, and would call on us again very soon.

Soon after this the New England officers, having received but very little cash from their friends in the country since they had been captured; and most of them who had watches and other valuable articles, which had escaped the pillaging of the troops, had been obliged to dispose of them to procure the necessary supports of life; the poor men confined in the churches, &c., being in a perishing condition for want of support; the aforesaid officers, therefore, requested liberty for one of their number to go home on parole, to secure money, &c., for the whole; and in consequence of this request, Major Wells was indulged with liberty to go to Connecticut for that purpose, and the officers wrote to their friends by him for such assistance as they thought would be needful. But we who had had such fair promises from Mr. Rapellye wrote to our friends we had dependence on him for assistance; but I have not yet learned that this fair promiser hath paid any other attention to his engagement but to renew that lie as often as any application hath been made to him by the officers for assistance; and although some of our friends were so good as to send us some relief by Major Wells, notwithstanding our dependence on Mr. Rapellye, yet we might have all perished for all any assistance from him.—But yet it seems his conduct is all of a piece; for I understand that he has paid no more regard to his honor in returning to Norwich, according to his parole, than he has to his many promises made to us; for I am informed that he yet remains in New York, or at Brookline. I am also informed that one Mr. Jones, of New York, who had, likewise, been confined at Norwich with Mr. Rapellye, and on the same account, obtained liberty to return to New York soon after him, and that on his return to New York, soon after him, and on his leaving Norwich, he generously offered his landlord, Mr. Witter, to afford assistance to such of the prisoners as he should recommend for the purpose, whereupon Mr. Witter desired him to furnish Lieut. Brewster and another brother-in-law of his, who were then prisoners in New York, with such assistance as their circumstances should require, which Mr. Jones engaged punctually to perform, in consequence of which engagement, Mr. Witter neglected to send a favor of money, &c., which he had then prepared for the purpose, by Major Wells, who was then at home, and soon to set off for New York. But he, Mr. Witter, wrote to Lieut. Brewster by the Major, that he might depend on being supplied by Mr. Jones, according to the aforesaid engagement; yet it seems that this good Mr. Jones, like his brother Rapellye, when he became restored to his butlership, remembered not Joseph; nor did he pay the least regard to his aforesaid engagement; for, after Lieut. Brewster had several times applied for some assistance agreeable thereto, he was at length informed that Mr. Jones had removed with his family to the eastward part of Long Island. The two foregoing instances are sufficient to give a just idea of the honor and gratitude of the New York tories.

November 28th, Col. Allen came to our quarters; he had been employed in the Northern army the fore part of the war, and was taken prisoner in some part of Canada, about fourteen months before, from whence he was transported to Europe in irons; after which he was brought to America, while the British fleet lay at Sandy Hook, last summer; from whence he was sent back to Halifax; and now is again brought back to this place, where he had lately arrived, and this day came on shore. He gave us a very particular and interesting account of his adventures, and has since been an agreeable companion to us in our tribulation.

December 2d, several officers received letters from their friends in the American army, by some of which we were informed that

some hard money had been prepared to be sent here for the use of some of the prisoners; but that the commanding officer had refused to suffer it to be brought in. Who this over-cautious American Gen. was, we were not able to learn with certainty, but whoever he was, we are not greatly obliged to him for his peculiar frugality.

The 15th we were informed that Gen. Lee was taken prisoner, which report we gave but little credit to for several days, but finally found it too well evidenced for disbelief.

On the 16th, Lieut. Col. Clark, of the 17th Reg't. died, at about one in the morning; and his corpse was decently interred, the evening following, in the new brick church-yard. A large number of the officers who were prisoners attended his funeral. He had been sick of a lingering disorder most of the time since we landed from on board the Mentor.

On the 17th Dr. Kyes, a prisoner from Connecticut, was taken sick of the small pox at our quarters. He was removed a few days after to a hospital prepared for that purpose, where he died on Sunday, the 29th, as I was afterwards informed.

The small pox, now being considerably spread in the city, several of us who had not had that infectious distemper, removed our quarters to several other places, where we thought ourselves less exposed to the infection, and were admitted into the families of our charitable friends, where we were entertained as long as we continued in the city, with the greatest humanity and tenderness, although many of us were, at present, able to make them but a very indifferent reward for their peculiar generosity. Soon after this, many of our officers who had not had the small pox, took the infection by inoculation, most of whom had the disease very favorably.

After the taking of Fort Washington, a considerable part of the King's army crossed the North River, with the intention of trying their fortune in the Jerseys, on which the Americans evacuated Fort Lee, and retreated before them to the interior part of the State. But whether this retreat was a movement of necessity or policy, we have not, as yet, been able to learn; although the former hath been assigned with great assurance in all publications, as well as common report here; yet the consequences of this movement carrying a very considerable appearance of the latter, we yet remain in doubt; nor, indeed do we much care what the cause was, since we have it from good authority that the consequences thereof have been favorable to the Americans; for, notwithstanding all our suffering of every kind, and the tedious delay of our exchange, &c.; yet we esteem ourselves embarked in the common cause, and expect to stand or fall with our country.

About the same time the aforesaid division of the King's army marched into the Jerseys, another division thereof were embarked on board a fleet prepared for the purpose and sailed from this port. The place of their destination was for some time concealed from us; but we were afterward informed that they took possession of Rhode Island, which the Americans had evacuated. But yet it seems that Gen. Howe found himself under a necessity of recalling the greater part of this division of the army before the expiration of the winter, in order to reinforce the other division in the Jerseys.

During the aforesaid movements, the wonted insolence of the troops and tories was by no means at all abated, while they, with peculiar satisfaction, were continually using the word rebel, with the same degree of pleasure and propriety that the Roman clergy, &c., in Europe, had done the word heretic, in some of the late centuries. The newspapers which seem to be the only article of those people, and from which they only collect their articles of faith, will give a tolerable idea of their manner of address, &c.; for, indeed, there appears to be a very considerable degree of consistency between their faith and manners.—I shall therefore insert a short passage from their prophet, Hugh Gaine, which is contained in that part of his prophecy dated Dec. 9, 1776, and is as follows, viz.: "It is said by some persons who have lately seen the rebel forces, they are the most pitiable collection of ragged, disappointed mortals that ever pretended to the name of an army, and there is not 3,000 even of these to be found," &c.—But it is to be observed that notwithstanding this despicable representation of the American army, from such undoubted authority, yet it was but a few days after, when we were credibly informed that a whole brigade of Hessians, with a considerable number of British troops, had been entirely cut off at Trenton, most of whom were taken prisoners, with a large quantity of artillery, baggage, &c., by this small number of "pitiable, ragged and

dispirited mortals;" and also another game of the same kind had been played at Princetown, and some other places in that neighborhood, and it was said that the whole had been effected without any great slaughter. Those reports, by various ways and means, soon became so well confirmed, that we could not doubt the truth of them; then was there some little silent rejoicing by us poor despi cable mortals of the captivity, scattered up and down in this section.

Soon after this, viz.: the 3d of Jan., 1777, I accidentally happened in at a house where I had often been treated with great civility, and sitting with the good woman of the house and some others, who were also disciples, (though privately, for fear, &c.) when there came in an elderly gentleman, whom I soon discoverd to be a chaplain in the King's army, and it seems by his discourse that he had lately returned from the Jerseys. Indeed, it was somewhat of an agreeable entertainment to me to sit and silently observe the peculiar mixture of fraud, fallacy, superstition and enthusiasm of this simple clergyman's composition; while he, with many artificial sighs and heavy groans, related his own personal adventures since he had left this city. He also gave some general account of several late actions that had happened in the State, the truth and veracity of which I no more doubted than if I had read them from the Prophet Gaine. He represented his own fatigues during these late movements to have been so great, that he had scarcely had opportunity to undress himself for sleep the whole time, although he had been out four or five weeks, and that he had not undertaken to preach but once during the whole time, and that he was then fired on by the rebels before the conclusion of the service. He also informed us that a small party of Hessians at Trenton, whose commanding officer could not be made to believe that they were in danger, had suffered themselves to be taken prisoners, and that some of them had been taken prisoners by the rebels; and that the 17th Regiment had been attacked at Princetown, by a very numerous army of rebels; but yet, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the latter in numbers, it could not be said that they had obtained a victory. He then concluded his narrative in a very melancholly tone, and with a countenance full of artificial sanctity, observing that it was to be feared that this trifling success of the rebels had so elated them that it would have a tendency to protract the war, and that he was very apprehensive that his majesty's commissioner's most gracious proclamation would be suffered by the rebels to run out without their attention; the consequences of which would be very, &c. &c. &c. But I may here observe, I was so fortunate as to obtain intelligence, by this gentleman's servant, who had constantly attended him in his late adventures, and whose appearance in regard to simplicity, indeed, much resembled that of his master, although he appeared to have ten times as much integrity. This servant gave much the same account of the late action as we had already received by various ways; and although his master had represented the 17th Regiment to have made such a miraculous stand before the Americans, yet this servant informed us that almost the whole regiment had either been killed or taken.

But since I have begun to introduce these worthy authors' relations of facts, I will also proceed to insert another more lengthy paragraph from this celebrated one among the "four hundred and fifty," viz.: of the Prophet H. Gaine, which runs thus:

"The Continental Currency is so sunk in its credit that none of the farmers will take it in Connecticut, and necessaries are only to be obtained by the barter of commodities.—Salt is not to be had in Connecticut under the rate of forty shillings, lawful, per bushel; which, however, might be paid in produce.—They have every prospect of a famine, as their last crop of wheat is more entirely blasted, than has ever been known in the memory of man. In short, the whole course of things has been so much against the cause, that to use the impious expression of one of their preachers, before his audience: 'It seems as if God Almighty was really turned tory.'"

I shall observe on the foregoing paragraph that, although Major Wells was in Connecticut at the time of the date of this prophetic declaration, and on his way back to New York, passed through almost the whole State; yet on his return, he acquainted us with none of the above facts, but quite the reverse; and also that we have repeatedly received intelligence from undoubted authors, from those parts which perfectly agree with the Major's representation; so that on the whole we are somewhat apprehensive that the foregoing account may be, possibly, subject to error, notwithstanding the great authority from whence it

comes, and it is—since they "from the prophet, even unto the priest, every one dealeth falsely"—perhaps it is a lie.

But I shall yet proceed and insert a 3d paragraph from this inexhaustible fund of intelligence, which is as follows:

"The running disorder which we hear has lately very much infested the rebel army, we hear has broke out in Rhode Island, and carried off many persons belonging to the Colony. It has one peculiarity like the sweating sickness in King Edward the VI's time, for as that affected Englishmen alone, in all parts of the world, this disease attacks only rebels."

As to the sweating sickness above referred to, perhaps very few armies, if any, that have ever appeared upon earth since war was first introduced, could be supposed to be less infested with anything of that kind than the British troops with their auxilliaries, now in America; but as to the other, viz.: the running disorder, perhaps this pious informer had forgot, or never heard of the peculiar scene which appeared at Concord, in April, of 1775; and also another more general attack made by this disorder on the main body of the British army at Boston, in March, 1776. This attack was so very general that it has been said by some curious observers that there was not a single officer, or soldier in that part of the army, that escaped the disease. Nor does it indeed appear that the Britains and Hessians have been perfectly free from this disorder, in the Jerseys, the winter past, although it might be with gratitude acknowledged, that the very humane applications of Gen. Washington hath preserved many of them from that ridiculous disease, by an effectual medicine called by the name of captivity. This medicine I know to be somewhat harsh and severe, having taken an excessive large portion of it myself; but hope, however, they may have a suitable preparation of it, and that both they and the Americans may receive benefit thereby. But I shall further observe, that there is no one sort of people within the bounds of my observation that have been so subject to this running disorder as those called tories, who have been frequently observed "to flee when none pursue;" and as there are none who may with so great propriety be called rebels as those who are inimical to their country, it is a question worthy of attention whether these may not be within the meaning of the prophet in the foregoing paragraph; and as it is not uncommon to find certain ambiguous and figurative expressions in prophecy, and as I mean not to be dogmatical or over-confident in regard to their explanation, I shall not, therefore, undertake to determine this important question, but would rather refer it to the venerable priest, whom I have had occasion to mention in some of the foregoing pages, whose wise and learned comments on mysteries contained in the prophesies of the Prophet, Hugh Gaine, might, doubtless, be very servicable to the cause.

January 20th; the officers, who were prisoners on parole in New York, received orders to remove over to King's County, on Long Island. A number of the southern officers crossed the ferry the same day, and another party the day following, and on the 23d most of the New England officer scrossed the ferry and were ordered to New Lots in the town of Flatbush, where we were billeted, generally by two or three in a house, among the inhabitants. There being yet a large number of American officers, they were distributed in the towns of Gravesend, Newattric, Flatland and Flatbush, and were indulged with liberty of the respective towns in which we were billeted. But a number of officers had not yet recovered of the small pox, and some were sick with other disorders, who were indulged with liberty to continue in the city until they recovered, most of whom were afterwards sent off to us in the several towns aforesaid.

This new disposition was somewhat disagreeable to many of us, as we had now contracted considerable acquaintance in the City, and were most of us in comfortable quarters with families who had treated us with great civility, and shewn us many favors. We had also had our expectations greatly raised with hope of a speedy exchange, which now seemed to vanish, or appear at a greater distance.—There was, also, various conjectures in regard to the reasons or cause of this removal; some supposing it to have originated from the malignity of the tories and refugees, of whom there was now great plenty in the city, who were continually discovering their rage and disapprobation of every kind of indulgence allowed the prisoners. Others were of the opinion, that it was only designed for our greater enlargement, that we might be accommodated with more agreeable quarters than we had yet been provided with. Indeed it was said that Gen. Howe

had lately received a very spirited letter from Gen. Sullivan of the American army, shewing the highest resentment at the ill treatment of the prisoners, and also threatening to have recourse to the necessary laws of retaliation, in case such usage should be continued.

But whatever might be the occasion of the aforesaid disposition, the consequences thereof proved favorable to us; for being billeted among the inhabitants, as hath already been observed, we generally found ourselves in much more agreeable circumstances than what we had as yet been indulged with—the limits of our confinement being much larger than what we had enjoyed in New York. We were under a greater advantage for exercise, and could also visit each other at our pleasure, without interruption, or being exposed to the savage insults with which we had been so often treated: for, although in this place of our confinement we were not strangers to this kind of treatment, yet it generally proceeded from worthless refugees and vagrants, who are despised even by the inhabitants, and by the British troops themselves, as well as by us: and although the inhabitants are chiefly tories, and those who have the highest opinion of the British government and administration, yet they are of a very pacific disposition, and not much inclined either to fighting, or to insult those who dissent from their opinion in political matters.

Soon after we removed over to Long Island, we heard of the death of Col. Piper, a very worthy gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had been made prisoner in the action of the 27th of August, and had for some time been sick of a fever in New York. We also about the same time heard of the death of Capt. Fellows, of Tolland, in Connecticut, who had been made prisoner in our army's retreat from New York; and under pretence that he had been somehow suspected of having been concerned in the late fire, he was kept close prisoner in the City Hall, until a few days before we removed over to this Island; by means of which long and uncomfortable confinement, he contracted such a complication of diseases, as to end his days soon after he came out of prison.

There has, also, a number of other officers died since the course of our confinement, which I have not yet taken notice of in this narrative, most of whom I have not been able to learn the particular time of their death: among whom were Capt. Peoples from Pennsylvania, Capt. Booge and Lieut. Butler from Maryland: those three gentlemen were wounded in the action of the 27th of August, and died on Long Island. Lieut. Makepeace, of the 17th Regiment, was also wounded, the same day, of which wound he died at Flatbush, the 6th of October. Lieut. Moore of Symsburg, in Connecticut, died of sickness in New York, the 3d of November. Lieut. Wheatly of Norwich, Lieut. Williams of Chatham, Lieut. Whiting of Stratford, Lieut. Gaylord of some part of Connecticut, all died in New York.

[From an old Mss. book of 109 pages, closely written, left by Major Fitch—who must have taken considerable delight in this kind of writing—entitled "Poems on various subjects, serious and satirical, moral and poetical—by Jabez Fitch."]

THE HOUSE OF PRAYER BECOME A DEN OF THIEVES.

The Christian Church is called the house of prayer
While exercising pious Christian care:—
The Jewish Temple once was called the same,
While Jacob's sons conducted free from blame.
But yet when Israel's sons became depraved,
By avarice and ambition were enslaved,
Their dignitaries both in church and state
Were far less anxious to be good than great.

However great Religious pomps appear,
The eye to dazzle, and to charm the ear,
The church or temple best described must be
A den of thieves, complete in first degree:
How many such there are in this our present day
The author 's not as yet disposed to say;
Examine, then, where vice and virtue 's grown,
For by their fruits they surely must be known.

ON THE WOMEN'S ENORMOUS HEAD-DRESS,

If women's true virtue consists in their length,
As some have conjectured concerning their strength,
What vast disproportion appears in this age,
Compared with those matrons who late left the stage.

Those ancient chaste heroines, so clothed with renown,
Whose stature extended full just to the crown,
Can ne'er be supposed with the moderns to vie,
With top-gallant royals extended so high.

Those ancient examples of virtue, it seems,
Compared with the moderns were phantoms or dreams,
The former like plants of low stature appear,
The latter, like cedars, quite darken the air.

Those feminine virtues arising so high,
Like clouds without rain ascending the sky,—
Cannot their admirers a temple afford
Where these female deities may be adored?

Let some skillful barber from taxes released,
Endowed with a rev'rence serve as a priest,
With bundles of horse-manes and tails to resign,
With zeal at the new fangled deity's shrine.

June 10, 1780.

CAMBRIDGE.

There are some 35 Catholic families in this town, some of which attend church at Underhill Centre. Rev. P. Savoie, of Bakersfield, has service in the Village every two months.

BISHOP GOESBRIAND.

The town of Cambridge has voted to lay out a road through the "Notch" to Stowe, if half the cost can be raised by subscription. This would shorten the distance between the two places from 27 miles to 14. They voted also to build a new Town House, and are getting up a stock company to lay out a road from Cambridge to the top of Mansfield Mountain.

Free Press.

From "A Trip up the Lamoille Valley."

We find ourselves in the streets of the boasted and wealthy town of Cambridge. Here the valley is broader than at any other place, and the farms and farm-houses are all that one could ask. Cambridge Borough is one of the pleasantest country villages that the traveler often finds. The main street is 9 or 10 rods wide, and the foliage and tidy residences make it a place of charming beauty. We stop at the Borough House, have a good dinner, and feel at home; and it being Saturday, we soon conclude that here we will remain over the Sabbath.

The landlord suggests that we had better visit some of the mineral springs, and we are soon off on a "tour of inspection." The Fullington Pool, the most noted of the springs, is situated in the north-east part of the town, and being just below Mr. Fullington's barn-yard, a slight difference may be detected from that of *pure* spring water. After our return, we visited the one on the farm of Mrs. Clara D. Gates, about one-half of a mile west of the village. This is large spring that comes from a high bank of the river, and evidently contains mineral substances, as the stones for several rods below, and the river, are colored by the sediment.—Here is a good opening for some live Yankee to make or lose a fortune. On Sabbath we attended the church of the Rev. Edwin Wheelock, who upbraided some of his deacons for pasturing their horses in the streets, and reminds them that by violating the just laws of the land they were violating the just laws of God.

Free Press.

On William Campbell's farm there have been 40 different owners, and but two children's deaths on the place, since Mr. Campbell was killed. [See page 601.]

Died. In Cambridge, Feb. 8, 1866, Mr. Guy Marcy, aged 79 years.

Erratum for List of Cambridge Soldiers. Pages 607—610, it was J. B. Chayer—not Cady, of Cambridge, who reënlisted Jan. 15, '64, and was wounded May 22, '62, and mustered out June 28, '65.—G. M. Ferrington reënlisted in Co. M, Cav., Aug., '63; wounded April 8, '65; discharged by general order.—John F. Law, not Joseph Lambert, was promoted Serg't, Lieut.; wounded July 3, '63; June 18, '64, reënlisted; Jan. 19, '65, 1st A. C. Pro. Com. Sergt.—T. Long reënlisted Co. D, 57th Mass. Reg.; wounded May, '65;—N. B. Lemander reënlisted Co. B, 17th Reg., Sept. 15, '63; mustered out July 14, '65.—Sheldon, M. L., Co. D, 8th Reg.; enlisted 22, '64. Nine-months soldiers died in service, 8.

EDEN.

History of the Congregational Church in Eden. The Congregational church in Eden was organized Oct. 25, 1812, by Rev. Salmon King, the Rev. John Truair, and the Rev. Joseph Farrar, and consisted of 4 male and 6 female members. Within a few weeks Mr. Farrar was installed pastor, and Joshua Jackson and Johnathan Stone were chosen deacons Dec. 25, 1812. Mr. Farrar's pastorate continued about 3 years, during which period there were 7 additions to the church. From that time, the church was supplied with only occasional preaching, and that by itinerant missionaries of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. In 1818, several additions took place. In 1822 and 1823, missionary services were rendered by the Rev. William A. Chapin, the Rev. Luther Leland, and the Rev. Lyman Case; a considerable revival ensued, and 17 persons were added to the church. Mr. Chapin continued to preach occasionally, till 1828.

Some missionary services were rendered by the Rev. Silas Lamb in 1829, the Rev. Avery S. Ware in 1830, and the Rev. Thomas Jameson and the Rev B. B. Cutler, in 1831, and the Rev. Lyman Case and the Rev. Silas Lamb in 1832: in 1832 there were 5 additions. Early in 1834, the Rev. B. B. Cutler preached for 6 Sabbaths, and held a protracted meeting, but with small visible results. In December of the same year the Rev. E. B. Baxter became acting pastor and preached every alternate Sabbath for a year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Moses P. Clark, who supplied the pulpit for a few months. For a number of years, the church seems now to have enjoyed only occasional preaching by the pastors of neighboring churches. In 1850, the Rev. John Gleed was employed to preach half the time, and continued for 2 years. In May, 1853, the church consisted of 10 male and 13 female members. In May, 1854, the Rev. Edwin Wheelock began to preach half the time, and continued for a year. Since the

close of his labors, there has been little or no preaching except for brief terms by theological students; emigration and death have gradually weakened the church, and it is now practically, if not absolutely, extinct.

PASTOR. The Rev. Joseph Farrar, son of George Farrar, was born in Lincoln, Mass, June 30, 1744, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1767. After preaching 12 Sabbaths in Dublin, N. H. as a candidate for settlement, he received a call from Stowe, Oct. 17, 1771, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, June 10, 1772, the same day on which the church was organized. His usefulness became impaired by disease, and still more by the morbid fancies in which he indulged, and so much dissatisfaction arose that a council was called to investigate the matter. The council advised that he should be suspended from the ministry for 6 months, and that, if his health were not then restored, he should ask a dismission. He was dismissed June 7, 1776, and became a Chaplain in the Revolutionary army.

He was installed, Aug. 24, 1779, pastor in Dummerston, Vt., was dismissed in 1783, and for nearly 30 years next succeeding, nothing is now known of him. He was installed in Eden Dec. 15, 1812, the Rev. John Truair preaching the sermon. He was dismissed Dec. 14, 1815, removed to Petersham, Mass., and there died, April 5, 1816. He was a faithful minister, and a man of more than ordinary ability, but eccentric to a degree sometimes bordering upon absolute insanity. He was almost the only minister in the State who was known to be a Democrat of the old school.

He married, July 28, 1779, Mary Brooks, of Grafton, Mass., by whom he had Joseph, born April 4, 1780; Mary, born Oct. 18, 1781, died April 18, 1786; Joel Brooks, born July 28, 1784, died April 13, 1786; Reuel, born Nov. 5, 1786; Anna, born Feb. 10, 1789; Sally, born Jan. 20, 1794; Humphrey, born August 13, 1798, P. H. WHITE.

Coventry, July 6, 1868.

"John B. Whittemore, formerly of Eden, was found dead in the woods in Moira, N. Y., on the 24th of January, '64."

The Spiritualists held a celebration at Eden Mills on 4th July the past year.—*Newspaper.*

ELMORE.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN ELMORE. Some time prior to 1820, a Congregational church was organized in Elmore, but it became extinct in May, 1822, by the death of the last surviving member. Another church was organized June 19, 1823, by the Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, and the Rev. David H. Williston of Tunbridge. It consisted of 4 male and 6 female members, all of whom brought letters from other churches. Nehemiah French was chosen moderator, and Robert Parker clerk. The Rev. Moses P. Chase was acting pastor 3 months in 1828, and 3 months in 1834—5. Nehemiah French was chosen deacon, August 14, 1833, at which date the membership of the church had increased to 19, the largest number it ever attained. The Rev. Samuel Kingsbury was acting pastor two months in 1836.

Dea. French resigned his office 27th March, 1838, and Abel Camp was chosen his successor. At the same time, through the influence of the Rev. Sherman Kellogg, the name of the church was changed to "The Free Congregational Church of Elmore," and the articles of faith, which had been identical with those of the church in Berlin, were reconstructed, and eradicated of their Calvinism. In 1839 the church gave one of its members a letter of dismissal and recommendations, "excepting the traffic in ardent spirit one year in the town of W." In the fall of 1840 Jabez T. Howard began to supply the pulpit. He was soon called to the pastorate, and was ordained 20th January, 1844. It was hoped that by this means, the land which the charter of the town appropriated to the first settled minister might be made available for the support of religious institutions; but it was found impossible to do this without the delays and risks of a suit at law, and the claim was abandoned. The church exerted itself to the utmost to support the pastor, the amount of its efforts being equal to 120 per cent. on a dollar of its grand list. The Vermont Domestic Missionary Society appropriated $200 in aid of the church, but was compelled by the scantiness of its resources to reduce the appropriation to $150. After a pastorate of a little more than a year and a half, during which 5 members were dismissed, and one excommunicated, Mr. Howard was dismissed. The church gradually lost its members by death and by removal—the last survivor, Deacon Abel Camp, transferred his relation to the church in Morrisville, and the church in Elmore became extinct.

PASTOR. The Rev. Jabez True Howard, son of John and Sarah (True) Howard, was born in Haverhill, N. H., Aug. 22, 1804. He spent one year in mercantile pursuits, principally at Hampstead, then, turning his attention to the ministry

entered Gilmantown Theological Seminary, and was there graduated in 1839. He was ordained at Elmore, Jan. 20, 1841.

The Rev. Samuel Delano preached the sermon. He was dismissed Aug. 24, 1812, and soon went to Holland, where he gathered a church, and was installed June 13, 1844. The Rev. James Johnson preached the sermon. In 1848, without being formally dismissed from his pastorate at Holland, he became acting pastor at West Charleston, where he continued 8 years. Bronchitis and kindred diseases, then compelled him to discontinue preaching. He still lives at West Charleston.

He married June 11, 1840, Elizabeth Singer, of Meredith Village, N. H., by whom he had Elizabeth Ann, born Dec. 30, 1841: died Oct. 9, 1842. Mrs. Hobart died Nov. 26, 1855; and he married May 4, 1860, Mrs. Marthaette (Ketchum) Page of Albany.

Coventry, Sept. 25, 1868.

There resides in Elmore a Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, who live alone, and carry on their farm. with the exception of a few days work in the spring and haying. Mr. Barnes is 87 years of age, and has a stock consisting of ten head of cattle, ten sheep, and one horse: he has fed his stock and milked six cows, the coldest weather we have had this winter, (186–) without going to the house.

Mrs. Barnes is 81 years of age, does all the necessary work of a farmer's wife, and thinks nothing of walking three or four miles and back. When she was 77 she walked on a snow-path 26 miles in one day. At 79 she came from Montpelier after 3 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at her son's in Elmore, a distance of 16 miles, at 12 o'clock at night—she walking ten.—*Newsdealer.*

HYDE PARK.

Mrs. Lydia Fitch, relict of Darius Fitch, who died in Hyde Park, aged 95 years one month and 11 days; was the oldest person in Hyde Park, at the time of her death. She seemed to have inherited longevity, her mother dying at the age of 97, and her grandmother at the age of 105 years.

DIED. In Hyde Park, Jan. 18, Polly, wife of James Toothaker, aged 78 years and 8 months.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre, wife of Abiel McIntyre, formerly of Hyde Park, but now living on Morris Plain, is the mother of seven sons, all of whom are, or have been, in the United States service.—*Lamoille Newsdealer, during the war.*

SOLDIERS OF 1812. Of those who fought in the war of 1812, we have the names of Samuel Crowell, John Collins, Asa Barnard and Charles Jewett.—Crowell and Jewett are living.

D. H. BICKNELL.

The Lamoille County Bank was chartered November, 1854; original capital $50,000; changed to Lamoille County National Bank, July, 1865; Banking-house built in 1867—cost $5,000. Present capital, $100,000.

CENTREVILLE, is a hamlet in the centre of the town of Hyde Park, consisting of a store and grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwelling-houses.

JOHNSON.

Monday we take the stage for Johnson, from Cambridge, and the first three miles we pass over is one of the most pleasant drives in the New England States. I doubt if its equal can be found. The meadows are broad and beautiful—the farm-houses and out-buildings neat and tidy—the farmers with their "Clippers" and "Buckeyes" and "Wood's" mowers are laying the grass. We reach Johnson at 3 o'clock in the P. M. We find here a thrifty village, with tidy churches, a good town hall, and one of the best school houses in the State, in which the Normal school for the 3d congressional district is located. Here, just being completed, is one of the best stores of which a country village can boast; it is the property of L. W. Knights, Esq., "an old bach," who evidently is monarch of all he surveys.—"A trip up the Lamoille"—*Free Press.*

THE DEACON AND THE PRESIDENT. A certain Deacon* in Lamoille County having business in Washington, resolved, if possible, to get a peep at President Lincoln before returning. Accordingly he betook himself to the White House, and pressing his way through the crowd already waiting to urge their claims of one kind or another upon the good-natured President, he slipped his card into the hand of an usher, who soon announced that he had permission to enter. Upon entering the room he was accosted thus by the President: "What is *your* business, sir?" "Oh, nothing, sir," replied the Deacon, "I only called to see the President and shake hands with him." "I am glad to see you," exclaimed the President, "glad to see any one who comes on that business," at the same time giving him a hearty shake of the hand.—After exchanging a few words the President asked him from what State he came. "From

[*Deacon Robinson, of the Congregational Church in Johnson.—*Ed.*]

Vermont," replied the Deacon, hesitating a moment, fearing perhaps, lest so small a place might not be known so far from home. "From Vermont," exclaimed the President, "God bless you and your State; let me shake your hand again, sir:" whereupon he was greeted with another grip from the hand of the President, that seemed to come from the heart; after which the Deacon made way for others, and pressed out through the crowd, fully resolved that again he never would hesitate to say frankly that he came from Vermont.

Capt. Thomas Waterman commanded the volunteers from Johnson to Plattsburg in 1813.

The first marriage in Johnson was John Simons to Sally Mills, in 1791 or '92.

Johnson has some forty Catholic families which are visited at regular intervals by the Priest residing at Bakersfield.

BISHOP DEGOESBRIAND.

MORRISVILLE.

ISAAC WILLARD—BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Samuel A. Willard, son of Solomon and Mary Willard, was born in Winchester, N. H., July 14, 1788. His mother was a sister of General Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vt. He commenced his business-life, as a merchant, at Lyndon, but failed in trade. He then studied law with Isaac Fletcher, Esq., of Lyndon; was admitted to the Caledonia Bar early in 1828, and established finally at Morrisville, about June, 1828. He was judge of probate for the district of Lamoille 4 years, 1838, '40, 1841, '43; register 1 year, 1840; in 1847 removed to Barton Landing; was states attorney for Orleans County; representative for Barton in 1861; (Member of Constitutional Convention, 1857.) He married, July 24, 1823, Lucy P. Smith of Lyndon. They had no children. At the age of 25, he made a profession of religion, and joined the Methodist church, of which he was an active member till his death. He was a safe counsellor and an honest man. He died Sept. 14, 1864.

OBITUARY. "Rev. Amos Blanchard, whose death, at Morrisville, Vt., at the age of sixty-eight, has just been announced, was a native of Peacham, where in youth he had the moral training of the late Rev. Leonard Worcester, and for a time, the intellectual culture of Peacham Academy, when he entered the *Watchman* office as an apprentice, and was, until his majority, a member of the family of the late Ezekiel P. Walton, having Chester Wright for his pastor, and the advantage for a term or two of Washington County Grammer School. Preferring to be a preacher rather than a printer of the Word, Mr. Blanchard soon prepared for and entered upon the work of the ministry, in which he did good service. He was a genial man, though in manner showing the stern schools of the old ministers; a forcible preacher, and so faithful and efficient a pastor as to retain the charge of the Congregational church at Meriden, N. H., for twenty-five years, a term of service rarely equaled, save in olden days. During his apprenticeship, and afterward, Mr. Blanchard was frequently a contributor to the *Watchman*, in both prose and poetry, his last contribution being a tribute, 1855, to the memory of his master and friend, Gen. Walton. He was the second of the graduates from the *Watchman* office who became clergymen, the two being Harvey Fisk and Amos Blanchard, both of whom have 'gone to their reward.'"—*Montpelier Journal.*

DIED. In Morristown, Dec. 8, 186–, Mr. Sampson Burke, aged 73 years—one of the early settlers of the town.

DIED. In Morristown, Aug. 16, 186–, Dea. Lyman Dodge, aged 60 years.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MORRISTOWN,—Elisha Boardman, 1804, '07, '10; Thomas B. Downes, 1808; Samuel Cook, 1809, '12, '19; Robert Kimball, 1815; Luther Bingham, 1821, '22, '28; Asa Cole, 1827; David O. Noyes, 1832, '38; Joseph Sears, 1836, '37. John Ferrin, 1839; George Small, 1841, '42; Moses Terrill, 1843, '46; Ver. W. Watermam, 1844, '45; Julius P. Hall, 1848, '50.—DEMING.

WATERVILLE.

The name of this township was Coit's Gore, when by act of legislature, in the fall of 1825 it was changed to Waterville.

Waterville was represented by Luther Poland in 1828, '31; Amos Willey, 1829; Jesse Holmes, 1832; Moses Fisk, 1837; D. H. Hulburd, 1841; O. M. Farland, 1842; William Wilber, 1843; William Page. 1845; Jos. D. Freeman, 1847; Elias Willey, 1848; Eliphalet Brush, 1850; ———1833, '34, '35, '36, '38, '39, '40, '44, '46, '49. First town clerk, Moses Fisk. DEMING.

OFFICERS OF THE LAMOILLE COUNTY BANK (see page 799.) President, Lucius H. Noyes; Cashier, Albert L. Noyes; Directors, L. H. Noyes, C. S. Noyes, Geo. Wilkins, C. C. Chadwick, Orlo Cady, H. H. Powers and E. P. Mudgett. D. H. BICKNELL.

NOTE. The County of Lamoille completes the number of 118 towns whose histories have already appeared in this work, and, with the exception of Canaan and two unorganized towns in Essex County, Elmore is the only town in which—after having applied to the town clerk, the selectmen, the postmaster, the pastors of each church inscribed in the State Register—not a record or page of their early history has yet been received from any native or eitizen of the town; and the Lamoille County Temperance Society is the only County organization that, having applied to, we have not to this date obtained their statistics. For the record of the County Temperance Society, we applied to the President of the Society at Hyde Park. With these two small exceptions, which we will hope may be made up and furnished even now for the general supplement in our next volume, we close for now the history of this so comparatively young but smart little County with much satisfaction.—*Ed*

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

ORANGE COUNTY.

ORANGE COUNTY—INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY REV. SILAS MC KEEN, D. D.

During a period of some 30 or 40 years, intervening between the commencement of any considerable settlements on the tract of country now included within the limits of Vermont and the virtual acknowledgement of its asserted independence as a sovereign State, the inhabitants were grievously harrassed by the conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York; both assuming, and endeavoring to exercise, absolute authority over the entire domain and its enterprising occupants. During this state of things the legislature of New York, about the year 1765, or '66, divided the territory which they thus claimed into four counties; which, in general terms, may be described as the four quarters, or corners of the same. The Southwestern quarter was called the County of Albany; the Northwestern, the County of Charlotte; the Southeastern, the County of Cumberland; and the Northeastern, the County of Gloucester. As the settlers increased in numbers and strength; and in determination to be independent, New Hampshire gradually yielded her claims; and New York, in 1790, Oct. 28, became pacified by the promise of the Vermont legislature to pay her $30,000 as a small consideration for the privilege of freedom.

By a general convention of delegates from both sides of the Green Mountains, which met at Westminster in January, 1777, the independence of Vermont was duly declared, on the 15th day of that month; but the State was not formally received into the Union till Feb. 18, 1791, when the act of reception was passed by Congress with entire unanimity.

At the first session of the Vermont legislature, March, 1778, they divided the whole State into two counties, separated, rather indefinitely, by the range of the Green Mountains. The Western division they called Bennington County; and the Eastern, Cumberland County. The Legislature of 1781, divided this Cumberland County into three; namely, Windham and Windsor Counties, whose limits were nearly the same as at present, and all the Northeastern quarter of the State, extending from Windsor County to Canada line, was Orange County. This was the same tract which was originally denominated Gloucester County. From this large County, Caledonia and Essex Counties, and a portion of Orleans, were taken, by act of the legislature, March 2, 1792.

By the same authority, March 2, 1797, the whole State was divided into eleven counties, namely, Bennington, Windham, Windsor, Rutland, Orange, Addison, Chittenden, Caledonia, Franklin, Essex, and Orleans; and the boundaries of each definitely stated. Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Washington, have since been added, making in all fourteen.

Orange County, as established by the act above named, was bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the Northeast corner of Windsor County; from thence Northerly, on the East line of this State to the Northeast corner of Newbury; from thence Westerly, on the North line of Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre and Berlin, to the Northwest corner of Berlin; from thence Southerly, on the West lines of the towns of Berlin, Northfield, Roxbury and Braintree; so as to include those towns, to the North line of Windsor County; from thence Easterly, on the North line of Windsor County to the place of beginning;" which would be where the line between Norwich and Thetford touches Connecticut river.

On the formation of Jefferson County, Dec. 1, 1810, the name of which was changed to Washington Co., Nov. 8, 1814, the towns of Barre, Berlin, Northfield and Roxbury were cut off from Orange County and incorporated

into the new one, which includes Montpelier, the State Capital. By these various excisions the formerly large County of Orange has been reduced to its present comparatively narrow limits. The towns at present belonging to this County are seventeen; namely, Thetford, Fairlee, Bradford, Newbury, Topsham, Corinth, West Fairlee, Vershire, Strafford, Tunbridge, Chelsea, Washington, Orange, Williamstown, Brookfield, Randolph, and Braintree. Chelsea, in the central part of the County, containing a suitable Court-house and jail, is, and from the present organization of the county has been, its shire-town.

This County, bounded on the East by Connecticut river, occupies middle ground between the North and South lines of the State and is situated between lat. 43°, 46′, and 44°, 13′ N., and lon. 4° 11′, and 4°, 53′ E. from Washington. It extends 28 miles from north to south; and 34 from east to west. Its shape is somewhat irregular; and its area is estimated at about 650 square miles.

As to the first laying out of most of the towns, not only in this County but through the Connecticut valley, above the south line of Windsor County, I have found the following account, in a manuscript prepared originally for Thompson's Gazetteer, by the late John McDuffee, Esq. of Bradford, a distinguished surveyor, and uncommonly well informed in regard to all these matters. Mr. McDuffee, in substance, says, the old French war being over, the Governor of New Hampshire, in the winter of 1760, concluded to extend his survey of Connecticut river above No. 4, as Chartestown, N. H. was then called, and commissioned Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable, to make the survey from the Northwestern corner of said No. 4 to the upper end of the Great Meadows, then known by the Indian name of the Co-os,—the lower Coos. Blanchard made his survey, mainly on the ice, in the month of March, of that year. Proceeding up the Connecticut, at the end of every 6 miles on a straight line, he marked a tree, on each side of the river, and numbered it for the corner of a township thereafter to be granted; and thus continued till he came to the extreme limit assigned him, which was at, or opposite to, the mouth of the Great, or as it is now called the Lower Ammonoosuck. Newbury, the last town on the West side of the Connecticut, got, as the survey came out, 7 miles, instead of 6, along the river; and subsequently obtained an additional strip, about one mile in width, on its Southern border, from what should have belonged to Bradford, as will appear in the account of that township.

In 1761, the Governor of New Hampshire, commisioned Hughbastis Neel as surveyor, to extend the survey from Blanchard's northern boundary to the northen limit of another Great meadow, called the upper Coos. Neel, assisted by Capt. Jacob Bailey of Newbury, beginning where Blanchard had ended, followed his example of keeping as near as he well could to the river, and at the end of every 6 miles, on each side of it, marked a corner, for a township, at some future day, and finished his undertaking at what is now the N. E. corner of Lemington, in the County of Essex.

From these surveys, returned to head quarters at Portsmouth, a plan of Connecticut river was drawn, and three tiers of townships protracted on each side of the river, so far as these surveys had extended; and from that plan in the land office at Portsmouth, for several years afterward, the several towns chartered in the Connecticut valley were described, by distances and courses taken therefrom; and not from any actual survey on the ground. Mr. Thompson, in a foot-note under the title Bradford, speaks highly of Mr. McDuffee's article, and regrets that he he had not room to insert it entire.

It may not be amiss here to remark that, the term *Co-os* in the language of the Aborigines of the northern section of the Connecticut valley, is said to signify *The Pines*: and this name they gave to the great meadows below the fifteen mile falls, above Newbury; and also to similar meadows above those falls, about Lunenburg; on account of the great forests of pine trees in those places. When they added the termination *suck* to that term, the signification was *the river at the pines*—as the word *suck* denoted a river. The Indians inhabiting these places, were sometimes denominated *The Coossucks*.

Orange County, though full of hills and valleys, has no high mountains. The eastern range of the Green mountains extends through the northwestern part of the County, constituting what is called the Height of Land; from the east of which the waters flow into the Connecticut river; and from the west, into the Winooski and lake Champlain.

Knox mountain, in the town of Orange, is a considerable elevation, and affords an inexhaustible supply of granite, of excellent quality, for mill-stones, monuments and buildings. Wright's Mountain in Bradford, which rises about 1700 feet above the Connecticut river near it on the east, consists mainly of argillaceous slate, similar to that of the ledges so common in the Connecticut valley. The soil is generally of good quality, not only along the streams, but the hills, to a great extent, are mellow, and fit for grazing or of more thorough cultivation, even to their summits. The whole County is remarkably well watered by innumerable springs and rivulets, and dashing brooks, and larger streams, of pure water, which furnish, by their numerous falls, a cheap and excellent power for driving the wheels of mills and other machinery, to almost any extent. Wells river runs across the northeastern corner of the County. Wait's river, having its sources in Washington, Orange and Topsham, enters the Connecticut at Bradford; affording, as it passes through the village, some of the finest mill privileges in the State. Ompompanoosuck, which flows into the Connecticut in Norwich, has its rise in Strafford, Vershire, and West Fairlee; and on its way through Thetford becomes an important stream. The principal northern affluents of White river, which flows through Windsor County, have their sources in the County of Orange, and on their way refresh the towns of Washington, Chelsea, Tunbridge, Williamstown and Randolph; affording many privileges for manufacturing purposes.

Orange County is rich in minerals. Strafford affords an inexhaustible supply of the sulphuret of iron, from which copperas, in large quantities, has for years been manufactured and transported to distant markets. More recently, exceedingly valuable mines of the sulphuret of copper have been opened, both in Vershire and Corinth; and the business of getting out the ore, and sending it away to be purified, has been vigorously prosecuted. From these mines copper, to almost any extent, may be obtained. The process of excavating, refining, and turning to the best account these mineral productions, is worthy of a chapter from the pen of an experienced geologist; which, it is understood, may be expected.

The principal business of the County is agricultural; though merchandizing, manufacturing, and the various mechanical employments, called for in every community, are pursued to a very considerable extent. In almost every town is, at least, one pleasant village. Those in Bradford, Chelsea, Newbury, Strafford and West Randolph, are the largest and most flourishing.

According to the United States' census for 1860, the number of inhabitants in this county was 25,455; of whom 12,766 were males, and 12,689 were females. The number of colored people was but 24. This would give an average population, to each town, of 1497; though some have more and others less. In the year 1840, the population of this County was 27,873; in 1860, as above stated; showing a decrease, in 20 years, of 2,418.

In regard to the farms, live stock and various productions of this county, the following abstract from the United States' census for 1860, affords the best information which can here be given: Improved land, 263,954 acres; unimproved, 112,837 acres; cash value of farms, $7,314,686; value of farming implements and machinery, $386,794; number of horses, 7,171; milch cows, 12,001; working oxen, 4,892; other cattle, 15,048; sheep, 84,189; swine, 3,678; value of live stock, $1,490,908; bushels of wheat, 43,207; of rye, 8,803; of Indian corn, 123,532; oats, 297,825; peas and beans, 5,474; potatoes, 536,014; barley, 4,278; buck wheat, 38,266; value of orchard productions, $10,416; of wine, 1,060 gals.; value of garden productions, $1,375; butter, 1,007,250 lbs.; cheese, 291,176 lbs.; tons of hay, 81,337; clover seed, 181 bush.; grass seed, 363; hops, 81,132 lbs.; flax, 350 lbs.; flax seed, 32 bush.; maple sugar, 978,650 lbs., that is 489 tons and 650 lbs.; maple molasses, 1,992 galls.; honey, 20,464 lbs.; beeswax, 274 lbs.; wool, 312,525 lbs.; value of home maufactures, $6,982; value of animals slaughtered, $210,985. Since the above showing, it is believed the amount of wheat raised, and of sugar manufactured, has very considerably increased.

Of the number of mills stores, shops, and factories of various sorts, with the amount of business done in them, of mineral productions, printing offices, banks, and various other like matters of general interest, satisfactory information may be expected in the accounts of the several towns.

The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railro ding from White River Junc-

tion in Windsor County to Canada line, passes through Thetford, Fairlee, Bradford and Newbury, in Orange County, affording a convenient highway to market, for the productions of these and the adjoining towns; and, especially, for the rich and abundant mineral productions of Corinth, Vershire and Strafford. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through West Randolph and Braintree, bringing manifold facilities for travel and commerce, near to several other towns in the south-western part of the County.

The children and young people of this county are well supplied with advantages for obtaining a good education, as schools, both in Summer and Winter, are taught in almost every neighborhood, and in several of the towns respectable academies have long been established; particularly, in Bradford, Chelsea, Corinth, Thetford, and Randolph. The Newbury Seminary has recently been moved to Montpelier; but the buildings remain, and it is hoped will be usefully occupied. Commodious houses for public worship are, also, within the reach of all, and generally supplied with preaching; though, in some localities, these edifices stand, for most of the time, in a great measure, neglected, and the ways of Zion mourn.

The inhabitants of Orange County, like the Green Mountaineers generally, are eminently patriotic, as their promptness to rally around the standard of their country, in its late fearful peril, most plainly evinced; and, with respect to material prosperity, health, intelligence, morality, home-comforts, and the observance of religious worship, are, at least, on a level with their fellow citizens in other parts of the State; though there is still room for essential improvement.

A LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN ORANGE COUNTY,

Derived from the Catalogue of L. Deming of Middlebury, from 1786 *to* 1849 *inclusive; and from thence to* 1869; *from Walton's annual Register.*

To avoid needless repetitions in printing, let it be distinctly understood that, in the following list, the figure 1 denotes chief justice; 2, assistant judges; 3, county clerk; 4, sheriff; 5, state attorney; 6, judges of probate, one of them for the district of Randolph, the other for the district of Bradford; 7, register of probate. When under any date, no such figure appears, there is a corresponding blank in the list here copied.

1786, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey, Israel Smith, Thomas Johnson; 4, John G. Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Jacob Kent; 7, J. P. Buckingham, Nathan Goddard.

1787, 1, Jacob Bailey: 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, John G. Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew; Jacob Kent; 7, Nathan Goddard; J. P. Buckingham.

1788, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, John G. Bailey; 6, T. Bartholmew, Jacob Kent; 7, J. P. Buckingham, Daniel Farrand.

1789, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith; Alexander Harvey, Israel Morey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Elijah Paine; Jacob Kent; 7, Daniel Farrand, J. P. Buckingham.

1790, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alex. Harvey; Israel Morey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, Elijah Paine, Jacob Kent, Eben W. Judd; 7, Dan. Farrand; J. P. Buckingham.

1791, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Jacob Kent, Eben W. Judd; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1792, 1, Jonathan Arnold; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Eben W. Judd, Israel Converse; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1793, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Alexander Harvey, Cornelius Lynde; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Israel Converse, Eben W. Judd; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1794, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Alexander Harvey, Cornelius Lynde; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Israel Converse, Eben W. Judd, 7, Isaac Bailey.

1795, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Cornelius Lynde, William Chamberlain; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Israel Converse, Eben W. Judd; Isaac Lucas; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1796, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Cornelius Lynde, Wm. Chamberlain; 4, Fry Bailey; 5, Daniel Farrand; 6, Dan'l Farrand; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1797, 1, Cornelius Lynde; 2, Beriah Loomis, Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Jed. P. Buckingham; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Aaron Storrs; 7, J. Hinckley.

1798, 1, Cornelius Lynde; 2, Beriah Loomis; Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Daniel Farrand; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Aaron Storrs; 7, J. Hinckley.

1799, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis; Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson, 5,

Oramel Hinckley; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Aaron Storrs; 7, J. Hinckley.

1800, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Charles Bulkley; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1801, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, Elisha Allis; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Charles Bulkley; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1802, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, James Fisk; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Charles Bulkley; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1803, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, Moulton Morey; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, Micah Barron; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1804 and 1805, the same as 1803.

1806, 1, Moulton Morey; 2, Beriah Loomis; James Tarbox; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, Micah Barron; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Elisha Thayer; Jonathan Fisk; 7, William Niles.

1807, 1, Moulton Morey; 2, Beriah Loomis, James Tarbox; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, Daniel Peaslee; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1808, the same as in the year preceding.

1809, 1, James Fisk; others the same.

1810, 1, Elisha Hotchkiss; others the same.

1811, 1, Elisha Hotchkiss; 2, Beriah Loomis, James Tarbox; 3, Elisha Hyde; 4, Daniel Peasley; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1812, 1, Daniel Peaslee; 2, Josiah Dana, John H. Cotton; 3. H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Jos. Edson; 5, Elisha Hotchkiss; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1813, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, J. H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Elisha Hotchkiss; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, William Niles.

1814, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, J. H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Harry Hale; 5, Thos. Jones; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1815, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, J. H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Horace Bassett; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, William Niles.

1816, 1, Josiah Dana; 2, Beriah Loomis, John H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Horace Bassett; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, William Niles.

1817, the same as last year.

1818, 1, Josiah Dana; 2, J. H. Cotton, Josiah Reed; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Jos. Edson; 5, Horace Bassett; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Wm. Niles.

1819, 1. Josiah Dana; 2, John H. Cotton, Joseph Reed; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7. Wm. Niles.

1820, 1, William Spencer; 2, Timothy Baylies, Jedediah H. Harris; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, William Niles.

1821, same as last year.

1822, 1, William Spencer; 2, Jedediah H. Harris, Stuart Brown; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, William Nutting; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, William Niles.

1823, 1, William Spencer; 2, Timothy Baylies, Stuart Brown; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Abel Carter; 5, William Nutting; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1824, 1, William Spencer; 2, Stuart Brown, Daniel Cobb; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Abel Carter; 5, William Nutting; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

N. B.—From this date no Chief Justice of the County Court appears, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court being required by law to act in that capacity.

1825, 2, William Spencer, Daniel Cobb; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Abel Carter; 5, William Nutting; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1826, '27, '28, '29, the same as last year.

1830, 2, William Spencer, Daniel Cobb; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, William Barron; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1831, 2, Daniel Cobb, Daniel Jones; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Lyman Fitch; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1832, 2. Daniel Cobb, Daniel Jones; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Lyman Fitch; 5, William Hebard; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, Simeon Short.

1833, 2, Lyman Fitch, Luther Carpenter;

3, Harry Hale; 4, I. H. Smith; 5, D. A. A. Buck; 6, William Spencer, Jacob K: Parish; 7, Simeon Short.

1834, 2, Daniel Cobb, Thomas Jones; 3, Harry Hale; 4, A. B. W. Tenney; 5, William Hebard; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, Simeon Short.

1835, 2, Lyman Fitch, Jacob K. Parish; 3, Harry Hale; 4, Luther S. Burnham; 5, Edmond Weston; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, Simeon Short.

1836, 2, Thomas Jones, Calvin Blodgett; 3, Harry Hale; 4, Lement Bacon; 5, William Hebard; 6, William Spencer, John W. Smith; 7, Simeon Short.

1837, 2, Daniel Cobb, Lyman Fitch; 3, J. W. D. Parker; 4, Tappen Stevens; 5, Edmond Weston; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, J. W. D. Parker.

1838, 2, Simeon Short, Jacob K. Parish; 3, John W. Smith; 4, Lement Bacon; 5 Abel Underwood; 6, William Spencer. William Hebard; 7, J. W. D. Parker.

1839, 2, Daniel Cobb, Joshua Dickinson; 3, J. W. Smith; 4, Asa Storey; 5, Elijah Farr; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett. 7, J. W. D. Parker.

1840, 2, Jacob K. Parish, John W. Smith; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, William Barron; 5, Abel Underwood; 6, Simeon Short, William Hebard; 7, Joseph Berry.

1841, 2, Martin Flint, Joshua Dickinson; 3, Robbins Dinsmore; 4, Asa Storey; 5, Elijah Farr; 6, J. W. D Parker, William Hebard; 7, Stephen Thomas.

1842, 2, Martin Flint, Daniel Cobb; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, Jacob Kent, jr.; 5, Edmund Weston; 6, J. W. D. Parker, John Colby; 7. Stephen Thomas.

1843, 2, Martin Flint, Tappan Stevens; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, Jacob Kent, jr.; 5, Jefferson P. Kidder; 6, J. W. D, Parker, Levi B. Vilas; 7, S. Thomas.

1844, 2, Tappan Stevens, Frederick Smith; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, Hoel Sayre; 5, Jefferson P. Kidder; 6, J. W. D. Parker, John Colby; 7, S. Thomas.

1845, 2, Frederick Smith, John McLane; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, Hoel Sayre; 5, J. P. Kidder; 6, J. W. D. Parker, Edmund Weston; S. Thomas.

1846, 2, Frederick Smith, John McLane; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, George Sleeper; 5, J. P, Kidder; 6, Stephen Thomas, Edmund Weston; 7, J. W. Batchelder.

1847, 2, Ariel Burnham, George P. Baldwin; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, George Sleeper; 5, Philander Perrin; 6, Stephen Thomas, L. B. Vilas; 7, J. W. Batchelder.

1848, 2, Ariel Burnham, George P. Baldwin; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, Oramel H. Watson; 5, J. P. Kidder; 6, Stephen Thomas, Levi B. Vilas; 7, Daniel B. James.

1849, 2, Elisha Tracy, Alexander H. Gilmore; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, L. D. Whitcomb; 5, Burnham Martin; 6, Arad Stebbins, B. W. Bartholomew; 7, Simeon Short.

1850, 2, Elisha Tracy, A. H. Gilmore; 3, Joseph Berry; 4, Carlos Carpenter; 5, B. Martin; 6, B. W. Bartholomew, Arad Stebbins; 7, Charles B. Leslie.

1851, 2, Ira Kidder, Gouldsbourne Taplin, jr.; 3, Joseph Berry; 4, Oramel H. Watson; 5, Asa M. Dickey; 6, Royal Hatch, Philander Perrin.

1852, 2, Alvin Smith, G. Taplin, jr.; 3, Royal M. Flint; 4, John E. Chamberlin; 5, Asa M. Dickey; 6, Philander Perrin, Royal Hatch.

1853, 2, Alvin Smith, John W. Batchelder; 3, R. M. Flint; 4, John E. Chamberlin; 5, B. Martin; 6, Royal Hatch, Philander Perrin.

1854, 2, John W. Batchelder, William P. Brown; 3, Samuel M. Flint; 4, Henry Godfrey; 5, Samuel M. Flint; 6, John B. Hutchinson, Charles B. Leslie.

1855, 2, John Lynde, Levi Tabor; 3, C. W. Clark; 4, Charles C. P. Baldwin; 5, Abijah Howard, Jr.; 6, J. B. Hutchinson, C. B. Leslie.

1856, 2, John Lynde, Levi Tabor; 4, Charles C. P. Baldwin; 5, A. Howard, jr.; 6, Heman A. White, James S. Moore.

1857, 2, Charles Barrett, Sprague Arnold, jr.; 3, B. Martin; 4, Jeremiah Dodge; 5, Charles C. Dewey; 6, H. A. White, J. S. Moore.

1858, 2, Charles Barrett, Sprague Arnold, jr.; 3, B. Martin; 4, Jeremiah Dodge; 5, Charles C. Dewey; 6, H. A. White, J. S. Moore.

1859, 2, James F. George, John Waite; 3, S. B. Hebard; 4, Elisha Allis, jr.; 5, Charles C. Dewey; 6, W. F. Dickinson, C. B. Leslie.

1860, 2, James F. George, John Waite; 3, S. B. Hebard; 4, E. Allis, jr.; 5, Roswell Farnham, jr.; 6, W. F. Dickinson, Alvah Bean.

1861, 2, Lyman Hinckley, Elisha L. Tracy; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Wm. T. George; 5, R. Farnham, jr.; 6, Perley C. Jones, Alvah Bean.

1862, 2, Lyman Hinckley, Elisha L. Tracy;

3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Wm. T. George; 5, Roswell Farnham; 6, P. C. Jones, A. H. Gilmore.

1863, 2, Horace Strickland, Ebenezer Bass; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Royal Burnham; 5, John Rowell; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1864, 2, Horace Strickland, Ebenezer Bass; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Royal Burnham; 5, John Rowell; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1865, 2, James Hutchinson, jr., Peabody W. Ladd; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Lyman P. Barron; 5, S. M. Gleason; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1866, 2, James Hutchinson, Peabody W. Ladd; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Lyman P. Barron; 5, S. M. Gleason; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1867, 2, Nathaniel King, William Child; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, J. P. Cleaveland; 5, H. A. White; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1868, 2, Nath'l King, Wm. Child; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, J. P. Cleaveland; 5, H. A. White; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1869, 2, Royal Burnham, Rodney E. Patterson; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, B. F. Dickinson; 5, S. M. Gleason; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, Henry W. Bailey; Charles Crocker, High Bailiff.

BRADFORD.

BY REV. SILAS MC KEEN, D. D.

Bradford, in Orange County, lying on the west side of Connecticut river, opposite to Piermont in New Hampshire, is bounded S. by Fairlee and West Fairlee, W. by Corinth, and N. by Newbury; and occupies a position about midway between the south and north limits of the State; lat. 44° N., long. 4°, 46′, E.

In the year 1760, as stated in the introductory chapter to Orange County, the Governor of New Hampshire commissioned Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, in that State, to make a survey of Connecticut river northward from No. 4, as Charlestown, N. H. was then called, and at the end of every 6 miles, on a straight line, to mark a tree, or set a boundary on each side of the river, for a township. This survey, made mainly on the ice, was completed in the month of March, of that year, and extended up the river to what is now the N. E. corner of Newbury. The tract of country now embraced in Orange County was then an unbroken wilderness, claimed both by New Hampshire and New York, unsurveyed, and no part of it granted either to individuals or corporations. In his survey northward, Blanchard made his seventh six miles boundary, on the west side of the river, where the N. E. corner of Fairlee and the S. E. corner of Bradford now are; thence proceeding 6 miles further up the river, he made another corner mark on a tree which stood about 1 rod S. W. from the S. W. corner of Bedel's bridge, subsequently built, where the bridge across the Connecticut, between South Newbury and Haverhill, now is; as was testified, under oath, by said Blanchard and Thomas Chamberlain, his assistant, when taken to the spot in 1808 for the express purpose of determining this point. From that bound, Blanchard proceeded northward, till he came to the upper end of the great meadows, a distance of 7 miles from the bound last mentioned, and near there, on a little island opposite to the mouth of the Great Ammonoosuc, made another bound, which still marks the N. E. corner of Newbury; thus giving to that township, on its north side—an extra tract of land, a mile in width, and at least 6 miles in length. Here he finished his survey, and returned to head-quarters to make the requisite report. The next year a survey of the same sort was made under the same authority, by Hughbastis Neel, from where Blanchard left off to the north end of the great meadows, called the Upper Coos. From these surveys a plan was made, and three tiers of towns, on each side of the river, protracted, and several of them chartered, without any further actual survey on the ground. In that year, 1761, there were applicants for about every township on the river, so far as then surveyed.

In 1763, March 18th, Capt. Jacob Bailey obtained, in behalf of himself and others, a charter of Newbury, from New Hampshire, in accordance with Blanchard's survey and plan on paper, making the S. E. corner on the river, 7 miles from the N. E., as before stated.

About the same time, John Hazen took out a corresponding charter of Haverhill; and, in June of that year, 1763, the proprietors of Haverhill and Newbury had a meeting with a view to the actual survey and allotment of the respective townships; and

chose Caleb Willard as their chief surveyor, who employed Benjamin Whiting as his assistant. Willard began his survey at the N. E. boundary of Newbury, as made by his predecessor, and proceeded down the river to his, Blanchard's, next boundary, which he found to be a little over 7 miles distant;—but without stopping there, he continued directly on, 1 mile and 17 chains further, into the unchartered tract, now Bradford, where he made a new S. E. corner of Newbury; leaving the distance thence to the N. E. corner of Fairlee but 4 miles and 63 chains, instead of 6 miles, as in justice it should have been. Thus Waits River Town, as they called it, being unchartered and having no one to stand up for its rights, was deprived of a strip of land 1 mile and 68 rods in width, and extending clear across its northern limit from E. to W. That this was done by the connivance and direction of the proprietors above named, there can be no rational doubt, as Willard, having set that bound, went directly across the river and performed a similar service for Haverhill, at the expense of Vermont, then unchartered, and Whiting, pursuing the survey of Newbury, ran from the new boundary, North 59 degrees, W. 8 miles, for its southern line or side; whereas according to its charter it should have been but 6¼ miles, thus making a great addition on the west, as well as on the south, and giving the proprietors of that town over 40,000 acres, when entitled to but 27,000, according to their grant from New Hampshire. This grasp, however, on the west, was subsequently abandoned.

In 1772, Newbury having resigned her New Hampshire charter to New York, took out from that government, by royal authority, a new one, dated March 19th of that year, which coincided with their original charter from New Hampshire and with the royal charter of Moore town granted 2 years before; paying no regard whatever to the Willard and Whiting survey, which had so enormously and unjustifiably increased the area of that township. This encouraged the inhabitants of Moore town to insist more strenuously on their right to the tract on their northern border in dispute, and the settlers on the same, for some time attended town meetings, voted, and paid taxes, in that new township. This state of things continued till 1778, when, Vermont having declared itself independent and consequently free from the jurisdiction both of New Hampshire and New York, Newbury again insisted on its claim, and has ever since held it; though not without occasional remonstrances from their dissatisfied, but well-disposed neighbors. Here we see how it came to pass that Bradford is, in area, so much smaller than Newbury; so much less than the average of other towns in Orange County. For these historical facts we are indebted to a manuscript, prepared evidently with great care, by John McDuffee, Esq., a distinguished surveyor, now deceased, but formerly of Bradford.

The first inhabitants of Waits River town, or Waitstown, as the tract now known as Bradford was originally called, came as adventurers, and took up for themselves land by what was styled pitches, without license or authority, from any source whatever; and continued along in this way from the first settlement by John Osmer or Hosmer, on the north side of Waits river at its confluence with the Connecticut, in 1765, to the year 1770; when, the number of land-holders amounting to 30, it was deemed by them to be high time to obtain, if possible, some valid titles to their lands, and to have the tract between Newbury and Fairlee constituted a township. For this purpose they jointly commissioned Samuel Sleeper, one of their number, to go to New York, and agree, if practicable, with one William Smith, Esq., an influential man of that city, to obtain for them a royal charter, with a distinct understanding between them and him, that on his procuring the desired charter, he should give them a good title to the lands they had begun to cultivate, 100 acres to each, and that he and such proprietors as he should engage with him, should hold as their own all the rest of the township. This mission of Sleeper was attended with the desired success, as we shall see by the authentic documents here following. The substance of the charter might be given in a few sentences, but as a matter of curiosity, and example of how matters of this sort were then transacted, it may be more satisfactory to see a copy of the said charter precisely as originally expressed by royal authority:

"Charter of Moore Town, subsequently called Bradford, by king George the Third, May 3d, 1770.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, and so forth: To all to

whom these presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS our loving subject William Smith of our city of New York, Esquire, by his humble petition in behalf of his associates presented unto our trusty and well beloved Cadwallader Colden Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our Province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America, and read in our Council for our said province, on the twenty-eigthth day of March, now last past, did set forth that on the Seventh day of November which was in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, a petition was preferred to our late trusty and well beloved Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, then our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our said province, in the name of John French and his associates, praying a grant of certain lands on the west side of Connecticut river. That our said late Captain General and Governor in Chief was advised by our Council to grant the prayer of the said petition, and that a Warrant issued the same day to the Surveyor General for a Survey thereof—That the said John French is since deceased, and that the petitioner and his associates are the persons intended to be chiefly benefitted by that application—That the tract which they desire to take up contains, as it is supposed, about Thirty Thousand Acres, to the Southward of a tract of land commonly called or known by the name of Newberry, and adjoining the same, and was granted under the province of New Hampshire—That there are diverse persons settled within the limits of the said tract of land, amounting in all to Thirty families, to whom the petitioner and his associates intend to convey, after a Patent is issued, Three Thousand Acres, to wit, to the head of each family One Hundred Acres, in such manner as to secure to them the parts they have respectively cultivated—and therefore the petitioner did humbly pray that the lands aforesaid might be granted to him and his associates as tenants in common in fee, agreeable to the directions and upon the terms of our Royal Instructions. Which petition having been referred to a Committee of our Council for our said province, our said Council did afterwards on the same Twenty-eighth day of March, in pursuance of the report of the said Committee humbly advise and consent that our said Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, should, by our Letters Patent, grant to the said William Smith and his associates and their heirs, the lands described in the said petition according to the prayer thereof, under the quit rent provisoes, limitations and restrictions, presented by our Royal Istructions, and that the said lands should by the said Letters Patent be erected into a Township, by the name of MOORE TOWN, with the privileges usually granted to other Townships within our said Province. In pursuance whereof and in obedience to our said Royal Instructions, our Commissioners appointed for setting out all lands to be granted within our said province have set out for the said petitioner William Smith, and for his associates, to wit;—James Robertson, Richard Maitland, William Sherreff, Goldsbrow Banyar, Andrew Anderson, Jonathan Mallet, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Charles McEvers, Hugh Gaine, Francis Stevens, William Bruce, Thos. William Moore, Samuel Ver Planck, Richard Yates, Abraham Mortier, Abraham Lynsen, Abraham Lott, Hamilton Young, Garret Noel, Ebenezer Hazzard, John Alsop, Thomas James, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Smith, All that certain Tract or Parcel of Land lying and being on the west side of Connecticut River in the County of Gloucester, within our province of New York, Beginning on the west bank of said river at a white pine tree blazed and marked for the Northeast corner of a tract of land known by the name of Fairlee, and runs thence north, sixty-one degrees west, five hundred and ninety chains; then north thirty-two degrees east, five hundred and twenty chains; then south fifty-nine degrees east, five hundred chains, to the said river; then down said river, as it winds and turns, to the place where this tract began; containing Twenty-five Thousand Acres of Land and the usual allowance for highways. And in setting out the said tract of twenty-five thousand acres of land, our said Commissioners have had regard to the profitable and unprofitable acres, and have taken care that the length thereof doth not extend along the banks of any river otherwise than is conformable to our said Royal Instructions, as by a Certificate thereof under their hands, bearing date the Seventh day of April now last past, and entered on record in our Secretary's Office for our said province may more fully appear; which said tract of land, set out as aforesaid according to our said Royal Instructions, we being willing to grant to the said petitioner and his associates, their heirs and assigns forever, with the several privileges and powers hereinafter mentioned—KNOW YE, That, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give, grant, ratify and confirm unto them, the said William Smith, James Robertson, Richard Maitland, William Sherreff, Goldsbrow Banyar, Andrew Anderson, Jonathan Mallet, Peter Vau Brugh Livingston, Charles McEvers, Hugh Gaine, Francis Stephens, William Bruce, Thos. William Moore, Samuel Ver Planck, Richard Yates, Abraham Mortier, Abraham Lynsen, Abraham Lott, Hamilton Young, Garrett Noel, Ebenezer Hazzard, John Alsop, Thomas James, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Smith, their heirs and assigns forever, All that, the tract or parcel of land aforesaid; set out, abutted, bounded and described, in manner and form as above mentioned, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, emoluments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, and also all our estate, right, title, interest, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of, in, and to the same lands and

premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; Except, and always reserved out of this our present Grant, unto us our heirs and successors forever, all mines of Gold and Silver, and also all white and other sorts of Pine Trees fit for Masts, of the growth of twenty-four inches diameter and upwards at twelve inches from the earth, for Masts of the Royal Navy of us, our heirs and successors.—To HAVE AND TO HOLD, one full and equal twenty-fifth part (the whole into twenty-five equal parts to be divided) of the said tract or parcel of land, tenements, hereditaments and premises, by these presents granted, ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof with their, and every of their appurtenances, (except as is herein before excepted) unto each of them our grantees above mentioned, their heirs and assigns respectively, to their only proper and separate use and behoof, respectively forever, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, in free and common socage, as of our Manor of East Greenwich in our county of Kent, within our kingdom of Great Britain, yielding, rendering and paying therefor, yearly, and every year forever, unto us, our heirs and successors, at our Custom House in our city of New York, unto our or their Collector or Receiver General there, for the time being, on the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day, the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence sterling, for each and every hundred acres of the above granted lands, and so in proportion for any less quantity thereof, saving and except for such part of the said lands allowed for highways as above mentioned, in lieu and stead of all other rents, services, dues, duties and demand whatever, for the hereby granted lands and premises, or any part thereof. And we do also, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, create, erect, and constitute, the tract or parcel of land herein granted, and every part and parcel thereof, a Township, forever hereafter to continue and remain, and by the name of MOORE TOWN forever hereafter to be called and known; and for the better and more easily carrying on and managing the publick affairs of said Township our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors give and grant to the inhabitants of the said Township, all the powers, authorities, privileges and advantages heretofore given and granted to, or legally enjoyed by, all, any or either our other Townships within our said province. And we also ordain and establish that, there shall be for ever hereafter, in the said Township, two Assessors, one Treasurer, two Overseers of the high ways, two Overseers of the poor, one Collector, and four Constables, elected and chosen out of the inhabitants of the said Township yearly, and every year, on the first Tuesday in May, at the most publick place in the said Township, by the majority of the freeholders thereof, then and there met and assembled for that purpose; Hereby declaring that wheresoever the first Election in the said Township shall be held, the future Elections shall forever thereafter be held, in the same place, as near as may be, and giving and granting to the said officers so chosen, power and authority to exercise their said several and respective offices, during one whole year from such Election, and until others are legally chosen and elected in their room and stead, as fully and amply as any like officers have, or legally may use or exercise their offices in our said province; and in case any or either of the said officers shall die, or remove from the said Township, before the time of their annual service shall be expired, or refuse to act in the offices for which they shall be respectively chosen, then our Royal will and pleasure further is, and we do hereby direct, ordain, and require the freeholders of the said Township to meet at the place where the annual election shall be held for the said Township and chuse other, or others of the inhabitants of the said township in the place and stead of him or them so dying, removing, or refusing to act, within forty days after such contingency. And to prevent any undue Election in this case, we do hereby ordain and require that upon every vacancy in the office of Assessors, the Treasurer, and in either of the other offices, the Assessors of the said Township, shall, within ten days next after any such vacancy first happens, appoint the day for such Election and give publick notice thereof, in writing under his or their hands, by affixing such notice on the Church door or other most publick place in the said Township, at the least ten days before the day appointed for such Election; And in default thereof, we do hereby require the officer or officers of the said Township, or the survivor of them, who in the order they are herein beforementioned shall succeed him or them so making default, within ten days next after such default, to appoint the day for such Election, and give notice thereof as aforesaid, hereby giving and granting that such person or persons as shall be chosen by the majority of such of the freeholders of the said Township as shall meet in manner hereby directed, shall have, hold, exercise and enjoy the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, from the time of such election until the first Tuesday in May, then next following, and until other or others be legally chosen in his or their place and stead, as fully as the person or persons in whose place he or they shall be chosen might or could have done by virtue of these presents. And we do hereby will and direct that this method shall forever hereafter be used for the filling up all vacancies that shall happen in any or either of the said offices between the annual Elections above directed.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and upon condition, nevertheless, That if our said grantees, their heirs or assigns, or some, or one of them, shall not within three years next after the date of

this our present Grant, settle on the said tract of land hereby granted, so many families as shall amount to one family for every thousand acres of the same tract, or if they our said grantees, or one of them, their, or one of their, heirs or assigns, shall not also within three years, to be computed as aforesaid, plant and effectually cultivate, at the least three acres for every fifty acres of such of the hereby granted lands as are capable of cultivation; or if they our said grantees, or any of them, or any of their heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons by their, or any of their privity, consent, or procurement, shall fell, cut down, or otherwise destroy any of the Pine Trees by these presents reserved to us, our heirs and successors, or hereby intended so to be, without the Royal License of us, our heirs, or successors, for so doing first had and obtained, that then, and in any of these cases, this our present Grant and everything therein contained shall cease, and be absolutely void; and the lands and premises hereby granted shall revert to, and vest in us, our heirs and successors, as if this our present Grant had not been made; any thing herein before contained to the contrary in any-wise, notwithstanding.

Provided further, and upon condition, also, nevertheless, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, direct and appoint that, this our present Grant shall be registered and entered on record within six months from the date thereof, in our Secretary's office in our city of New York, in our said province, in one of the books of Patents there remaining, and that a Doquet thereof shall also be entered in our Auditor's Office there, for our said Province; and that in default thereof, this our present Grant shall be void, and of none effect; any thing before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof, in any-wise, notwithstanding. And we do, moreover, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, consent and agree that, this our present Grant, being registered, recorded, and a Doquet thereof made, as before directed and appointed, shall be good and effectual in the law, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatever, against us, our heirs and successors, notwithstanding any misreciting, misbounding, misnaming or other imperfection or omission of, in, or in any-wise concerning, the above granted, or hereby mentioned, or intended to be granted, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said province to be thereunto affixed.

Witness our said trusty and well beloved Cadwallader Colden Esquire, our said Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said province of New York and the territories depending thereon, in America, at our Fort in the city of New York the Third day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy; and of our reign the Tenth.

State of New York }
Secretaries Office }

I hereby Certify the preceding to be a true copy of Letters patent, as of record in this Office.—July 8th, 1807.

Ben. Ford
Dep. Sec."

By a deed from the before named William Smith of New York to Samuel Sleeper, of Moore Town, dated Aug. 14, 1770, and recorded in the office of the clerk of the County of Gloucester, subsequently Orange, Dec. 31, 1770, it appears that the 24 grantees who were associated with the said Israel Smith, whose names are given in the above royal grant or charter, on the 30th or 31st days of May, in that same year, by a certain "Indenture of Lease and Release," conveyed and confirmed to him the said Smith, all their rights and titles to the lands and every thing pertaining thereto, in the said Moore Town—And that in accordance with a request from, and agreement with, the settlers on the said tract or parcel of land, made in writing, before the royal charter was obtained, and with a view to secure to them their respective rights, the said Israel Smith did, Aug. 14, 1770, by an "Indenture of Lease and Release," convey and confirm to Samuel Sleeper, all his right and title to certain alternate sections of land, which are particularly described, lying along on Connecticut river, eight in number, extending from the north to the south lines of said township, and reaching back from said river about 1½ miles on an average, the same to contain in the whole 3000 acres, more or less.

The settlers were then sparsely located along near the river, most of them, and this deed to Sleeper, one of their number, was evidently given with a view to secure to them their rights; but on what conditions or under what restrictions, the deed itself does not specify. No doubt Sleeper's "Indenture of Release," if we had it, would throw further light on the subject.

By the way, this is the tract of 3000 acres lying in Moore Town, on Connecticut river, which Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont erroneously tells us was granted by New York to Sir Harry Moore, and by him conveyed to 30 settlers. It does not appear that Sir Harry Moore ever had any interest in the matter.

Mar. 18, 1771, the first settlers of Moore Town, 22 in number, entered into a covenant

with Ebenezer Martin, Jesse McFarland and Hezekiah Silloway, all of the said town in the county of Gloucester and province of New York, that the said committee should make to the said settlers such distribution of the 3000 acres of land which they in common claimed, as, in the opinion of said committee, should be just and equitable, and the settlers on their part jointly and severally bound themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, attorney or attorneys, to the said Martin and his associates, under a penalty of £10,000 lawful currency, to abide by their decision in each case. This bond was signed by the names following: David Thompson, John Martin, James Aiken, Benjamin Jenkens, William Thomson, Samuel McDuffee, Samuel Gault, Ephraim Collins, Matthew Miller, Nathaniel Martin, Amos Davis, Obdaiah Sanders, Jonathan Martin, William Bell, Ephraim Martin, Samuel Thomson, David Kennedy, David Davis, Samuel Miller, John Sawyer, Hannah Sleeper, and Hugh Miller.

Such was the Royal charter and some of the earliest official transactions in regard to Moore Town, or as both its inhabitants and the General Assembly of Vermont subsequently, but erroneously persisted in spelling and calling it, Moretown. The original name was, beyond doubt, given it in honor of Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, from 1765 to '69 Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of New York. But, in accordance with the request of its inhabitants to the General Assembly of Vermont, then in session at Manchester, its name was changed, Oct. 23, 1788, as follows:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the name of the Township of Moretown, in the County of Orange, be forever hereafter known by the name of *Bradford*:—And that it is hereby provided that whenever an advertisement respecting said Township shall be published within three years from the passing of this act, it shall be called "Bradford, heretofore known by the name of Moretown, in Orange County.' (See Ms. Laws of Vt., 1787 to '92, vol. ii. p. 260.)

Probably, the name Bradford was suggested by the fact that in the near vicinity of Newbury and Haverhill, Mass., there was, and still is, a highly respectable town named Bradford. For apparently a similar reason this town was for a while called Salem, as appears from a deed given, and a road-survey made and recorded, in 1786. The first name of all, was Waitsriver Town or Waitstown, at which place a petition signed by Samuel Hale, John Peters, &c., May 21, 1770, was dated.

An act making a grant of the township of Bradford, alias Moretown, to Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, Esquires, as a Committee in trust for the purposes in said act specified, passed Jan. 25, 1791, at Bennington, is as follows.

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,

That there be, and hereby is, granted to Israel Smith, Esqr. of Thetford, Alexander Harvey, Esqr. of Barnet, and James Whitelaw, Esqr. of Ryegate, all in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, all that Tract or parcel of land known and distinguished by the name of Bradford, bounded south, on Fairlee; west, on Corinth; north, on Newbury and east on Connecticut river; to be held by the said Israel, Alexander and James, in trust, for the purpose hereafter mentioned. And,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby made, a Committee of trust, and also constituted a Board to hear and, according to equity and good conscience, to try and determine the several claims of the settlers, inhabitants, and claimants in and to said Township and that it be the duty of said Committee in their discretion to appoint a time or times, and place or places for the hearing of the said several claims to said land; and to give public notice thereof to the said claimants to, and settlers on, said land; and on any person or persons, claimants to, or settlers on said land making it appear to said Committee that he or they have an equitable claim to said lands, or any part therof, in exclusion of all others, it shall be the duty of said Committee, on such person or persons making out his or their claim as aforesaid, and paying into the hands of said Committee for the use of the State, Nine Pence, lawful money in silver or gold, per acre, for each acre he shall vindicate his claim to, as aforesaid, thereupon to execute to such person or persons, a Quit Claim Deed of conveyance to such lands; always giving preference to the actual settlers on said land. Provided, nevertheless, that said Committee shall reserve four thousand acres of said land, on the westerly side of said town as laid out by General Moses Hazen, three hundred acres of which, being part of said four thousand acres, shall be reserved for the use and benefit of a school in said town; and three hundred acres more, being part of said four thousand acres, for the benefit of a minister or ministers, to be settled in said town; which shall be laid out by said Committee or their order, in such part of said four thousand acres as they shall judge most equitable and just, and shall be by the said Committee deeded to said town for the aforesaid purposes, free of expense or pay for said

land—And three thousand four hundred acres being the remaining part of said four thousand acres, shall be reserved for the said General Moses Hazen, and on his paying or causing to be paid into the hands of the said Committee for the use of this State, the sum of Two Shillings lawful money in silver or gold, for each acre of the said 3400 acres remaining as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Committee to deed the same to the said Hazen, by quit-claim, as aforesaid, and to no other person or persons, or on any other terms whatsoever—Provided also, that, in case the said Moses Hazen shall not pay or cause to be paid into the hands of said Committee said sum of two shillings, lawful money, in silver or gold, for each acre of the said 3400 acres named as aforesaid, by the rising of the Assembly of this State in October next, or in case any or all of the settlers, or claimants to said lands exclusive of said 4000 acres, shall not pay into the hands of said Committee by the first day of April, A. D. 1792, the said sum of nine pence per acre for each acre they claim as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Committee to proceed to advertise said lands for sale, or any part thereof that shall so remain unpaid for, in the Vermont Journal, and shall thereupon proceed to sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder all or any part of said lands so remaining unpaid for; and shall be accountable to the Treasurer of this State for all the monies they receive for said land.—Provided also, that the whole of the expense of said Committee in transacting said business, shall be reasonably and equitably assessed on the several claimants, and be by them paid to said Committee, before they receive a deed or deeds of their proportion or proportions of said lands.

And it is further enacted that, said Committee, before they proceed on the business of their appointment, enter into a bond of Two Thousand Pounds to the Treasurer of this State, for the faithful discharge of their trust." (See Ms. Laws of Vt., vol. ii. p. 363.)

By an act of the General Assembly at Manchester, Oct. 26, 1789, A tax of one penny on every acre of land in Bradford (public rights excepted) was assessed for the purpose of building highways and bridges in said town.

The grant of this Township, made in trust to Smith, Harvey and Whitelaw, having failed to settle all matters of difficulty among the inhabitants, especially among those on the Hazen tract, further legislation was demanded, and an act, entitled An act for the purpose of quieting the settlers on a certain tract of land in the western part of Bradford, was passed by the General Assembly at Rutland, Nov. 6, 1792, as follows:

"Whereas the Legislature of this State, at their session, in Bennington, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, passed an act granting the township of Bradford to Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, Esquires, upon certain conditions and restrictions therein expressed. And, whereas a tract of land of three thousand, four hundred acres, lying in the western part of said township was, by said grant, reserved for General Moses Hazen, with the following condition, viz., that the said Moses Hazen should pay into the hand of the before-named grantees as a Committee for that purpose, for the use of this State, the sum of two shillings for each acre of land contained in the said tract, and that the same should be paid by the rising of the General Assembly in October then next; and that if the said Moses should not make part payment that then the before named Committee should proceed to sell the said tract of land at public vendue—And whereas the said Moses has failed to fulfil the condition of said grant, and the said tract of land is now advertised for sale, agreeably to the directions of said act; and it being now made to appear to this Assembly that there are a number of settlers who have made considerable improvement on the said tract of land who will be greatly injured by the sale thereof

Therefore, It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that the said Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby directed, to notify to the said settlers living on said tract of land, by setting up one advertisement on said tract of land, and one other advertisement on the sign post in said town, at least one fortnight before the time of their meeting, notifying the said settlers to appear and state their claims to said Committee, and the said Committee shall then proceed to deed to such persons as appear actually to be settled and making improvements on said tract of land, the lands on which they live, not exceeding one hundred acres to each settler, upon their paying into the hand of such Committee for the use of this State the sum of two shillings for each acre of land so deeded—and their proportion of the necessary expense of said Committee.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all the remainder and residue of said tract of 3400 acres which shall not be deeded to the settlers as aforesaid, shall by the said Committee be deeded to John Barron of said Bradford, upon his paying into the hand of said Committee for the use of this State the sum of two shillings for each acre of land so deeded to him, and his proportion of the necessary expense of said Committee.

Provided, always, that no deed shall be made of this land in pursuance of this act, unless all the money for the whole of the aforesaid tract shall be paid into the hands of the aforesaid Committee before the first day of June next." (See Ms. Laws of Vt., 1787 to '92, vol. ii. p. 453.)

In accordance with this legislative enactment, the anxious settlers on lands to which

they before had no legal claims, were quieted; valid titles, to lots unoccupied, given to those who were wishing to possess them; and the general settlement of the township accomplished. How the 300 acres appropriated to the first settled minister or ministers, and the like amount for the support of schools, were finally disposed of, we shall see when we come to look into the state of ecclesiastical and educational matters.

The physical topography of this township is in the main, like that of most others in the Connecticut valley. The climate in the course of each year varying from the piercing cold of Winter, to the intense heat of Summer, with all degrees of intermediate alternations; the rich intervales with their annual inundations; the high lands, easily cultivated, and good alike for grass or grain; the tracts of forests, charmingly variegated with birch, beech, elm, maple, and evergreen trees, now too rapidly disappearing; the various productions which richly reward the cultivator's toil; the argillaceous ledges here and there cropping out, and offering abundant material for cellar-walls and the underpinning of houses; the inexhaustible stores of clay and sand of the best quality for the making of brick, to be used in the erection of buildings; and the unfailing water-privileges with which the town is blessed; all combine to give animation, courage and energy, to its enterprising population. From some of the high places in this town, the prospect on all sides, but especially as one looks away to the east on the mountains of New Hampshire, throwing back in a flood of glory the beams of the declining sun, is not only surpassingly beautiful, but truly sublime. An admired American author, who had then recently returned from a tour in Europe, while sitting in his carriage and contemplating this scenery, remarked that he had never seen anything of this nature either in England or France, which seemed to him so charming.

A well informed resident of the town, more than 25 years ago, remarked that, there were not more than two, 100-acre lots, within its limits which were not cultivated, and that these were on Wright's mountain; and further, that, even on that mountain there were not more than 20 or 30 acres which might not be improved as pasturage or woodland.

The small mountain just mentioned, occupies the northwestern corner of Bradford, and its summit, according to Horace G. McDuffee's measurement, is about 1700 feet above Connecticut river, some 3 or 4 miles distant towards the east, and 2100 above tide water. The sides of the mountain, west and south, are precipitous, consisting of almost perpendicular ledges of argillaceous slate, from which, especially on the south side, where there is a deep ravine, huge fragments of rock in ages past have fallen down, one on another, forming various cavities, the largest of which has been called "Devil's Den," but most inappropriately, since that evil personage, there can be no doubt, greatly prefers the society of kindred spirits congregated in cities, and even country villages, above any such solitary cave or den among wild beasts. Be that as it may, it is said that a singular transaction once occurred in that cave, which attached to the mountain the name which it still bears. The story is, in substance, this—One of the earliest settlers on the tract now called Bradford, was a religious fanatic by the name of Benoni Wright, who conceived it to be his privilege and duty to prepare himself for the distinguished honor and service pertaining to a prophet of the Lord, by letting his beard grow to a great length, and by keeping a strict fast of 40 days and nights in the wilderness, devoting the time to meditation and fervent prayer. When about to retire he prepared himself with a leathern girdle with a buckle on one end and forty progressive holes in the other, designing to gird himself, day by day, one degree closer as his size should diminish. For this purpose it is said he took up his abode in the cave above mentioned. This process went on till the imperious demands of appetite became too strong for his resolution, and in the darkness of night he was detected, far away from his place of concealment, in quest of food to satisfy his hunger, for if he stayed where he had intended to remain, he was convinced he must die; and so his sanctimonious attempt proved a ridiculous failure. Still he immortalized himself, as his name has been permanently attached to the mountain which witnessed his effort so painful to become a distinguished prophet of the Most High. Let the place of his retirement be also called by his name—*Wright's Cave.**

*A carriage road, not a very good one, was once made to the top of the mountain, and two celebrations of the 4th. of July have been held there. The prospect from that elevation is truly magnificent; and if to be obtained in some parts of the country, less affluent in beautiful scenery, would be highly appreciated by crowds of visitors.

The township is well watered, not only by innumerable springs and rivulets richly refreshing the hill sides, but by larger streams. On its eastern border flows the Connecticut; through its northeastern corner Hall's brook, from Newbury, passes quietly along; then as you go south, Roaring brook, over its rocky precipices comes dashing down, to mingle with the other at its confluence with the Connecticut; and from the south-west, Rowell's brook makes haste to reach the principal stream which from west to east, runs through the town, and is dignified by the name of Wait's river. The two main branches of this stream, soon after entering Bradford, unite, and constitute a respectable river, which at Bradford Center affords a fine privilege for mills, and on passing through a narrow rocky channel about half a mile above its entrance into the Connecticut, its course becomes so swift and forcible that three dams, at a moderate distance from each other, have been built across it, affording rare advantages for grinding, sawing, paper-making, and various other kinds of business requiring water-power. These falls have contributed largely to the prosperity of the enterprising and flourishing village which has grown up around them.

The incidents which gave name to this river, as by tradition received, are too interesting and affecting to be silently omitted. In the course of the old French war a military force of New England men under command of Major Robert Rogers, in the year 1759, was sent to chastise and subdue the St. Francis tribe of Indians in Canada, who had for half a century been in the practice of perpetrating acts of violence and barbarity on the colonists, These men of war, styled Roger's Rangers, on the 5th of October of that year struck the fatal blow; but were forced to commence a speedy retreat which proved disastrous to many, on account of the manifold hardships to which they were reduced while traversing the vast wilderness between Memphremagog lake on the border of Canada and No. 4, in New Hampshire. Several, we know not how many of them, are said to have perished by absolute starvation. They had hoped to find supplies on reaching the Lower Coos, but were disappointed. The men in their great distress were there disbanded, and directed to seek sustenance for themselves, by hunting or in whatever way they could. Captain Waite, with a small squad, pushed on down the river, and within the distance of some 10 or 12 miles, was so fortunate as to kill a deer, which gave good refreshment to himself and his famishing men; and having reserved a small portion for themselves, he hung up the remainder conspicuously on a tree, or trees, for the relief of their suffering associates who were expected to be soon passing that way. That there might be no misunderstanding he cut his name, Waite, on the bark of a tree, from which he had suspended a portion of his life-saving venison; and as this tree stood on the bank of a small river, just above its union with the Connecticut, the grateful men in remembrance of their kind benefactor, called it Wait's river, by which name it has ever since been known.

The first grist-mill in this town was built by John Peters, in the year 1772, on the lower falls of Wait's, river, near where the direct road from Newbury to Fairlee now crosses; and, in 1774, a saw-mill was built by Benjamin Baldwin, on the same stream, some 20 or 30 rods above the said grist-mill. These mills were of great advantage not only to the settlers in this, but in the neighboring towns.

The first town-meeting, of which any record has been preserved, was held at the house of Samuel McDuffee, when the requisite officers were chosen, and the machinery of a regular township was put in working order. The list was as follows; John Peters, moderator; Stevens McConnell, clerk; Benjamin Jenkins, supervisor; Hugh Miller, and Noah White, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Jenkins, treasurer; Jesse McFarland, Lieut. Jacob Fowler, and Hezekiah Silloway, surveyors of high-ways; Hezekiah Silloway, constable; Amos Davis, collector; Samuel Gault, and Amos Davis, tithingmen.

The next annual town-meeting, May 1,1775, was held at the house of Stevens McConnell, when, in addition to the choice of officers, it voted to expend $300 worth of labor on the high-ways; allowing each man 4s. 6d. per day for his own labor, and 3s. per day for a yoke of oxen.

Business of a war-like nature was also transacted. The battle of Lexington which decisively opened the momentous drama of the Revolutionary war had been fought but a few days before, and the state of the country had become alarming. Therefore:

Voted to raise a town-stock, to be kept in the Treasury, of one pound of powder, three pounds of lead, and a dozen flints, to each man, in said town of Moore Town, from sixteen years to eighty.

Chose Benjamin Jenkins, and, Haines Johnson, a committee to look out and procure a Town-Stock of powder, lead and flints, as the above vote directs.

Voted to raise Three Dollars in cash as present expense to the Committee for raising said stock; and that the Assessors shall, or may, lay an assessment on each man as they shall judge right; and the Collector of the said town of Moore Town, shall, and is hereby empowered to collect each man's proportion as so assigned.

Voted to pay in wheat, at the price the Committee shall engage, for the Town-stock.

May 7, 1776, Voted to meet on the 14th, inst. to choose Millitary officers: adjourned.

At a later date, Voted to raise 16 pounds lawful money, for the purchase of powder and lead.

May 29, 1777. Voted to send Bildad Andross, and Benjamin Baldwin to the convention at Windsor, to take measures for the organization of a new State."

These acts of the town indicate the state of feeling prevalent among its earliest inhabitants, in regard to public affairs.

That domestic police regulations for the restraint of misbehaving boys, men, and other animals, were not neglected, appears from the appointment of tithingmen to keep order in religious assemblies, and such other votes as these—

"1786, June 12, Voted to build a Pound, at the town cost, by order of the selectmen; also Stocks and a Sign post."

This Sign post seems to have answered the double purpose of holding forth advertisements and warnings regarding public matters, and of serving as a Whipping post for the castigation of criminals. These instruments of terror to evil doers, the Stocks and Sign post, stood on the east side of the high way, where you now turn to go down to the stone paper mill, and in a few instances were employed in the punishment of notorious transgressors.

"1794, March 31, Voted that swine may run in the high way, having a yoke on the neck, of the following dimensions; the depth of the neck above; and half the depth, below; and the thickness of the neck, on each side; with a sufficient ring in the nose."

Stray cattle and horses were to be impounded; and thus due order to be preserved.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

By the grant of the township of Bradford, alias Moretown, by the General Assembly of Vermont, Jan 25, 1791, in trust for the purposes therein specified, to Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, Esqrs., an appropriation of 300 acres of land, in the west part of the town, was made, and set apart for the support of a school in said town. This was subsequently understood to mean, not one school, merely, but the district schools of the township, collectively and individually. From an early period of the settlement commendable attention was given to the instruction of the children, in schools supported for a few months, in each year, by subscription or taxation. When the town became so far settled as to render it expedient, it was divided into 6 districts; and, for a long while, about $300 was raised, annually, for the support of schools in these several districts.

In March, 1812, the town entered into a contract with Jonathan Austin, one of its inhabitants, to lease the above mentioned 300 acres of school-land to him, his heirs and assigns, as long as wood should grow or water run, for the consideration of the interest, at 6 per cent, to be annually paid, on the sum of $1666.67, amounting to $100 yearly; at the same time allowing the said Austin, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of paying the above named principal, in three equal instalments, at his or their option. These instalments were, in the course of a few years, paid, and the claim of the town to the said lands finally alienated.

In 1826 the sum of $4355.99 was received from the estate of Capt. William Trotter, deceased, to be held as a permanent fund, the annual interest of which sum was to be, and must ever be, appropriated to the support of the several district schools in said town. For the circumstances and manner in which the town became possessed of this property, the reader is referred to a sketch of the life and character of Capt. William Trotter, in the biographical section of this account of Bradford and its inhabitants.

From the Treasurer of the State, in the year 1837, this town received, in three equal instalments, the sum of $3597.51, as its portion of the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States; and voted to appropriate, perpetually, the annual interest of this sum to the support of the common schools. The principal was, and continues to be, distributed in the way of loans, to various individuals, on satisfactory security given. From these several sources the town has a fund for the support of schools, amounting to $9620.20; and yielding an annual income of $577.21, to be applied as above

specified. The number of the districts at the time of this writing (1869) is 12; and of scholars who attended any part of the time during the year which closed in March, 1868, about 316; as near as can be gathered from the superintendent's report. Among these various schools, the avails of the fund appropriated to their support are legally distributed, and the balance wanted is obtained by taxation. The superintendent for 1868 and 1869, Rev. J. K. Williams.

The two school-districts in Bradford Village have united, and in conjunction with Bradford Academy, entered into the graded school system, consisting, in this instance, of two equal primary departments, an intermediate, and an academic department; to all of which scholars belonging to the Union district are admitted without personal charge. Academic students from beyond the limits of the above district, having the same advantages as at other like institutions, pay accordingly.

Bradford Academy was incorporated, and the present buildings for its accommodation erected in the year 1820; in the spring of 1821, went into successful operation, and during almost half a century has been of great advantage to the young people of both sexes in its vicinity. The institution receives assistance from the Orange County Grammar-School lands to the amount of about $100, annually; and has other resources yielding about $213 more, independently of the avails of tuition. The invested fund belonging to the institution is about $3,550. Of this sum, $450 were received from a Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons in Bradford: $1,000 bequeathed by Mr. Nicholas W. Ayer; and about $2,100 bequeathed by Mrs. Eliza C. Merrill. The interest of the sum last named is to be appropriated, exclusively, to the purchase of books and apparatus for the benefit of the institution. Valuable collections in both departments have been made, and are regularly increasing. In addition to the means furnished by the trustees, the Union district assumes the responsibiliy of sustaining the school, and has hitherto given the principal and his assistants a liberal support. The school at present (1869) under the instruction and care of Mr. J. W. Palmer, a graduate of Dartmouth, is in a prosperous condition.

BRADFORD SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

This association, originated by Levi W. Bliss, Roswell Farnham, Jr., Silas McKeen, George Prichard and Robert McKingsley Ormsby, was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Vermont, Nov. 4, 1857, under the name of the Vermont Geographical Association and Society of Natural History; but by request of the corporators, their title was changed and established, by the same authority, Nov. 24, 1860, as above given. The fee for admission to the association was, for some years, $10; bnt was subsequently reduced to $5; and the number of the members has been gradually increasing. From its origin the members have been in the habit of occasionally meeting, and during the winter months, generally once in 2 weeks, to attend to the reading of articles previously assigned, on some one or more of the innumerable topics included within the circle of useful knowledge, or interesting speculation; and in the lack of such original articles, to discuss any matter of interest, which, from reading or observation, may, at the time, be introduced.—Occasionally public lectures have been read or procured. A cabinet of minerals, specimens of natural history, and various artificial curiosities has been commenced; and a good beginning of a valuable library made.

The Association has been favored by the Smithsonian Institute with the donation of valuable books; also by members of Congress, and various geological and literary friends in different parts of the country, in like manner. Recently, three large volumes, comprising the results of the Geological Survey of the State of Illinois, have been received as a donation from the conductor of that great undertaking, Amos H. Worthen, a native of Bradford, and an honorary member of this Association. At the writing of this article the official organization of the Association, Jan., 1869, was as follows:

Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., Pres., Rev. J. Britton, V. Pres., Charles H. Harding, Sec., Col. R. Farnham, Treas. and Librarian; S. McKeen, J. Britton, Dr. William H. Carter, Dr. A. A. Doty and D. W. Cobb, Committee.

It is worthy of remark here, that the first artificial globes, terrestrial and celestial, known to have been manufactured in America, were made in Bradford, Vt., by James Wilson, Esq., about the year 1813 or '14; who, also, subsequently established, in company with his sons, a factory of the same, at Albany, N. Y., and for years did a somewhat extensive business there.* Wilson's globes were of excellent quality, and

[* Mr. Houghton—Geo. F. Esq., Sec. of the State Historical Society, informs us that Ira H. Hill, for a long time principal of Fairfield Academy, made a globe at St. Albans, Vt. in 1811. See pages 192, 472.—*Ed.*]

in point of correctness and finish, suffered nothing in comparison with the best European. Mr. Wilson died at Bradford, March 26, 1855, in the 93d year of his age.

NEWSPAPERS IN BRADFORD.

The first newspaper published in this town was styled the *American Protector*, whig in politics, commenced in 1843, by A. B. F. Hildreth, proprietor and editor. In the course of 4 or 5 years the paper became rather neutral in politics, and its name was changed to the *Vermont Family Gazette*. This was continued to about the first of October, 1852, when it was changed to *White River Advertiser*, and removed to White River Junction.

While Mr. Hildreth was publishing his paper in Bradford, he made up from its miscellaneous matter a semi-monthly magazine, in 8mo. form, called the *Green Mountain Gem*. This ceased its existence with that of the Family Gazette.

In 1851, the *Northern Enquirer* was commenced: Dr. L. W. Bliss, publisher, and R. McK. Ormsby, Esq., editor. The press was purchased by Ormsby, who was a whig of the Webster and Clay school, for the purpose of advocating the nomination of Mr. Webster for the presidency. On the failure of Mr. Webster to receive the nomination at the Baltimore Convention, the control of the Inquirer was resigned for a while to other hands. From October, 1852, till March, 1853, it was published by Messrs. Brown and Grow: A. C. Brown, editor; and was an advocate of Gen. Scott's election to the presidency; after which period Mr. Ormsby again took charge of it, until about the first of December, 1854.

The Inquirer was strongly opposed to the formation of the Republican party in this State, and, soon after the dissolution of the old Whig party, was sold by Mr. Ormsby to O. A. Bowe, and the name, Nov. 25, 1854, changed to the *Bradford Inquirer*. Mr. Bowe published but a few numbers, when, early in the year 1855, he conveyed his interest in the publication to L. J. McIndoe, who continued it under the name of the *Orange County Journal*. The Journal was Republican in politics, and advocated the election of John C. Fremont for the presidency. In November, 1857, Mr. McIndoe again changed the name of the paper to the *Aurora of the Valley*; and having purchased the Windsor Journal, united the two papers in one, but under different names, to accommodate the two different sections of its patrons. The Aurora was only nominally published at Bradford, the editorial and local matters for this town and vicinity being furnished by R. Farnham, Esq., associate editor. The politics of the Aurora from the beginning have been Republican.—This paper, printed at Windsor, and much of its matter being the same as appears in the secular department of the Vermont Chronicle, published at the same office, is still (1869) continued.

The *National Telegraph* was commenced at Bradford in 1856, by the late Rev. Wm. M. Mann, and its publication continued by him 'till his decease, in 1858. The publication was then suspended for some time, when the press was bought by Dr. Lucius C. Butler, and a Democratic paper, styled the *Telegraph* was published by him, advocating the policy of that party, and aiming to support the administration of James Buchanan, but was not of long duration.

A semi-monthly sheet, called the *Green Mountain Farmer*, devoted to agriculture, was commenced in March, 1852, by L. R. Morris, Esq., but in the course of a few months was discontinued for the want of adequate support.

In June, 1866, A. A. Earle issued here the first number of his *National Opinion*, a very decidedly Republican paper, and in about 6 months sold out to D. W. Cobb, who had been connected with Earle in the publication, and still sustains it. This paper advocated strongly the election of Grant and Colfax to the two highest offices in the national government, and the policy of the Republican administration, generally.

HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE.

In the spring of 1853 a farm, with convenient buildings on the same, was purchased by the town for the accommodation of its poor, at the expense of $1700. Payment was made by an appropriation to that amount from the school-fund; the interest being still paid and applied as before, to the support of schools. This farm, originally owned by Elisha Newhall, lies about one mile south of the town-house, in rather a retired location, and is very well adapted to its intended use. Some man with a wife, is, from year to year, employed to oversee the establishment, and take due care of the beneficiaries.—This method of providing for the poor is altogether preferable to the old way of setting them up yearly at public auction, to be distributed in detail to the lowest bidders. The present experiment, after the lapse of a dozen years, is considered, in a good degree, satisfactory.—In 1856 the town-farm and buildings were estimated at $1941.33, and the personal property belonging to the same at $1183.95; the whole amounting to $3125.28.

THE TOWN HALL.

The ground on which this building stands, near the S. W. end of the village, was given for this purpose by Charles C. P. Baldwin, for some years high sheriff of Orange County, and U. S. marshal for the district of Vermont. The site was very near to that of his own residence. The building—a commodious two story edifice, with a cupola—was erected in the year 1857, at the cost of $2681.21 obtained by direct taxation. This town-house—or town-hall, as it is now commonly called—is used not only for town-meetings, but for public lectures, occasional preaching, school exhibitions, shows, levees, courts, and all such-like purposes.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The first settlers of this town, while few and poor, manifested a commendable desire to secure for themselves and families such religious privileges as they had left in the various older places from which they had severally emigrated; and, at an early date, put forth the corresponding endeavors. The majority were in favor of Congregational preaching, and in accordance with the laws and usages of that day, when they began to act as a regularly organized township, took in hand, by town authority, the business of not only employing and paying ministers of that persuasion, but of building a meeting-house for their occupancy. Those, only, who filed with the town-clerk an authentic testimonial that they belonged to another denomination, and protested against being taxed for the support of this, were legally exempt from such taxation.

In 1782 the town voted to raise £20, to pay town charges, for preaching, &c. Chose doctor Andross, captain Robert Hunkins and Noah Foard, to procure preaching, to be paid for out of the funds above mentioned.

April 2. Voted, to hire Mr. Steward or Mr. Store to preach with us two or three months this summer.—These were worthy ministers of the Congregational order, and were employed to preach at Bradford and Fairlee, alternately.

In May, 1783, at a town-meeting called for that purpose, at the house of widow Gault, it was voted to pay Col. Morey, of Fairlee, nine pounds for boarding ministers; and the ministers the same amount for their services the past year.

1785. Sept. 15. Voted to hire a minister to preach on probation for settlement, and that 10£ be added to the 30£ voted for that purpose last spring; the said tax to be paid in wheat, at 6 shillings a bushel. Esq. Bliss, Joseph Clark and Capt. McConnell were appointed a committee to carry out the above resolutions.

1788. Nov. 22, the town voted to send a letter to Mr. Store, desiring him to come and preach and settle with us as a minister, *if we can agree*—not without. It would seem that the lack of such agreement prevented the minister's coming.

ACTION OF THE TOWN IN REGARD TO BUILDING THEIR FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

1788. Sept. 2d, at the freemen's meeting, the town appointed a committee to "*drive a stake where to set a meeting-house*," and report at the next town-meeting.

October 18, it was decided by the town, that the meeting-house should be set on the flat, near Esq'r Peters' barn, and that it should be 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 23 feet posts

Then arose the serious questions: who should build said house—who be responsible for the expense, and in what way the means of payment should be obtained? Town-meeting after town-meeting was held, extending through the lapse of 4½ years, in which a variety of plans and methods were earnestly advocated and opposed—some of them at times adopted, and again rejected—until, on the 19th day of March, 1793, it was decided, that the town committee appointed for that purpose should go forward and see the work accomplished. This committee having entered into a definite contract with certain builders, to make the thing sure, after so much delay and altercation, required and received from them the following bond:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Joseph Clark, of Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, and Edward Clark, of Haverhill, in the county of Grafton, and State of New Hampshire, gentlemen, stand firmly bound unto John Barron, Nath'l White, Robert Hunkins and Thomas May, all of said Bradford, in the county and State aforesaid, Esq'rs, in the sum of two thousand pounds, L. M.—we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators—which payment to be made by the 1st day of July, 1795.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the aforesaid Joseph and Edward Clark shall build and complete a meeting-house in said Bradford, on the rising ground between Edmon Brown's and Andrew B. Peters', of said Bradford, fifty feet by forty feet, with a porch at one end, and a porch and steeple at the other end, like a plan that hath

been shown to the above said John Barron and others, aforesaid—said house to be well finished, well glassed, well underpinned with hard stone, with good hard door-stones—said house with a steeple, with a good weather-cock—the workmanship in every part to be completed equal to Newbury, or to the acceptance of an indifferent committee that shall be chosen by the parties—said house to be completed by the 1st day of July, 1795.—When completed, the above obligation to be void and of none effect—otherwise to be in full force and virtue."

"Dated at Bradford, this 23d day of April, Anno Domini 1793.

EDWARD CLARK, L. S.
JOSEPH CLARK, L. S.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us, John Underwood, Levi Collins."

The builders fulfilled their contract, and the house was ready for the ordination of the elected pastor on September 2d, following.

By vote of the town the pews had been sold in advance, at public auction, before the above contract with the builders was made, so that the means of defraying the expense were furnished, without resort to general taxation. The pews below sold from 32£ to 4£ 11s each; and those in the gallery from 8£ to 6£ 6s. That was the first meeting-house the writer of this article ever saw, and the one in which he was, some 12 or 14 years after, ordained as pastor.

We have now a meeting-house: let us go back a little, and see how the first pastor was obtained.

1793. Oct. 12, at a town-meeting called for that purpose:

"Voted to hire some preaching this fall, if some candidate *should chance to come this way.*"

It seems that Mr. Gardner Kellogg chanced to come along, and was employed.

1794. March 31, Voted to raise 16£ lawful currency to pay for preaching.

July 3d, Voted to hire Mr. Kellogg 3 months longer.

Sept. 24, 1794, Voted to give Mr. Kellogg a call to settle here in the ministry.

Nov. 10, Voted to give Mr. Kellogg 200£ in labor and materials for a house—part to be paid in a year; part in two years; and the remainder in 3 years. Also, to give him 50£ for the first year, and to increase by the addition of 5£, till it amounts to 75£ or $375, which shall be the regular salary. One quarter to be paid in money—the remainder in wheat, at 5s. a bushel—or neat stock equivalent to said wheat.

1795. Jan. 13th, Voted to give Mr. Kellogg in addition to the above, 20 cords of wood yearly, if needed. Also, to give him 200£ settlement, in land. This offer, considering the times and circumstances, was very liberal.

March 21, 1795, Mr. Kellogg returned an affirmative answer to the call which had been given him; and at a town-meeting held June 6, 1795, it was decided that the ordination of Mr. Kellogg should be on Wednesday, the 2d day of September next; and that the ministers called to unite in the ordaining council should be Rev. Nathaniel Lambert of Newbury, Stephen Fuller of Vershire, Asa Burton of Thetford, and Lyman Potter of Norwich, Vt.; Rev. Joseph Willard of Lancaster, Ethan Smith of Haverhill, John Richards of Piermont, John Sawyer of Orford, William Conant of Lyme, Isaiah Potter of Lebanon, and Seth Payson of Rindge, N. H.; Joseph Lyman of Hatfield, Samuel Hopkins of Hadley, and ——Kellogg of Framingham, Mass.

The council was entertained at the public house of Col. John Barron, and the ordination services were performed according to appointment. In all these transactions every thing seems to have been done by town authority; not the least reference being made to even the existence of a church. There was, however, such a church under the ministry of Mr. Kellogg; but when it was formed, of how many members it consisted, or what it did, cannot now be stated, as no record has been preserved; and within a few years after that pastor's dismission, that church voted to dissolve, and a new one, consisting partly of members from the old one and partly of new converts, was formed, in June, 1810, and still exists.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

In the grant of this township, made in trust to Smith, Harvey and Whitelaw, there was a reservation of 300 acres of land, the same being a part of the 4000 called the Hazen lands, to be deeded to the town, and reserved for the benefit of a minister or ministers to be settled in said town. It was from this reservation that land to the estimated value of 200£ was promised to Mr. Kellogg as his settlement, as it was called. As he was the first minister settled by the town, it was, for a time, maintained that the whole of this land,

in justice belonged to him. But as a Calvinistic Baptist church had been formed about the same time, and built a meeting-house, and were supporting a minister entirely at their own expense, they claimed that a due proportion of the ministerial lands ought to be granted to them. After much discussion, deciding and reconsidering what should be done, the town finally came to the conclusion to deed 200 acres to Rev. Gardner Kellogg, his heirs and assigns, forever, and 100 acres to a committee appointed for that purpose by the said Baptist Society for their use and benefit.—Both deeds were made by the selectmen the same day, Aug. 4, 1796. The consideration on the part of Mr. Kellogg as specified, is 141£ 15 s.; and on the part of the Baptist Society, one penny, lawful money, duly paid. This Society, in the course of a few years, became extinct, their meeting-house, which stood in close proximity to the cemetery on the upper plain, on the north side of the same, was, after standing for a long while desolate, taken down; and the land which had been appropriated to them, or rather the consideration for which it was sold, is now possessed by another society calling themselves Christian Baptists or Christians, in quite a different part of the town, and used for the support of their ministry.

This method of supporting a minister, by town-taxation, was attended with many difficulties, and finally proved a failure. In view of his settlement and during its continuance, those who were unwilling to pay for his support were prompt to give the requisite notice that they belonged to some other denomination, and did not consent to be taxed by the town for the support of their minister. And so the matter grew more and more embarrassing, both to the minister and his adherents, (still called the town,) until the town at their March meeting, 1809, appointed a committee to request Rev. Mr. Kellogg to ask for a dismission. To this application he replied that he would be ready to join in council for his dismission, when the town should pay up what they were owing him. April 6, 1809, it was voted that, the selectmen be authorized to make up a tax of $183, to be paid by those not exempt by law, to settle up with Mr. Kellogg. By the payment of this balance due, the town seem to have considered the connection between them and their first, and in fact only minister, dissolved. There is no record of the calling of a council, or of any ecclesiastical action in the case. And thus, after the lapse of nearly 14 years from its commencement, the ministry of this good man, in Bradford, was terminated.

The Rev. Gardner Kellogg was a man of fair, ordinary ability, well educated, mild, moderate and conciliating in his spirit and manners, evangelical in his sentiments, and without reproach in his Christian and ministerial character. Not long after his removal from this place, he was constituted pastor of the Congregational church in Windham, Maine; where he finished the work on earth which his Lord had given him to do, and passed away to his final rest; leaving an exceedingly amiable family, rich, not in this world's goods, but in faith and good works.

THE PRESENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in Bradford was organized June 24, 1810, by the counsel and assistance of Rev. Stephen Fuller, pastor of the church in Vershire. The new church, at first, consisted of but 7 members, 2 men and 5 women. For over 5 years they were without a regular pastor; though not without preaching, for much of that time. Rev. Silas McKeen, their first pastor, commenced his ministry here July 25, 1814, on the second Sabbath after having received license to preach; and, Oct. 28, 1815, received ordination, and was duly constituted pastor. After the lapse of 12 years of various success and discouragement, for want of competent support he asked for a release from his pastoral charge; and by act of council, Oct. 29, 1827, received a regular dismission. While preparing his farewell sermon, he was unexpectedly invited to another field of ministerial labor. He had but fairly commenced his ministerial work there, before he received a pressing call from his Bradford people to return to them, as they had found themselves better able and more strongly united than they were previously aware of, and in the mean time had made what they hoped would be satisfactory arrangements in regard to his permanent support. To this truly warm-hearted invitation he gave a cordial reception, and Jan. 17, 1828, was again regularly constituted their pastor, after an absence of a few weeks; and a season of precious refreshing from the divine presence immediately ensued; and the church was most happily increased in numbers and strength.

In the autumn of 1832, Mr. McKeen, with-

out the least previous consultation or notice, having been called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Belfast, Maine, by consent of the church in Bradford, the matter was referred to the consideration of an ecclesiastical council, who advised that he should accept of the call, which having been once declined had been urgently renewed, and accordingly, he was again released from his pastoral charge, December 31, 1832.

During Mr. McKeen's absence, of 9 years and a little over, the church and society in Bradford were favored with the labors of several stated supplies; and with the services of the Rev. Cephas Kent as their regular pastor, from Dec. 27, 1837, to Dec. 15, 1841; when, in consequence of difficulties which had occurred, he received, at his own request, a regular dismission, being duly recommended by the council as an able and faithful pastor.

The church and people being thus left in a somewhat distracted and trying situation, with great unanimity extended to their first pastor a call to return to them again, which he accepted. He re-commenced his ministry in Bradford on the first Sabbath in March, 1843, and on the 25th day of the subsequent May, was re-installed pastor of his own people; with whom he continued, in that capacity, for a few months over 23 years longer; when, having from his own impression of expediency asked for a final release from his pastoral labors, with the kindest feelings of all concerned, he preached his farewell sermon, July 29, 1866; though his regular dismission by act of council did not occur till the 21st day of November following. The whole period of his active ministry here was 42 years and about 8 months.

After the close of Rev. Mr. McKeen's ministry in Bradford, several of his friends in remembrance of the past, and still wishing him to remain with them, presented him and his wife with a life-lease, free from rent, of a pleasant residence near the Congregational church, at an expense of about $2,600. An example truly worthy of the imitation of other people in like circumstances.

The next pastor of this church was Rev. John K Williams, then recently from the Theological Seminary at Andover. In him, the first and only candidate, in this instance, the church and people were immediately united; and with the prospect of competent support, and a fair field of usefulness he was ordained to the pastoral office here, Nov. 22, 1866. During the first year of his ministry, an interesting season of revival was enjoyed, and peace and prosperity have subsequently continued. The whole number of members added to this church since its organization, June 24, 1810, to Feb. 24, 1869, has been 507.

Several valuable donations worthy of remembrance, have, from time to time, been made by friends resident in the place. Capt. William Trotter presented the church with a communion service, the plates of britannia, but the tankard and 4 goblets of solid silver.

Mr. Timothy Ayer bequeathed money sufficient to purchase a desirable parsonage, and a bell for the meeting-house.

Mr. Johnson A. Hardy gave a church clock.

Mr. Nicholas W. Ayer gave, in his last Will, One Thousand dollars to the society; the interest to be appropriated to the support of preaching.

Mrs. Betsey S. Ayer, his widow, gave, in like manner, to the church, $500, the interest to be annually appropriated in the same way, and in no other.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

The first Methodist people in this town are said to have been Mr. Giles Peckett and wife, who emigrated from England in 1774, and settled here in 1779 or '80. Mrs. Peckett, the second wife of Giles, whose maiden name was Margaret Appleton, had been, before her marriage, a servant or house-keeper in the family of the celebrated John Wesley, and had become strongly established in his doctrinal views, and in her attachment to the cause in which he was engaged Her husband's views and sympathies were in agreement with her own.

They appear to have been warm-hearted Christian people. He died without having seen a minister of his own denomination in America. She lived to see the cause so dear to her heart beginning to prosper; and departed this life in the year 1802, in full hope of a blessed immortality.

For some 15 or 20 years longer the public worship of this denomination was chiefly at the school-house on the lower plain, near where the Pecketts had lived. In those days probably no other man did so much to promote the cause, as Joseph Clark, a local preacher, of very limited education, but a man of an excellent spirit. The little church gradually increased in numbers and influence, until a plain but comfortable meeting-house was built, in the same locality, but considerably nearer the village.

With that house the society, after a few years,

became dissatisfied; not only was its location inconvenient, but the Universalists who had helped to build the house, had a right to occupy it some part of the time; the society had grown stronger, and the result was that the house, which was by no means an old one, was sold for a tin-worker's shop and store, and a new and more commodious one built in a pleasant part of the village, near the Congregational. This was accomplished in the year 1849; and this new house has subsequently been enlarged. The growth of this church, like the Congregational, has been slow, but healthy; and the combined and best influence and efforts of both are needed in the place.

There is another Methodist meeting-house and church in the S. W. part of the town, where public worship is regularly maintained.

There is still another religious society in the northwestern quarter of the town, and adjoining neighborhood, called Goshen, who also have a meeting-house and observe public worship.—They, at first, not wishing to be reckoned sectarians, styled themselves Christians, and under the influence of a new organization, and of zealous preachers, were more flourishing as a society, than they have seemed to be in later years.

There are also in the town a considerable number of Universalists, who have occasional preaching at the town-hall, but have never yet had a meeting-house of their own.

In the midst of all these religious privileges, it is a lamentable consideration there are individuals, not a few, who seldom appear in any worshiping assembly except on some special occasion. Still a great and good work has been accomplished by persevering Christian endeavors, and the cause of truth and righteousness is destined here and universally to triumph.

One of the earliest combined efforts in the State, in favor of temperance, was here organized, in 1826, and, by persevering, though somewhat desultory exertions, in the course of 42 years a great amount of evil has been averted, and of good, both to individuals and society, secured. The cause is one of vital interest, and can be sustained only by the divine blessing on the resolute persistence of its friends, in well doing.

Town Clerks, with the periods of their service:

1773, Stevens McConnell,
1774, No record,
1775, Jacob Fowler,
1776, Stevens McConnell,
1777 to '80, No record,
1781, Stevens McConnell,
1782, Benjamin Baldwin,
1783 to '85, No record,
1786, Stevens McConnell,
1787, No record,
1788, No record,
1789, Benjamin Baldwin,
1790 to '93, John Underwood,
1794 to '97, Moses Chamberlain,
1798 to '1815, Andrew B. Peters,
1816 to '20, John H. Cotton,
1821 to '37, Andrew B. Peters,
1838, Horace Strickland,
1839 to '45, Andrew B. Peters,
1846 to '54, George P. Baldwin,
1856 to '62, Adams Preston,
1863, Charles Harding,
1864 to '69, Edward Prichard,

Representatives of Bradford, with the periods of their election:

1788, John Barron,
1790, Asher Chamberlain, and Col. John Barron to assist him in obtaining a Charter.
1791, John Barron,
1792, Nath'l White, and M. Barron
1793 and '94, John Barron,
1795 to' 97, Micah Barron,
1798 '99, Andrew B. Peters,
1800, William Simpson,
1801, Andrew B. Peters,
1802, Daniel Kimball,
1803 '04, Andrew B. Peters,
1805, Arad Stebbins,
1806 to '13, Daniel Kimball,
1814 to '18, John H. Cotton,
1819 to '21, John Peckett,
1822, George W. Prichard,
1823, John Peckett,
1824 to '26, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1827, George W. Prichard,
1828, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1829, Joseph Clark,
1820, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1831, John B. Peckett,
1832 '33, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1834 to '36, Arad Stebbins, jr,
1837, J. W. D. Parker,
1838, Arad Stebbins, jr.
1839, J. W. D. Parker,
1840, Adams Preston,
1841 '42, Alvin Taylor,
1843 '44, George P. Baldwin,
1845, No choice,

1846, Arad Stebbins, jr.
1847, George P. Baldwin,
1848 to '50, Hubbard Wright,
1851 to '53, No choice,
1854, Richard R. Aldrich,
1855, Hubbard Wright,
1857 Horace Strickland,
1858 '59, George Prichard,
1860 '61, George L. Butler,
1862 to '65, Hubbard Wright,
1866 '67, Barron Hay,
1868, Hubbard Wright,

STATE OF BRADFORD IN A. D. 1869.

Population, according to the last census, 1689. Grand-list for 1868, $5,968.09; number of dwelling-houses, in the village, about 120; in the town, hotels, 2; meeting-houses, 4; grist-mills, 2; saw-mills, 2. stores of various sorts, 12; kit factories, 2; sash and blind factory, iron foundry, paper-mill, marble-shop, R. R. Depot &c.

The following summary of the business of this place, town officers, professional men, &c., is from Walton's Vt. Register for 1869, somewhat corrected:

Bradford, Orange Co. Town clerk. Edward Prichard; constable, Ellis Bliss; overseer, Joseph W. Bliss, agent, Moses R. Chamberlain; supt., J. K. Williams; treas., John B. Peckett; selectmen, Hiram W. Kimball, Edwin R. Aldrich, Dudley K. Andros; listers, Albert B. Williams, Cyrus Stearns, Joseph H. Peters; postmasters, Thomas J. Flanders—Jasper H. Getchel, at B. Center; justices of the peace, John B. Peckett, Mills O. Barber, Calvin P. Clark, M. R. Chamberlain, Hiram W. Kimball, Edmund P. Norcross, Hiram C. Driggs; literary institution, Bradford Academy—J. W. Palmer, principal.; dentists, J. N. Clark, O. H. Stevens; merchants, George Prichard, agent, W. B. & C. S. Stevens; Bascom & Clark; R. C. Hallett; Adelbert Osborn; jewellers, J. M. Warden; C. Harding, Jacob Jeffords; H. H. Ormsby, grocer; T. J. Flanders, fancy goods; Hosea Farr, books and stationery; Mrs. A. T. Shaw, Mrs. C. H. Curtis, millinery goods; William S. Nelson, A. T. Clark, paints and oils; D. T. Pillsbury, stoves, sheet iron and tin ware; Shepherdson & Davis, hardware and agricultural implements; C. C. Doty, liquor agent; Leonard & Day, druggists; Anson M, Stevens, express agent; Flanders & Harding, gen. agents for Weed's sewing machines for the State; manufacturers, Martin & Andrews, Farr & Driggs, boots and shoes; Horace Strickland, foundry and machinist; George E. Brown, wagons and sleighs; Asa Low, paper; Prichard & Peckett, flour, grain, lumber, plaster and scythe stones; Geo. Prichard, agent; R. R. Aldrich, mackerel kits; A. P. Shaw, jr. George L. Butler, furniture; W. H. Leavitt, sash and blinds; George Jenkins, marble; E. H. Allen, daguerrotypes; Horace G. McDuffee, dealer in lumber and real estate; D. W. Cobb, printer; C. Hatch, H. B. Witt, tailors; Horace Farr, lumber, B. Center.

Professional Men. Attorneys, Roswell Farnham, Dickey & Gambell, E. R. Mardin. Physicians, John Poole, Wm. H. Carter, A. A. Doty, J. B. Ormsby, allo; J. H. Jones, homeo; J. L. Rodgers, B. Center, eclec. Clergy, J. Britton, univ; F. A. Crane, chris; H. F. Forrest, G. F. Wells, meth; J. K. Williams, Silas McKeen, D. D., Cong.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS.

DR. FREDERICK AUBRY,

one of the early physicians in this town, a German by birth and education, claimed to have been a surgeon in the British army during the "Old French war," and to have dressed the wounds of the brave General Wolfe, who in 1759, fell at the siege of Quebec. He was an expert fencer, and took pride in displaying his skill in the use of the sword. It is said he could, with his sword, strike out a pin from a man's shirt-collar without injury to his throat! His temper was hasty and violent, but in its paroxysms not lasting. At one time, when he was having an arch laid, his wife came out to give her advice; which led to a violent altercation between them. In his anger he caught up a brick and threw it at her, exclaiming as it went from his hand, "Dodge! —— Sally my dear!" Being slack in regard to paying his debts, one of the traders at the village went to him with his store account, for collection; when the Doctor bitterly said: "you traders, when we go to your stores, are all *aingels;* but when ye want your pay, ye are very *deevils.*" Of his professional skill there was quite a diversity of opinions, some thinking him a wonderful doctor; others unwilling to employ him. He was severe in his condemnation of our native doctors, as men without knowledge or skill in their profession; which, of course, set them against him. He was sometimes unreasonably exacting in his charges, as well as needlessly perse-

vering in his visits; but, now and then in his dealing with his Yankee employers, found that he had "caught a Tartar." Some instances, quite amusing, are still remembered:

The Doctor having been once called in to see a sick man, in the south part of the town, came, of his own accord, many times more. The patient having, after a considerable time, recovered, the Doctor presented his bill for "visits, medicines and *Sundries*," running up to an amount far beyond the man's expectation. He however, taking it coolly, sat down and made out an account of various things which he had let the Doctor have; but finding himself far in the rear, he made up the deficiency with "*Sundries*;" and thus brought out an amount equivalent to the charge against him. The Doctor, on looking at this account, instead of flying into a passion, as might have been expected, said: "Let 's pass receipts; Let 's pass receipts!" and so the matter was easily adjusted.

On another occasion the Doctor was called to attend to the case of a boy, in a very suffering condition; a fly, some time before, having got into one of his ears, and deposited there its eggs, a hateful progeny giving the sufferer great distress, had been the result. The Doctor, having ascertained the cause of the trouble, by a simple remedy, directly applied, readily effected a cure. The boy was soon well again, to the great joy of himself and the family.—The father, on inquiring what would be the Doctor's charge for this service, was told to his great astonishment, that it would be One Hundred Dollars; which the old physician attempted to justify, on the ground that the boy's life was worth more than a hundred dollars, and that he would have died if he had not thus, by his medical skill, saved him. Remonstrance was of no avail. The father of the boy subsequently brought in his account, proposing to the Doctor to look over, and come to a settlement. This account was a very short one, for two bushels of wheat at fifty dollars a bushel, amounting to $100. The Doctor on looking at it, gravely said: "I will dispute no man's account. We will pass receipts."

Dr. Aubry first settled in that part of the town called Goshen, but subsequently on a farm west of Wright's mountain. He afterwards, about the year 1813, removed with his children to Pennsylvania, and died there at an advanced age.

The above is from the recollection of several gentlemen who personally knew him.

CAPT. ROBERT HUNKINS,

one of the earliest settlers of this town, was universally esteemed an upright, kind-hearted and truly worthy man. His farm was on the Connecticut river, in the N. E. part of the town. There he long lived, and died April 1, 1818, in his 80th year. The farm is now (1869) occupied by his grandson, Ashur Emerson Hunkins. For most of the facts constituting the following sketch, I have been indebted to Mrs. James Abbott, of Newbury, a grand-daughter of the Captain.

Robert Hunkins was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 13, 1739. While he was quite young his father, John Hunkins, moved with his family to Hampstead, N H., where both he and his wife, not long after, died, leaving 5 children, of whom Robert was the oldest. He was taken to live with Captain, afterwards General Hazen. When about 17 years of age, he went with Capt. Hazen and his company into what is now called "the old French and Indian War;" then fiercely raging between the French and Indians on one side, and the English North Americans and British government on the other.

Hazen and his men were sent to strengthen the force at Fort William Henry, on the northern shore of Lake George. That fort, after a brave defence, was taken by the French commander, Montcalm, in 1757. The English, who survived the slaughter, were carried by the French and their savage allies into Canada as prisoners, and were there treated with great severity. Hunkins seeing two Indians dragging away his friend, Capt. Hazen, ran up, with a fellow-soldier, behind them, and gave them so violent a push as to break their hold on Hazen, who escaped; but the young men fell into the hands of the savages, and by them were carried off, instead of their Captain, into the enemy's country. But to what place in particular or how long they were held as prisoners, is not now definitely known. The time, however, is believed to have been over 6 months.

The Indians, Mr. Hunkins said, took away most of his clothes; and at night would tie his hands behind him, and require him to lie down between some two of them, who were charged with his safe keeping. One night he succeeded in getting his hands loose, and was not long in untying the hands of his fellow prisoner. They softly crept away, ran down to the shore, got into a birch-bark canoe, and pushed off to some other point; so as not to be tracked. On coming to land again, they

broke a hole in the canoe and sunk it; then hid in some hollow logs which happened to be near. They were, however, pursued, and the Indians several times, the next day, came to the very logs in which they were hid; but without discovering them. At night they started again, and got beyond the reach of their pursuers. Mr. Hunkins said, when he escaped he had no hat or shoes, in fact no garment but his shirt, and that with one sleeve missing. What they could find in the woods had to suffice for food, until they reached a Dutch settlement, where a kind woman refreshed them with butter-milk; and gave him an old hat, without a brim. Pressing on, through difficulties and humiliations, they finally reached in safety their friends at home, who had long been anxiously waiting for them.

When Mr. Hunkins was 21 years of age, he went on to the farm which had been owned by his father, in Hampstead, and married Phebe Emerson of that town, as the wife of his youth. He remained there a few years, when he came to Newbury, Vt., then almost a wilderness, and commenced labor on a river-lot which subsequently became the fine farm of Col. Moody Chamberlin. He had been there but a short time when a man came after him, with the sorrowful tidings that his wife was dangerously sick, when he took the messenger's horse, and with all speed set out for home. For most of the distance there was but a bridle-path, and that so full of obstructions that he left his horse by the way, and pursued his journey on foot. When he reached home he found to his grief that his beloved wife was dead, and that the friends were just then returning from the burial.

He returned to Newbury, and having disposed of the lot first taken up, purchased another, about a mile north of it, where the road now turns off to go to West Newbury and Topsham. In due season he married, for his second wife, Lydia Chamberlin, of Litchfield, Ct. She had previously come from her native State, with some friends, to visit her relatives in Newbury. Their journey was in the winter, and most of it on the frozen river. She was glad to reach her uncle Chamberlin's, but, in that early stage of the settlement, found every thing so different from what she had been used to, that she hardly knew how to stay even for a night. She soon, however, began to like such a rustic manner of life much better than she expected, and was employed during the following summer in teaching a school, though she had never been to school but one half-day in her life. By her own efforts she had made good progress in reading and writing, and was somewhat acquainted with arithmetic.—Great things in those days were not expected of teachers in the new settlements. Her uncle Chamberlin kept a ferry between South Newbury and Haverhill, and as there was no looking-glass in the house, when the schoolmistress and her lady cousins dressed for meeting, on pleasant summer mornings they were accustomed to go down to the ferry, step into the flat-bottomed boat, and look over on the water, to see that their toilets were properly made. The smooth surface of the water furnished a splendid mirror; larger too, than the rich, even now, can show in any of their parlors.

When Mr. Hunkins and wife commenced house-keeping in Newbury, the friendly Indians, about there, were plenty; and almost every night several of them would come and sleep on the floor of their only room. Mr. Hunkins had also a lot of land in Bradford, then called Moretown, on which he had erected a temporary habitation. The house stood on the bank of the Connecticut, on the extreme margin of the bow now comprising Johnson's and Hunkin's meadows; and he lived there a part of the time. The river has since so worn away the Vermont side, that the foundation of his chimney may now, when the water is low, be seen near the New Hampshire shore.

Several men of Newbury and the vicinity, on account of their active exertions in the Revolutionary cause, had become so obnoxious to the Royalists, that bounties had been offered for their arrest and delivery to any of the British commanders; and strenuous efforts were made to seize them. Capt. Hunkins was one who had been thus honored.—On this account, for months, he dared not sleep at nights in his own house; but lodged in any shed or other out-door place, where he supposed he could with safety—changing often from one place to another, to elude the vigilance of his enemies. Mrs. Hunkins said that many a time the tories would come in the evening and look in at the window to see if her husband were at home; and that when she was going to bed with her children, she would

set the axe near her; resolved that if they meddled with her, she would use it upon them to the extent of her power. The situation of the family in Moretown at length became so trying, that they thought it best to return to their place in Newbury for a while, where there were more inhabitants in whom they could place confidence.

But even there they were not long at ease. For some time, either before or after this, Captain Hunkins was away in the Revolutionary army; and his wife and daughters had to work on the farm, as well as in the house, and take care of themselves as best they could.

In the autumn of 1780, when the Capt. was at home again, a scouting party came in, saying that the Indians and Tories were coming in strong force, to destroy the place; and would be there before morning. There was, of course, great alarm, and immediate efforts were made to get the women and children across the river to Haverhill. A foggy and dark evening was upon them. The men were resolved to stay and defend the place. Their only means at hand for taking their families across the river were dug-out canoes, and but few of them. Capt. Hunkins hastily constructed a raft of boards, and while taking over his first load of passengers, his wife with an infant son in her arms, was left with others, waiting anxiously for his return. At the second passage she, with so many others come on the raft that it was over-loaded; and before they could get over, was found in the utmost danger of sinking. The Captain asked the man assisting him if he could, alone, bring the raft to shore if it were lightened.—He thought he could. "Then Sister Eaton," said he, "you and I must take our chance in the river!" She knew that he was a strong swimmer, and trusted in him for help. The case was urgent; no time for deliberation.—He plunged into the water—she like a brave woman, as she was, quickly followed him.—Their feet could touch no bottom. He, acting with great self-possession and energy, succeeded not only in keeping her head above the water, but in bringing her to the desired shore; where the whole party, to their unutterable joy, soon found themselves in safety. The women and children were so numerous as to throng the houses of their Haverhill friends. Beds, compared with the number of visitors, were few; but as the farmers had brought their corn into their houses, to be husked by their firesides, fine accomodations were found among the husks on the floors.—Mrs. Hunkins said she got a large pumpkin and sat on it, with her baby, for a while; when one of the older children cried, and while attending to that, some one of the sleepers accidentally kicked her seat into the fire; so that she was obliged, during the rest of the night, either to stand, or to take her lot among the rest, in the husks.

The enemy were really coming, as had been expected; but learning that the men of Newbury had been fore-warned, and were ready for them, went off in some other direction, to plunder, burn, seize captives, and commit other acts of violence upon the patriotic people, wherever they could. It was just about that time, that Royalton was devastated by the Indians and tories, and numbers of the people murdered, or carried into captivity.

The day after the fright at Newbury, the women and children were brought again to their homes, rejoicing in the happy deliverance which they and their brave protectors had experienced. Capt. Hunkins and wife returned to their farm in Bradford, and there long lived, to enjoy peace and competency, as the fruits of their early perils, hardships and sufferings; and when satisfied with length of days, quietly passed away; cheered by the hopes and consolations of the gospel: leaving a very respectable posterity, who have ever cherished their memories with sincere respect and filial affection. Mrs. Hunkins, who was universally esteemed a pious, strong-minded, excellent woman, died Jan. 26, 1831, at the age of 85 years. She was the "Mother in Israel," who related to her then youthful pastor, the writer of this article, the interesting and true story subsequently published by the American Tract Society, under the title "The Worth of a Dollar." The Dea. M. therein referred to, was Dea. Murray, of, I think, Orwell, Vermont.

COL. JOHN BARRON.

Col. John Barron, a native of Grafton, Mass., emigrated to Lyme, N. H., in the early settlement of that town. His first wife was Abigail Derby of Orford, who died at Lyme, leaving an infant daughter. He married for his second wife Mehitable Rogers, of Haverhill, a sister of the wife of Gen. Absalom Peters, by whom he had a son and daughter who died in infancy, and five daughters who lived to have families of their own. Having

purchased, at a very cheap rate, a valuable tract of land, in this town, he came and settled on the same, but at what time I have not ascertained. His purchase was in the S. E. corner of the township, embracing the beautiful meadow in the bow of the Connecticut River, at that place; also the adjacent island, and land west, extending far back among the hills. He was living on the meadow at the time our National Independence was declared.

He subsequently came up to the main road, if road it could then be called, and lived in a log house on the east side of the same, near the high bank of the river, on what is now called the Waterman place. Prospering in business, in the course of a few years he built a house to be occupied as a tavern, on the opposite or west side of the road, where he lived and prosecuted the business of an innkeeper for a long while. The house was two stories in front, one story back, and painted yellow. It has since been removed, and still stands (1869) in the near neighborhood, a little south of its old location, on the other side of the highway.

For some years, the Barron family, in common with their few neighbors, were much annoyed by fear of the Indians and Tories. At times they had to hide, as well as they could, not only their valuables but themselves. Mrs. Barron, for safety, used to conceal her pewter dishes in some sly place in the sandbank of the river, close by. Col. John, as he was afterwards called, was then captain of a scout, under command of Gen. Bailey of Newbury. An alarm on a certain occasion being given that the Indians and Tories were coming, he rallied his men, only six in number, and went forth, with others from the vicinity, as far as Wildersburgh, now Barre, to meet the enemy; and lay there, in ambuscade, waiting for them, for three days; but they did not come. It was said Jacob Fowler, a hunter, gave them warning, so that, instead of pursuing their object, to burn Newbury, they turned farther north, and burned Lancaster, in New Hampshire.

On this or a similar occasion, a Mr. Young, of Piermont, came and informed Mrs. Barron that the Indians were lurking around, and she had better be on her guard. She advised him to go directly home, get his gun, and join the scout. This he seemed quite reluctant to do; when the heroic woman said, with decision, "Well, Mr. Young, bring your gun to *me*, and stay and take care of my children, and I will join the scout."

Mrs. Whitelaw, a daughter of Col. Barron, in addition to the above, related to me the following anecdotes. She said the first school she ever attended was in her father's barn, and taught by Mary Rogers, who subsequently married Gen. Absalom Peters; and that, during school hours, one day, an unruly heifer broke into the barn floor among the scholars! when their mistress, with great energy, seized the little ones and threw them over into the bay, so that no great harm was done.

Her father, Mrs. Whitelaw said, had the first chaise ever owned in this place; and, when she was 17 years of age, which was in 1798, she used to ride in it to a little school which she was teaching in a corner of a house which Dea. Hardy, subsequently, long occupied, at the north end of Bradford village. That house, with a large addition to it, is still standing. She further said that she was the first female who ever rode in a chaise from Newbury street to Ryegate; that she was then in company with Mr., afterward Judge Noble of Tinmouth; and that their carriage attracted as much attention as would an elephant passing along.

Mrs. Whitelaw informed me that her father influenced the Vermont legislature to pass an act, that the "squatters," as first settlers on the Hazen land, a tract extending through the west part of this town, were called, should be quieted in their possession by paying to the proprietor 2s. on each acre that they claimed. But the proprietor, disliking the low price, refused to receive any thing short of hard money in payment; which he knew the poor people had not, and supposed they could not obtain. They applied, in their trouble, to Col. Barron, offering him one half of their land, if he would save for them the remainder. Certain men, who were expected to share with Barron in this speculation, in almost the last extremity failed him; designing, as he suspected, to get the entire profit to themselves. This roused him to make a strenuous effort. He went to Col. Freeman of Hanover, N. H., and obtained from him letters of recommendation to men of means in Portsmouth; and, by riding day and night, he succeeded in getting back, with his specie, in season to accomplish his object. She said she remembered well that her father's saddle-

bags were so heavy with hard money that, though a grown girl, she could not lift them from the floor; and that her father gave Col. Freeman a lot of land for his kindness in the affair. This lot is understood to be the one on which Dea. Colby afterwards long lived.

Another incident worthy of remembrance is, that, while Col. Barron was, on a certain occasion, returning in company with other soldiers across this State, during the Revolutionary war, one of the men, Esq. Dutton of Chelmsford, Mass., fell dangerously sick. There was no prospect that he would ever be able to go any farther. Barron, moved with compassion, remained with him, acting the part of a faithful friend, while the rest of their company went on. When the invalid had so far recovered that he could, with safety, be left in the family of a well-disposed farmer, his friend came away. The gentleman recovered; and through life felt and expressed the deepest sensations of gratitude and friendship towards the benefactor who had been so kind to him, in a time of peculiar distress. He remembered even the place, which was Cavendish, with so deep an interest that he purchased, there, a farm, and made it his residence during the remnant of his days.

When this town was first settled there was a heavy growth of pine trees in the eastern part of it, and, especially, on what is now called the Lower Plain. Many of them grew on the tract of land owned by Col. Barron; and I have been informed by some of the aged people that, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he and Gen. Morey entered into a contract with three Frenchmen, to deliver to them in the Connecticut River, opposite to Barron's house, 100 masts, with, no doubt, a due proportion of smaller timber for yards and booms, for the royal navy of France; to be floated down the river to Middletown, where they were to be put on board of ships, and transported to that country. Pine trees were then plenty, and money scarce. Sticks of timber, 60 feet long, were estimated, by their average diameter, at the rate of 25 cents an inch. According to this rule a mast 60 feet long and 30 inches in diameter would come to but $7 and a half. One giant mast, 116 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, was thus delivered. This huge pine trunk, at the above rate, would be estimated at not quite $20! Surely the price of lumber has greatly changed since that day.

These great trunks of trees were brought, by numerous men and strong teams, to the high bank of the river, near Barron's residence; and, on set occasions, of which due notice was given, there would be a great gathering, not only of men, but of women and children, to witness the log-rolling. To see these heavy logs roll rapidly down the steep declivity and dash into the river, throwing it into a violent agitation, was not a little exciting. But, as times of high glee are apt to end in some disaster, so was it, in this case, with one of the lively French contractors, who, on returning home, is said to have been hanged on the yard-arm of his vessel, for some attempt to defraud the government, of which he had been found guilty.

Col. John Barron took a very active part in procuring a charter of the town of Bradford, and, for 4 years, represented it in the State legislature. He was also a delegate, with Esq. Chamberlin, to the convention, held at Bennington, in December, 1790, to deliberate on the adoption of the proposed constitution of the United States. He took a lively interest in promoting the prosperity of this town, and was generally regarded as a man of energy and influence. The council, gathered from churches, near and remote, for the ordination of the Rev. Gardner Kellogg, was convened and accommodated, Sept. 1st and 2d, 1795, at his house.

Col. Barron died at Bradford, March 14, 1813, in the 69th year of his age. It was at a time when the "spotted fever" was fearfully prevailing; and, on the occasion of his funeral, three other corpses were carried into the meeting-house with his; one was that of Capt. John Andross, who was a son-in-law of Barron; another the corpse of Mrs. Ford, a sister of Capt. Andross; the third a child of a Mr. Hoyt. The sermon, on this peculiarly sad occasion, was preached by the Rev. David Sutherland of Bath, N. H.

With regard to the family of Col. Barron, I would further say, that his wife, Mehitable Rogers, died, Oct. 30, 1803, aged 49 years; and his daughters married respectable men, as follows: Abigail married Elias Cheeney. She died, March 9, 1813, and he, the next day, and both were buried, at the same time, in one grave. Rebecca married Capt. John Andross, and, after his decease, Amos Fisk; Mehitable married Robert Whitelaw, Esq., of Ryegate; Mary, Timothy Farrar of Lebanon,

N. H.; Relief, William Niles, Esq., of West Fairlee; and Hannah, Dr. Jacob Goodwin of Colebrook, N. H.

GEN. MICAH BARRON.

was born in Tyngsborough, Mass. March 26, 1763. He was a nephew of Col. John Barron, who was an early and distinguished inhabitant of this town: and was probably induced to come this way, on his uncle's account. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Pearson, a discreet, good, and very estimable woman. They came here with a view to a permanent settlement, Feb. 2, 1788. He had, for 2 years before, been engaged in lumbering on the Connecticut river, a business which he followed for some time after. Pine trees, all along on the banks of this river, in the Coos county and northward, were then large and abundant; and it was with the early settlers a great business to get their trunks into the river, to be floated down, and sold for ship timber, or to be converted into boards and shingles for building houses. The business of building flat-bottomed boats, for the conveyance of prepared lumber to market, and to bring up salt, rum, molasses, iron, and other heavy articles of merchandize in return, was early undertaken and continued for many years. To descend the river was comparatively easy; but to return, forcing the boat along against the current with oars and pike-poles, was hard work. To go, in this way, from Bradford to Hartford, Ct. a distance, by the river, of some 200 miles, was a labor of some 4 or 5 weeks. But Col. Mike," as he was afterwards familiarly called, was a man of too much spirit and ambition to wear out his life in such dull and laborious navigation.

Writing the above paragraph vividly recalls to mind an anecdote once related to me by Mr, Moody Clark, which I think deserving of a place in this connection. He said as he and a Mr Kennedy were once going down the river on a boat or raft, I forget which, they fell into a discussion of the difficult subject of predestination and free agency. The latter maintained that, since the Almighty has pre-determined all things. no effort of man to secure any good, either in this life or that to come, can be of any real advantage; that those who are to be saved, will be, and those who are to be lost, will be lost, let them do what they may. Admitting the fact of predestination, Clark was not willing to allow of the necessity, or justice, of the above conclusion; but insisted that in the divine plan, means and ends were as closely united as if all depended on man's free-will and efforts. While thus arguing, as thousands have done before and since, they were driven to a very logical and just conclusion, as follows:

K. "Well, we are coming near the falls." Clark pays no attention.

K. "I say we are coming near the falls, and must pull hard to get into the canal."

Clark, still apparently indifferent, replies, "If we are to be saved we shall be, and it is of no use to make any effort."

K. "Why do you talk so, like a fool? Take up your oars, instantly, and pull hard, or we shall go over the falls as sure as fate!"

They both exerted themselves, brought their craft into the canal, and were let safely through the locks, into the smooth waters below. "That," said Clark," is the way. We were predestinated to be saved; but you see we had to work hard to secure it, after all."

We return from this digression. Micah Barron, leaving the river, entered into mercantile business; and from a humble beginning, carried it to a commanding extent.

His first store was in Bradford village, a little north of the corner where you turn to the right, to go up "Goshen road;" on the eastern border of what is now Mr. Low's garden. The side of the building next to the street was two stories high; the west side was but one. The basement and room directly above were for the store; and the remainder of the building for the accommodation of the family. He afterwards built the large and commodious house, a little further north; which has long been the residence of Asa Low and family; and so extended his business that at one time he had not only a store in this village, but one on the line between Bradford and Newbury, near the present site of Goshen meeting-house: one in East Topsham; and one in East Corinth. The result seems not to have been very favorable, and, in the decline of life, his circumstances were rather straitened.

Our friend was of a military turn and rose from the rank of a subaltern to that of Colonel of a regiment; and then to that of Brigadier General. At general musters he was in his glory; in his rich uniform, mounted on his splendid horse, and full of animation, he presented a truly commanding appearance.

He never had occasion, however, to engage iu actual warfare.

For 23 years, Col. Barron, executed the office of a Sheriff, in Orange County; the last 4, years of which he was High Sheriff. At that time, especially in the earlier part of his official career, there was much to be done by that officer, not merely in the collection of debts, but in criminal prosecutions, and the punishment of offenders. Then disturbers of the peace were liable to be set in the stocks, a sort of frame to confine the feet between two pieces of timber; and thieves, counterfeiters, and such-like characters, to be tied up to a whipping-post, and receive a certain number of lashes, laid on the bare shoulders, with a cat'o nine tails; an instrument of punishment, says Webster, "consisting of nine pieces of line or cord, fastened to a pieee of thick rope, and having each three knots at intervals; used to flog offenders on board of ships." In some instances criminals were branded with some ignominious mark on the cheek, as with an R for rogue, or L for liar; or had the rim of an ear cut away. Even in this town, were a set of stocks, and a whipping-post. They stood on the east side of Main Street, near where you turn to go down to the paper-mill. These punishments were more generally inflicted at Chelsea, near the jail, but even here, Sheriff Barron occasionally exercised his author ty, by laying the lashes on the back of some luckless culprit tied to the whipping-post. The names of two or three of these transgressors have been given me; but why should they be perpetuated with dishonor; it is a matter of rejoicing that such barbarous corporal punishments are no longer in use among us.

As "Col. Mike" had become famous for arresting desperate offenders and bringing them to justice, he was, about the year 1800, induced to undertake the hazardous enterprise of going into Canada to arrest the notorious counterfeiter, Stephen Burroughs.

This man, a son of Rev. Eden Burroughs, S. T. D. of Hanover, N. H., possessed good talents and education; was kind, courteous and gentlemanly in appearance and manners; but was destitute of moral principle; and a most shrewd and accomplished villain—not in the way of deeds of violence and blood, but in diverting tricks of deception; in cheating; and especially in the business of manufacturing and issuing counterfeit currency; both in the shape of coin and bank bills. He had established himself at Shipton in Lower Canada, and was deluging New England with his finely executed bank notes, greatly to the annoyance and damage of the community, and especially of the Banks. In consequence of this, the officers of several of these establishments entered into an agreement to bear the expense of a strenuous effort to have the great counterfeiter arrested; and a stop put to his business. Looking about for a man of the right stamp to accomplish such an undertaking, they could see no one so likely to answer their purpose as Sheriff Barron. They accordingly engaged him to make the attempt. The thing was not to be done in a day. He engaged two shrewd men, in whom he had confidence, to go to Burroughs with pretence of favor towards him and his business, and a desire to purchase, and deal in his counterfeit currency. As they proved to be constant and profitable customers, they were gradually admitted into all the secrets of the establishment; knew every body; how every thing was transacted; where Burroughs slept; at what time in the morning his guard of 15 men were released from their night-watching; where they placed their guns, and retired for repose.

In the mean time Barron, furnished with all necessary testimonials, had been holding interviews with the Governor-General, of the Canadas, and obtained from him a warrant for the arrest of the criminal; a commission extraordinary, commanding His Majesty's subjects, especially all officers of the government, both civil and military, to give him support, protection and assistance, to any extent he might require, in order to arrest and bring to trial the said Burroughs. Without having excited any alarm, Barron was, one night, with 22 well armed men, in the town of Shipton. He had received full information of every thing from his spies. They were probably, at that time with him. In the darkness of night, he drew his company near to the house of Burroughs, and lay concealed, till, in the dawn of the morning, his guard of 15 men went in; set up their guns, as their custom was, in the hall; and retired into the attic for sleep. Then Barron, with his company, softly entered, and having secured the guns the guard had just before set down, he directly entered the sleep-

ing apartment of Burroughs; and seized him in his bed; Burroughs snatched a pistol from under his pillow to shoot him; and called loudly for his guard; but the pistol was instantly struck from his hand; and the guard, hearing many voices and much confusion below, leaped, terror-stricken, from their attic windows, and fled away. Burroughs was overpowered, and firmly bound with cords. When, in the clearer light of the morning, he saw in whose hands he was, for he had before known sheriff Barron, he complimented his courage; and, promising submission, entreated him to unbind his arms; as the cords had become very painful. "Col. Mike," he says, you are a gentleman, and so am I; unbind my hands, and I give you my word of honor that I will be entirely subject to your orders." Barron trusted him; but came near losing his life by so doing; for, shortly after, when standing at a little distance from his prisoner and looking another way, Burroughs was seen stealthily pointing a pistol at him, when a sharp click was heard, but no report followed. It had missed fire. Barron, being told of his attempt, took the pistol from him, demanding what he meant by such conduct. The villian replied, "I meant to shoot you." The Sheriff, pointing the same pistol at a green birch tree, fired it, when, a bullet was discharged with such force as to sink deeply into the solid wood. The prisoner then being thoroughly searched, was subjected to the closest vigilance; assured that if he made any further attempt of that sort, he would be instantly shot down. He remained quiet, was taken to Montreal, and delivered to the authority of the Governor for trial. Barron, both in Montreal and at home, was regarded as a hero, who had accomplished, successfully, a very hazardous undertaking. Burroughs, however, as is generally the case with accomplished villains, had many friends, and through their management, after a confinement of some duration, escaped through the meshes of the law with impunity, and returned to his old business of counterfeiting

I have been told that Barron was sent a second time to arrest him; when, coming suddenly upon him, Burroughs at once thrust his hand into his bosom to seize a deadly weapon; when Barron cried out, adapting his action to his word, "If you stir, you are a dead man!" Burroughs, looking up into his determined countenance, replied, "Col. Mike, I would as lief see the devil as see you"—and without resistance submitted. He was again imprisoned, but contrived to escape. Here our history of Burroughs, strictly speaking, ends, but it may be interesting to know that in his old age, he became a convert in the Catholic Church, and is said to have been in the habit of giving much good advice to young men, telling them not to do as he had done; for he had found the way of the transgressor to be hard.*

Gen. Barron was, in person, rather a large man; erect and strongly built; his countenance open and expressive at once of boldness and good nature. On one cheek was a singular spot, large as the point of the end of one's finger, and bright as a ripe English cherry. He wore his hair combed directly back from his forehead, and did not need a shaggy beard to give evidence, in any company, that he was a *man*. He possesed a good share of general intelligence, and was, in conversation, social and interesting. After the close of active business, he lived for some time in Boston, but spent his last days in Bradford, where he died Nov. 26, 1839; aged 76 years and 8 months. Mrs. Barron died at Bradford, in March 10, 1832; aged 72 years. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and was universally esteemed an excellent woman.

Gen. Barron and wife had but two children. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married David

*There was a life, or the confessions of Stephen Burroughs—a small book, published either before, or not long after his death. We know several who have seen the book—and have ourself an indistinct recollection of it, we think, but latterly have not been able to obtain a copy. We have however been told by a lady of much excellent historical and biographical information, who lives not far from Montreal, that for many years an old white-headed man used to come down every day to the docks of that city, and converse for about an hour with the young men and boys that congregated at those places, for whom he seems to have had a peculiar mission—at one time the old man might be seen seated upon a pile of boards, his motley audience clustered around—at another, standing upon the timbers stowed near the wharves, preaching to his attentive crowd. He had still so much of that persuasion, by nature and talent, now made so attractive by his undoubted penitence that he was a great favorite with these men and boys and was regarded to have done much good.

We have also a very interesting paper of a notorious counterfeiter, who was driven out from Bradford and located next in Middletown, whose history will appear with the history of Middletown in vol. iii. —*Ed.*

Hartwell, a respectable man, then in mercantile business with her father. She died early in life, leaving no child. The son, Col. William Barron, a gentlemen well known in this town and vicinity, now resides in Hartford, Ct. blessed with a competency of the good things of this life. His present wife, a highly estimable lady, was the widow of Capt. William Trotter, of whom I may speak in another article. The surviving children of Col. Barron, one son and three daughters, are pleasantly situated in homes of their own, in different parts of the country.

CAPT. WILLIAM TROTTER

was born in Braughton, Lancashire, England, June 29, 1769; but his subsequent home, during his residence in his native land, was in Workington, Cumberland county. From this port in the vicinity of coal mines, great quantities of coal have, for a long time, been yearly shipped to Ireland and the Isle of Man. At the age of 9 years he was bound to a ship-master, engaged in this trade, to be taught the business of a mariner. His first employment was that of a cabin-boy. Finding his master, as he thought, unreasonably severe, and the business disagreeable, he made complaint to his step-father, Matheson, and desired him, if possible to procure his release, and obtain for him a situation under some other captain, who would treat him better; but was silenced by the following laconic and singular reply:

"Bjll, it is better for thee to remain in the power of a devil whose ways thou knowest, than to fall into the hands of another whose ways thou dost not know."

In this business he continued for about 10 years; when, at the age of 19, he emigrated to this country seeking employment. He soon found favor with Clark and Nightingale, of Providence R. I. who were engaged in foreign commerce. From the rank of a boatswain he rose, in a few years, to that of Captain; and by his ability, activity, and faithfulnes in their service, gained the high esteem and full confidence of his employers. He made some distant voyages, in one of which he visited the Sandwich Islands, long before the light and manifold blessings of Christianity were imparted to them, and many were the anecdotes which he could tell respecting the manners and customs of the people. By his kind treatment of them, and the respect which he paid to their King, Tomahamaha the first, he became a favorite with the people. A spear, made of very hard, heavy wood, curiously wrought, presented to him by that proud,savage, monarch, may, probably, still be seen at the house of Col. Barron, at Hartford, Ct. His principal business, however, was to carry articles of commerce from this country to Europe, to exchange for other articles better adapted to the South American markets, and sell them there at high prices; taking pay, not merely in hides and other commodities of lawful traffic; but, as far as possible, in gold and silver; which at that time the Spanish colonists were not allowed to dispose of to the citizens of any foreign country but their own. It is said the first United States flag, ever seen in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, was raised by Capt. Trotter.

The trade in which he was there engaged was hazardous; and could be conducted only with great caution. On this account his employers allowed him a liberal percentage on all the profits accruing from his management of their business. While trading with the South Americans, he formed intimate friendships with some of the officials and merchants, who for their own interest were ready to aid him in the prosecution of his purposes. At times they would invite him, with his wife, and some of his officers, to private entertainments at their houses; and then he would invite them to dine on board his ship. These seasons were faithfully improved in carrying specie on board, in a clandestine manner, generally in belts beneath their clothes. On one occasion Mrs. Trotter had got her pocket so heavily laden that as she was about to go on board, her pocket-string broke; and she instantly fell, appearing to have fainted away; when the Captain, with some of his men who understood the case, immediately gathered her up: taking care to keep her skirts closely wrapped about her; and carried her on board without exciting suspicion. Had hoops then been in the fashion, they might have proved a sad annoyance. In this contraband trade the Captain was so successful that in the course of a few years, he accumulated the means of a handsome support during the remainder of his days. Mr. Clarke remained, during life, his fast friend; and, many years after these transactions, died at his house in Bradford.

Capt. Trotter on leaving the sea, purchas-

ed a beautiful situation in Attleborough, Mass., where he resided a few years, when, traveling through this part of the country, he was much pleased with the valley of the Connecticut river, and purchased for himself a situation in Bradford village, with a large farm adjoining. When he settled down here, Feb. 2d, 1804, he was worth $40.000, which was, at that time, esteemed by the people,a great fortune. He built a commodious house in the central part of the village, where the "Trotter House," named for him, now stands, and furnished the same in good style. That house constitutes a part of the present edifice, now (1869) owned and occupied as a hotel by J. Finnigan. Capt. Trotter, also built, and put in operation, a cotton factory, just above the lowest bridge for ordinary travel, across Wait's river; on the south side of the stream, where the scythe-stone & kit factories now stand. This business, proving unprofitable, was, in the course of a few years, abandoned. He also set up an extensive distillery for converting grain into whiskey; and prosecuted that business for several years. The long row of buldings for this purpose, stood a little south of his house, on the border of the meadow, at the foot of the hill. This undertaking proved in various respects worse than the other; and, for a long time, the old deserted and decaying buildings, stood as a warning to every beholder. The Captain, for some time, had a store on the west side of the street, a little north of where Prichard's store now stands, and afterwards traded on the opposite side. But, so far as his estate in Bradford was concerned, his principal income must have been derived from his farm and grist-mill. Probably from his coming into this town to the time of his decease, a period of 18 years, his property was gradually diminishing. By the inhabitants of the town he was highly respected, and occasionally elected to offices of trust and importance. For a time he officiated as one of the selectmen; and again had command, as Captain of a military company.

Capt. Trotter was a man of great natural kindness and liberality. Some few instances in proof of this, I will mention.

On a certain occasion, an Irish boy came along, poorly clad, selling needles and pins, while diligently seeking for his father, whom he hoped to find somewhere in this part of the country. The Captain was pleased with the smartness of the boy, and on learning his condition and business, generously detained him for several days in his house. In the meantime he sent the little fellow with a good bundle of materials to a tailoress, who made for him a new suit of clothes, greatly to his delight. In a few days the father came along enquiring for his boy; and was overwhelmed with joy and gratitude when he found how generously he had been cared for. The name of the boy, was Francis Kelley. He and his father were from Ireland, seeking, I believe, a home in Canada.

On another occasion, a great fire in Newburyport, Mass., reduced many persons to distress for food and other necessaries of life. Capt. Trotter, on learning the fact, immediately dispatched a two-horse team, heavily loaded with flour and meal, entirely at his own expense, for the relief of the sufferers. Stephen Jenkins was the man he sent.

A Mr. Ford, a poor man in Bradford, had the misfortune to lose his only cow; and on the morning of a town-meeting day, came to Capt. Trotter with his sorrowful story, asking if he would be so kind as to draw up a subscription and give it a start, to help him to buy another cow. The Captain, always ready for any such exigency, took his pencil and wrote,

"Fellow Townsmen—

Charity never knocked louder than now,
A poor old couple have lost their cow;
The cow belonged to Deacon Ford—
Give to the poor, and lend to the Lord."

This he publicly read, to the great amusement of the men assembled; and, signing his name, with a liberal sum annexed, handed around the paper; when, to the great joy of the poor man, enough was shortly subscribed to buy another cow, and hay to keep her through the winter.

Capt. Trotter, though not a professor of religion, was ever ready to give liberally towards its support. His regular subscription towards his minister's salary was $50 a year. He also gave the use of a house, barn and garden, and the privilege of having all grinding at the Captain's mill toll-free. He made many other presents beside. The first time the Association of ministers met in Bradford, after my settlement, Capt. Trotter and his lady furnished, gratuitously, the entertainment, in a very handsome manner. Being at church one communion day, and observing

how poorly the table was provided with furniture, glass vessels being used, and one of them having got broken on the way, he immediately sent to Boston an order for silver furniture for the Lord's table; which he presented to the Congregational church. It cost him about $200. An inscription, on the large tankard indicates that the donation was made as a testimonial of gratitude to God for his goodness in the preservation of the life of the giver in the four quarters of the globe. May these precious articles of solid silver, long remain a pleasing memorial of his liberality.

He seemed to have a great respect for religion, and for those whom he esteemed truly pious people, but did not like to be very closely approached on the subject of personal piety. When his young pastor, at a certain time, tried to be faithful to him in that respect, he was evidently much disturbed; and in effect said, "What right have you to ask me such questions?" A storm seemed to be gathering; when, taking my hat and silently bowing him good-bye, I turned towards the door, to leave him alone to his reflections. Just as I reached the door, I felt some one gently pull the skirt of my coat. I turned to see what was wanted: when he said to me with a smile, "Mr. McKeen, if at any time you want any favor of me, be assured I will esteem it a pleasure to oblige you." My obligations to him on the score of benefits received, during the course of some 8 years, were many and great.

Capt. Trotter was in person tall and erect; of light complexion, blue eyes and reddish hair; gentlemanly in his manners, and much given to hospitality, having an intolerable dislike of all meanness. He was in the habit of reading extensively the current news: had been about the world a great deal; posessed much general intelligence; and delighted in conversation. He was, in most respects, an admirable man:

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere—
No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
There they, alike, in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God."

He died June 11, 1822, lacking but 18 days of being 53 years of age. His remains repose by the side of those of his first wife, the lady who voyaged with him to foreign lands, and assisted him in the acquisition of his wealth. For some years before her decease, she manifested a deep interest in religion, and died enjoying its consolations, Nov. 9, 1813; aged 44 years and 10 months.

The widow of Capt. Trotter, whose maiden name was Hannah D. Brooks, a very estimable lady, married Col. William Barron, of Bradford. They continued to reside here for several years; but finally disposed of their estate and purchased a very eligible situation a little west of the University in Norwich, Vt. for their home, but have since removed to Hartford, Ct. At the time of Capt. Trotter's decease, there was a statute in existence in Vermont, to the effect that if a person died intestate, leaving no heirs, or a man thus died leaving no heirs but his widow, his estate, after the payment of his debts, should escheat to the town to which he belonged, for the support of schools; allowing in the latter case, the widow the use of one third of the property during her life time.

These conditions were all found to exist in the case of Capt. Trotter, as he had left no will, no issue, and no relatives having legal right to claim any portion of his estate. All was left in the hands of the widow. In this state of affairs, the town of Bradford preferred a claim to what the law, above named, allowed them. The claim was resisted as unjust. A suit, involving serious expense, on both sides, ensued; which was finally settled by compromise; the town agreeing to take, as satisfactory, certain real estate, which, when sold, brought $4,355.99, This sum was duly invested for the benefit of schools; and the interest is annually applied towards their support. The law was soon after repealed; and this is said to be the only case decided under it. The town, within the year past, ha caused the burial place of Capt, Trotter and wife, to be handsomely enclosed, and otherwise improved.

Bradford, Aug, 25th, 1868.

[We are yet expecting a complete list—with data of their company, regiment, time of enlistment and discharge, with general remarks—of the soldiers of Bradford; but as the paper has not arrived in time, that we appear not unpatriotic we will give the sermon preached by the reverend historian of Bradford before the Bradford Guards, and their roll of honor, and refer the reader to the close of the County for the further and complete military record for this town.—*Ed.*]

A Sermon, delivered at Bradford, Vt., Sabbath afternoon, April 28, 1861, *in the presence of the Bradford Guards, when under call to join the First Regiment of the Vermont Volunteers, and go forth in their country's service. By Rev. Silas McKeen. Published by request of the Company, by the Chronicle Press, Windsor*, 1861.

SERMON.

2 SAMUEL X. 12: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth Him good."

This was the thrilling charge given by a General, long since, to his officers and soldiers on the eve of battle. David, king of Israel, had sent an embassy to a neighboring prince, to express sympathy with him on account of the death of his royal father, and to congratulate him on his accession to the throne of the Ammonites.—wishing to be on terms of friendship with him, as he had been with his father.

But the men of high estate about Hanun, the new king, induced him to believe that these ambassadors had been sent for no good purpose; that they had come as spies, and as such ought to be treated. He accordingly laid violent hands on them; treated them barbarously, and sent them away in deep disgrace. Then, conscious that he had grossly offended a king renowned for warlike achievements, and that hostility would, in all probability, be the result, this fool-hardy mortal immediately commenced making great preparations for war, which had not been declared. He not only marshaled his own forces, but hired from neighboring princes more than thirty thousand warriors, to aid him in the deadly conflict which he had so rashly provoked.

The king of Israel, not at all daunted by these mighty but unprovoked preparations of his enemies, waited not for them to invade his dominions, but sent forth his veteran commander, Joab, at the head of a powerful army, to crush their power and pride within their own borders. When Joab saw that the forces arrayed against him were imposing, and that the contest with them was likely to be severe, he called forth various companies of his mightiest men to stand with himself in the front of the battle, in direct opposition to the formidable host of the Syrians; and ordered his brother, Abishai, with the rest of the army, to encounter the Ammonites; announcing that mutual assistance should be rendered, as the exigences of the battle should demand. It was on this occasion that he so impressively exhorted his officers and soldiers to be courageous, to act bravely in behalf of their country, and to trust the issue with the Lord of hosts. His words had their intended effect; both officers and men were inspired with undaunted resolution; they rushed to the battle, with heroic determination, and quickly cut down and put to flight their enemies; they gained a complete victory over them, and shortly returned in triumph, to receive the high approbation of their king, and the warm congratulations of their numerous friends.

The impressive address of Joab to his army is entirely appropriate to the loyal citizens of the United States at this tremendous crisis,—especially to the patriotic soldiery, assembling in such great numbers for the support of our Government and national honor.

After years of peace and prosperity, while the citizens in every part of the country were enjoying the impartial protection of one of the best Governments on earth, an alarming rebellion, long meditated, has broken out, threatening to rend the Union forever asunder; and deeds of treason and violence, of plunder and unprovoked warfare, have filled the whole land, and even foreign nations, with consternation.—In this state of things, our President, in the exercise of his legal authority, has issued his Proclamation, calling for military forces, to the amount of seventy-five thousand men, to rally in defence of the property, authority and existence of our nation. To this call Vermont has loyally and promptly responded, and shown herself ambitious to contribute her full share both of men and means, in support of this righteous cause. Her legislature has voted one million of dollars to sustain it. The military company of this place, embracing a large number of our highly esteemed citizens, in a truly patriotic manner, have consecrated themselves to their country's service. The town, at a meeting called for that purpose, have unanimously voted to give their "Guards" a suitable outfit, and to provide, so far as may be necessary, for their families during their absence.—The people of the loyal States are all moved by the same mighty spirit of patriotism, and, without regard to former political divisions, now stand firmly together; and both men and money, unto and beyond any present demand, are freely offered in defence of our national integrity and honor.

In this state of things, I have been requested to deliver a discourse, this afternoon, appropriate to the occasion, and could I do justice to the unusual theme, and speak as its importance demands, I would esteem myself happy to be allowed the privilege. To see so many of our peace-loving friends clad in military costume, and about to go forth, to meet, it may be, in deadly encounter the infatuated men of the South, who have conspired against the National government, and who are by all means seeking its destruction, is truly an affecting spectacle; and gladly would I say something, not only for their encouragement, but also for the consolation of the numerous friends whom they are leaving. An appropriate train of thought is suggested by this exhortation of the veteran commander of the Israelitish forces, when going into battle: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth Him good."

"BE OF GOOD COURAGE." Courage is that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with resolution and firmness; and, in spite of threatening appearances, to exert their utmost powers to accomplish the arduous undertakings in which they engage. It is opposed to timidity, irresolution, despondency and cowardice. It is highly need-

ful to success in ordinary pursuits, and in warfare indispensable. A soldier without courage would be as great an absurdity as a college professor without learning, a musician without skill, or a Christian without religion. The soldier of true courage is not like a voracious or infuriated beast of prey, impelled by savage ferocity, or an insatiable thirst for blood; neither does he indulge in vain boasting, or despise the power of his opponents, or rush needlessly into danger; he is no more disposed than other men to throw his life away; but wherever the path of duty leads, he treads firmly, determined to act bravely, be the consequences to him what they may.

This noble quality is, originally, a gift of nature, though capable of great improvement.—Our all-wise and infinitely benevolent Creator, knowing that in such a world as this, the feeble would need support, and the virtuous protection,—that there would be multitudes opposed to all the salutary restraints of law, and regardless of the rights of others, ever ready to engage in oppressive and unjustifiable wars, in order to gratify their lust of conquest with its spoils,—that even rulers would often prove avaricious, unjust and oppressive,—has been pleased to implant, in the souls of many, firmness and resolution to grapple with these intolerable wrongs, and to meet the evil-doers with the only sort of authority and power which they know how to appreciate; and thus by force compel them to respect the rights of others. Had there not, in every age, been many men of this stamp,—resolute, patriotic men, having regard to the public good, and determined to restrain and punish those who trample on the rights of their fellow-men,—anarchy, confusion and wretchedness, must, long since, have swept all peace, order and happiness, from the face of the earth. Courage, like other noble capacities and powers of mind and body, is liable to abuse; and, when possessed by the ambitious and unprincipled, is often converted into a mighty power of mischief; but, under the guidance of reason and of correct moral principle, it greatly exalts human nature, and renders one competent to achieve deeds of patriotic and benevolent heroism, which, to one of a desponding spirit, would be impossible.—We may well hope that those who have so willingly devoted themselves to the service of their country, in this hour of her peril, are, as they should be, men naturally courageous and energetic.

But a spirit of courage may be greatly increased and strengthened, by a conviction that the cause in which one is called to engage is just; that he will be sustained in his undertaking by many others of the same mind and spirit with himself; and that there is a fair prospect of ultimate success. All these mighty incentives to courage combine to inspire with heroic resolution the hosts now rallying under the flag of our Union.

Our cause is *just*. I say *our* cause, for it is the cause not merely of those who are harnessed for battle, but of all loyal citizens, in every part of the land. Look at the state of our country. About one-half of the slave States have declared themselves no longer members of the Union; have entered into confederacy with each other, claiming to be an independent people; have set up a government of their own, framed on the principle that might makes right; have set at defiance the authority of the Federal Government which they were sworn and by every sacred obligation bound to respect, and have insanely commenced a course of open hostility. This has been done, not on the ground of any injustice on the part of the general government, not in a fit of sudden excitement and inconsiderate rashness, but in pursuance of a treacherous plan, by leading politicians for nearly thirty years fondly cherished. They had long been waiting for an available occasion to separate themselves from the Union; and at length found it in the fact that the nation had, constitutionally, elected a President and Vice-President without their help, or regard to their preference. Under a government like this, it is not to be expected that *all* can have their choice. The only possible way to live in peace, is to consent that the majority shall rule. So it has always been with the citizens of the Free States, when they have failed to elect their favorite candidates. When Jefferson and Burr were elected, the strong old Federal party, which embraced a great portion of the men of intelligence, integrity, and property in the country—of the patriots and heroes who had stood firmly in the support of the administration of Washington and of Adams, were dreadfully disappointed; but, instead of raising the standard of rebellion, or talking treason, they, like men of genuine patriotism, as they were, submitted, decidedly, to the public will; and, acting the part of quiet and good citizens, they had still cause to rejoice in the country's prosperity and honor. So has it been with all parties in the free States, ever since. But with the South it has been "Rule or Ruin." For months before secession was declared, disaffected members of Congress and of the Cabinet were secretly occupied in furnishing the South with arms, in fanning the flames of strife, and doing all they could to effect a dissolution of the Union. Many, while holding high offices under the goverment, have been earnestly seeking its destruction. The Southern people have been diligently educated into an approval of treason. Their leaders have, by all possible efforts, been preparing them for war, and urging them on to deeds of violence. Armies have been raised, disciplined and inspired with inveterate hostility to the national government.—The malcontents have seized on a vast amount of property belonging to the Union, and claimed that all the forts and arsenals within their borders belong to them. Having, through the wonderful forbearance of our government, been suffered to surround Fort Sumter with strong batteries furnished with heavy ordnance, and to collect an army of some seven thousand men, they there commenced the bloody drama; and after a hard-fought action succeeded in so battering the fortification, and filling it with fire and smoke, that the gallant commander, Major Anderson, with his little company of seventy soldiers, were compelled to evacuate their post.

This has been proclaimed through the South as a glorious victory, and a proof that the Lord of hosts is on their side! They have been long zealously preparing, and hoping to gain a similar advantage at Pensacola; but the issue is yet to be seen. They have plundered the United States mint at New Orleans; and, to the extent of their power, seized all the public property within their reach. Their President has gone so far as to proclaim his readiness to give letters of marque to all disposed to engage in the business of privateering; thus authorizing them to seize the ships and merchandise of our citizens wherever they may be able to do so. Great threats, also, have been uttered in regard to marching upon Washington, seizing the Capital, and proclaiming themselves the rulers of the nation. While these scenes of outrage have been transpiring, the border slave States have so far sympathized with the villainy, that they have been wholly averse to any decisive measures to arrest its progress; and not only refused to come to the aid of the government, but have expressed a determination that no troops from the free States shall pass through their borders, to suppress the rebellion, protect the Capital, or in any way sustain the administration! Virginia has, indeed, virtually declared herself out of the Union, and is using her utmost efforts to seize the forts, arsenals, and other public property within her limits, and to drag as many of the neighboring States as possible into the same gulf with herself. Even in Baltimore, the troops of Massachusetts, while quietly passing through, in obedience to the call of the President, have been violently set upon by a great mob, and some of the men killed, and more wounded. A deed for which some of the assailants had to pay by the sacrifice of their lives. There cannot be a doubt but that the desperate resolution is strong and extensive, to utterly demolish the government which our patriotic fathers established; and to erect another upon its ruins, entirely in accordance with the ambitious views and wishes of the conspirators.

These treasonable and outrageous proceedings, the President, as in duty bound, has declared it his purpose to arrest; and has called on all good and loyal citizens to rise up as one man, in defence of the general government, of our national integrity and honor; and, if no other means will avail, crush the rebellion by an overwhelming military force. Is it not *right* that he should thus resolve and act? And is it not our duty to stand with our government in this trying exigency? If it is right to support the government under which we have so long enjoyed protection and prosperity, to punish treason the most flagrant, to suppress rebellion the most unreasonable and outrageous, to maintain our independence and the integrity of our Union, to maintain our existence as a nation, in opposition to the efforts of enemies seeking its destruction, this war, on the part of our government, if war it may be called, *is just*. It is not, on our part, a war originating in ambition, covetousness, or malevolence, but simply a constitutional and justifiable course of action, in *self-defence*, in defence of the priceless inheritance bequeathed to us by our heroic ancestors,—an inheritance procured by the free expense not only of their treasures, but their blood. Those rallying around the flag of their country, in this hour of her peril, have certainly this animating consideration to encourage them, that *their cause is just*.

Nor are you called to go forth, in this just cause, alone; but a mighty host of others, of like mind and spirit, are with you. The conspirators, in one thing at least, have been grandly disappointed. Judging the men of the free States by themselves, they have calculated that few save the Republicans, distinctively so called, would stand up in support of the Administration; that Douglass and Bell and Breckinridge men would either join with *them*, or stand aloof from the mighty struggle; that the manufacturers, who want their cotton, and to find at the South a profitable sale for their articles, and the rich merchants, whose commercial transactions were to be curtailed by the loss of Southern patronage, and their profits in other quarters spoiled by the opening of the ports of the South to free trade, would join with them in compelling the Government to come to their terms; and that their great military preparations would strike the men of the North with such consternation that few indeed would be bold enough to meet them in battle. The North, by their mighty movements, were to be terror-stricken, empoverished, crushed, and compelled to sue for peace on whatever terms their masters might dictate unto them. But, instead of this, all political parties at the North and West, disregarding all minor considerations, and moved by the same mighty spirit of genuine patriotism, have risen in their strength, and stand firmly together, in defence of the Federal Constitution and the Flag of our Union. We have in the Free States but one party now,—a party embracing the entire population. Manufacturers and others are willing to suffer inconvenience for the public benefit. The merchants, on whose favor the rebels depended, have shown their love of country to be altogether stronger than that of gain, and are pouring out their hoarded treasures with princely liberality in support of the decisive measures taken by the Government. Bankers and men of means, all through the country, and the State legislatures, all show a determination to make strong the sinews of war. The threatened invasion by the rebel forces has thoroughly roused the war-spirit of all loyal citizens, and multitudes who never dreamed of engaging in actual warfare, now inspired with heroic resolution, are harnessed for battle, and rushing with the determination of veteran warriors to the scene of decisive action. The cultivators of the earth, mechanics, students, professional men, are offering themselves in greater numbers than can at present be received. Men, as in the days of the Revolution, with brave hearts, are leaving their comfortable homes, their wives and children, lovers and friends, to contend with the enemies of their country. Many a fond mother, sister or wife is engaged in preparing the delight of her eyes, and the joy of her heart, to go forth to the mighty conflict. One spirit per-

vades the whole community. Says a spirited writer: "Intelligence, property, numbers, all march one way. Since the landing of the Pilgrims, nothing has occurred on the American Continent, equal in grandeur and sublimity to this uprising of the people." When you go forth you move in the midst of a mighty host, resolved, like yourselves, to act with energy and firmness; and, therefore, you may well be of good courage.

You have also good reason to hope for *success* in this arduous undertaking. When you consider the justice of our cause, and the zeal and energy with which it is sustained,—that the conspirators and their adherents do not, probably, half equal in numbers the good and loyal citizens who are determined to support the National Government,—that they are embarrassed by a vast slave population, to be watched and held in subjection, while we have no such encumbrance,—that they are, to a great extent, cramped for pecuniary means, while the wealth of the nation is mainly with us, and money almost without limit at the service of our Government,—that the rebel States have but few factories to supply either their families with articles of domestic comfort, or their forces with arms and the various munitions of war, while the North is abundantly furnished with all such facilities,—that they, while threatening to commission privateers and sweep our commerce from the seas, are without any naval force to keep their own ports from being, as they are, strictly blockaded,—that they are, to a great extent, dependent on the grain-growing States of the Northwest for their bread, and other articles of living, of which they are liable to be at any time deprived,—that they are seeking to overthrow the best Government in the world, while we are seeking to support it, and transmit it, in its strength and glory, to posterity,—when you think of the hundreds of thousands of brave and loyal men, ready to rush to the fields of combat, and that we have for the commander of our armies an experienced, wise, courageous and successful General, whom the whole nation has long been accustomed to hold in profound respect, and an able and trustworthy President and Cabinet to guide the affairs of our Union in these perilous times,—when you behold the wonderful unanimity which prevails through all the loyal States, and reflect on the persevering care and blessing of the Almighty, manifested towards us hitherto,—have you not reason, have you not all abundant reason, to hope for success? Surely, in view of all these considerations, we may well be of good courage. But courage, in this case, must be manifested and go forth in vigorous action.

"LET US," then, "PLAY THE MEN FOR OUR PEOPLE AND FOR THE CITIES OF OUR GOD."—This exhortation, as it proceeded from the lips of the staunch old Jewish commander, fell on the hearing and the hearts of his embattled hosts with great effect. They knew that it was through the direction and providential care of the Almighty that they, as a people, had been brought forth from their bondage in the land of Egypt, and conducted safely through the Red Sea, the perils of the wilderness, and the swelling of Jordan,—that it was He who had given them that goodly land for their possession—who had driven out the heathen before them, and made them a great and prosperous people. They were God's people,—their power and wealth,—their habitations, whether humble or superb,—their cities, whether small or large,—belonged to Him, and should be defended with a view to His honor.

So, to a great extent, has it been with us.—The God of our fathers brought them out from oppression in their native land as intolerable as that of the Israelites in Egypt. He conducted them in safety across the stormy ocean,—preserved them alive on a deserted coast, while suffering with cold, hunger and sickness, and constant fear of being cut off by savage foes,—and has wonderfully multiplied and blessed their posterity. He conducted our revolutionary fathers safely through the perilous scenes of that mighty struggle,—enabled them to establish a Government, which, for its wisdom and justice and numerous advantages, has commanded the admiration of mankind,—and, under His fostering care, numerous villages and cities, and edifices consecrated to learning, to legislation, the administration of justice, and Divine worship, have arisen throughout our land. To His kind providence are we indebted for all these things; and all, while occupied in conformity to His will, should be protected as His property. We are to contend not for ourselves, for our own rights, merely, but for our people, and for the preservation of the many great and precious blessings, both secular and religious, which our God has bestowed on us as a nation. Soldiers, when called forth, as our gathering hosts now are, are eminently the defenders of their country's rights; and to them, in a special sense, it belongs to play the men, or to act magnanimously and bravely in defence of their people and their possessions.

The true soldier is not influenced mainly by any considerations of personal advantage; he is not a pirate, ready to kill in order to plunder,—a savage, regardless of all the restraints of reason and humanity, thirsting for slaughter and revenge,—but he acts from a high sense of duty, and repels force by force, as the only means of saving his country from the hands of her enemies, of re-establishing peace on the foundation of justice, and of securing to its people, both present and prospective, the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. The soldier should be a man of uncorruptible patriotism, a man of sterling integrity and honor, in whom the highest style of bravery is tempered with humanity and the fear of God. In the army, no countenance should be given to profanity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, drinking, lewdness, or any of those practices which degrade humanity and provoke the wrath of Heaven. The soldier, going forth to battle, surely has reason to be thoughtful and prayerful, to be truly religious, and ever ready to die the death of the righteous. God grant that our citizen soldiers, here ready to march to the scene, it may be, of deadly conflict, may all first present themselves as living sacrifices unto Him in whose hand is the temporal and eternal destiny of every human being,

and heartily enlist in the service of the glorious Captain of salvation! Then their highest interests will be secure, for their lives will be hid with Christ in God.

The idea that religious principle is incompatible with martial heroism, is most absurd. It is alike contrary to reason and to fact. See that daring youth, afterwards the most warlike king of Israel, going forth single-handed to fight, in the presence of two great armies, with Philistia's mightiest champion! What is his reply to the insolent speech of this proud mortal?—"Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.—This day will the Lord deliver thee into my hand; and I will give the carcasses of the hosts of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air and to the wild beasts of the earth, that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." And so it was. See Hezekiah, when invaded by the formidable and seemingly overwhelming hosts of the haughty king of Assyria, bowing low before the throne of the Most High,—hear him importunately crying: "O Lord our God, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that Thou art the Lord, and Thou only." This prayer was granted, and the insolent blasphemer, with all his hosts, utterly confounded. Look at the immortal WASHINGTON, serious in conversation, wise in counsel, strict in morals, fervent in his supplications to Heaven for direction and prosperity in conducting the armies of his country through the revolutionary struggle, but absolutely firm in authority, and to his enemies terrible in battle. See HAVELOCK, that veteran British general in the East, now, like a minister of the gospel, exhorting and praying with his thoroughly disciplined regiment, and then rushing upon his foes with an impetuosity and energy which it was impossible to withstand.

But I know not that all history furnishes a more illustrious example of the fact we now have in view, than is to be seen in the case of OLIVER CROMWELL and his army,—who acted such a signal part in the civil war which raged in England two hundred years ago. He commanded the Parliamentary forces, in opposition to those of the king, and fought to secure to his countrymen their right to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. He was a man openly religious, on all occasions acknowledging the authority of the Divine oracles, and his entire confidence in God. His soldiers were selected from the middle class of the people, with special reference to good morals and entire devotion to the cause in which he was engaged. They were a religious army, in which there was much praying, exhorting, preaching and singing of psalms: but in which, at the same time, the strictest military discipline was regularly maintained. Says a celebrated historian: "That which chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies, was the austere morality and the fear of God which prevaded all ranks. It is acknowledged by the most zealous royalists that in that singular camp no oath was heard, no drunkenness or gambling seen, and that, during the long dominion of the soldiery, the property of the peaceable citizen, and the honor of woman, were held sacred."

What would you expect of an army thus constituted, thus acting on religious principle and in the fear of God? I should expect what the historian proceeds to state: "In war this strange force was irresistible. The stubborn courage characteristic of the English people, was by the system of Cromwell at once regulated and stimulated. Other leaders have maintained order as strict. Other leaders have inspired their followers with zeal as ardent. But in his camp alone, the most rigid discipline was found in company with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanaticism of crusaders. From the time when the army was remodeled to the time when it was disbanded, it never found, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, an enemy who could stand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties, sometimes contending against three-fold odds, not only never failed to conquer, but never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them. They at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence."

May such strict morality, such confidence in God, combined with the highest style of heroism, receive a fresh illustration in the noble bearing of our Bradford Guards, and of all the forces contending for our national existence.—You, gentlemen, officers and soldiers, may be called to the performance of very painful services; to destroy, it may be, a great amount of valuable property belonging to the Union, to save it from falling into the hands of our enemies; to shoot down infuriated mobs, to aid in burning down or cutting a broad way through rebellious cities; in shooting down the hosts who are determined to seize our Capital and trample our national banner under their feet; but we trust you will bravely attempt whatever duty may demand. It is a painful consideration that those with whom you are to contend are our own countrymen, whose sires acted with ours in achieving the independence and establishing the Constitution which these degenerate sons are now seeking to destroy.—But if, in the silence of night, one breaks into your house for the purpose of robbery and murder, or seizes you by the throat and attempts to run his sword through your body, of what consequence is it to you whether he is your countryman or a foreigner, whether he does it in sudden anger or conscientiously? He places himself in the attitude of an enemy, and as such must be treated. We would gladly be at peace with those who have risen up against us. Our Government has ever been ready to secure to them every right and privilege guaranteed by the Federal Constitution; we deeply sympathize with the loyal citizens in the disloyal States, and are exceedingly sorry to do any thing to distress them; but to consent that a minority may govern the nation,—that the right of free speech,

either in Congress or out of it, shall be denied us,—that slavery shall be indefinitely extended and made national,—that any and every State which choses may secede from the Union, and seize on all the public property within its reach, without any effort of the President to enforce the laws of Congress against treason, insurrection and robbery,—is what we cannot do.—Peace on such terms is more to be deprecated than civil war. Let us, then, stand firmly, and act like men who know their rights and know how to defend them. Let us,—let the entire mass of loyal citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—re-utter in thunder-tones the declaration of the resolute and immortal JACKSON,—a declaration made by him some thirty years ago, when South Carolina first rose in rebellion: "The Union must and shall be preserved,—peaceably, if we can; but forcibly, if we must!"

It may be that some of you, beloved friends, will fall in battle, or be cut off by mob violence, or accident, or sickness, and will never return to the pleasant homes and beloved relatives and friends whom you are now leaving; it may be that in case you should all live to return, as we trust you may, some of the loved ones, whom you will remember so fondly, will not be here to embrace you and rejoice at your coming.—These are events alike beyond human knowledge and human control. The path which we are to tread, the joys and sorrows which in this life await us, are all involved in darkness. Act wisely, and bravely, and without undue anxiety calmly leave the issue with Him, "who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will." Be assured we will be kind to your families, remember you fervently in our daily prayers, and do what may be in our power to sustain the great and good cause for which you have manifested such willingness to lay down your lives.

Having thus respectively performed our duty, it becomes us all to say, with the old warrior, Joab: "AND THE LORD DO THAT WHICH SEEMETH HIM GOOD." He who guides the planets in their revolutions, and causes the seasons to succeed each other in their order, who does His will in the armies of heaven above, also controls the affairs of nations, and raises them to power and distinction, or casts them down and destroys them at His pleasure. To us, His counsels, save as by His word or providence revealed, are inscrutable. Often His way is in the sea, and His footsteps not known. Whether He will cause the thunder-clouds which hang over our nation to explode with blasting and most destructive effect, or to discharge their lightning harmlessly and give place to the returning sunshine of prosperity,—whether He will suffer the rebels to proceed to more outrageous acts, or will bless the strenuous efforts now making to suppress the insurrection and to support the Government,—whether our national banner is destined to be trailed in the dust, and be succeeded by that of the palmetto and rattlesnake, or is still to be borne aloft and respected as aforetime, not only at home, but on the remotest seas and in all foreign lands,—whether we are to sink amid the tumultuous waves of revolution to rise no more, or are still to maintain a high and honorable standing among the nations,—and what will be the result on the seceding States, whether slavery, as they intend, shall be firmly established and more widely extended than ever before, or its utter extinction by this insane movement shall be precipitated, and, sooner than the most hopeful have dared to expect, liberty shall be proclaimed through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,—are questions which it is impossible for the wisest, the most far seeing among men, with any well-grounded confidence, to answer. But we may rest assured that Jehovah will reign, and do all His pleasure. "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea." "He will cause the wrath of man to praise Him, and all things to work together for good to them that love Him." He will execute His holy purposes respecting both individuals and nations, and fill the whole earth with the most illustrious displays both of His justice and mercy. Let us, then, whether at home or abroad, whether occupied in peaceful pursuits, or called to the field of battle, aim to perform our whole duty, courageously and manfully, and submit the result entirely to His infinite wisdom and goodness. Blessed, forever blessed, are all they who put their trust in Him. While we feel deeply for our country, and pray and labor earnestly for its peace and prosperity, let us not fail to confess it is both right and desirable that the Lord should do that which seemeth Him good. Let us not fail to lift up our united voices, with that of the enraptured Psalmist, saying, "Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens, and thy glory above all the earth."

On the occasion of the delivery of this Discourse, the Guards appeared in uniform, but without arms, and sat together in the body of the house. There was a great gathering of the people from Bradford and the neighboring towns, present. The Company left May 2d, for their place of rendezvous at Rutland, and thence proceeded to Fortress Monroe, Va.,—where Benjamin Underwood died, of sickness, May 20th, 1861.

The following are the names, the ages and residences of the members of the Company, arranged in the order of their height:

Names.	*Residence.*	*Age.*
D. K. Andross, Captain, - -	Bradford,	37
J. B. Peckett, Jr., 1st Lieutenant,	"	38
R. Farnham, 2d Lieutenant,	"	31
J. C. Stearns, 3d Lieutenant,	"	30
C. B. Leach, 1st Sergeant,	"	31
E. A. Kilbourne, 2d Sergeant,	"	25
M. G. Beard, 3d Sergeant,	"	27
P. S. Chamberlin, 4th Sergeant,	"	28
C. T. Blodgett, 1st Corporal,	"	21
J. B. W. Prichard, 2d Corporal,	"	21
J. W. Kelley, 3d Corporal,	"	30
E. W. Robie, 4th Corporal,	"	27
Alijah Farr, - -	Bradford, - -	23
Jason R. Bixby, -	Topsham, -	23
Ezra Clark, - -	Newbury, - -	18

Names.	*Residence.*	*Age.*
P. S. Palmer,	Thetford,	26
J. L. Rush,	Holland,	23
J. B. Brooks,	West Westminster,	21
A. J. Young,	Topsham,	26
D. G. Child,	Fairlee,	24
C. E. Peters,	Manchester, N. H.,	25
Benjamin Underwood,	Bradford,	23
Orrin Lufkin,	"	35
W. N. Jewell,	Washington,	25
A. J. McFarland,	Corinth,	19
George P. Moore,	Bradford,	19
John Norcross,	"	20
J. B. Sawyer,	Topsham,	33
A. H. Stover,	Rockford, Me.,	29
George W. Norcross,	Washington,	20
A. D. Heath,	Topsham,	22
Robert Meservey,	Newbury,	22
Joseph McCallom,	Bradford,	23
D. M. Lufkin,	"	18
John B. Corliss,	"	23
Thomas W. Dickey,	Topsham,	26
O. B. Brown,	"	28
John Putnam,	Fairlee,	22
F. E. Davis,	Bradford,	28
N. Ayers Avery,	Newbury,	18
Nelson Lupeer,	Bradford,	23
L. A. Andross,	"	19
L. D. Mattoon,	Vershire,	23
E. A. Wilcox,	Newbury,	21
F. M. Bagley,	Topsham,	19
S. E. Howes,	Chelsea,	19
Frederick Gould,	W. R. Junction,	19
R. W. Chamberlin,	South Newbury,	25
T. A. Brock,	"	19
H. M. Chase,	Lyme, N. H.,	22
D. S. Clark,	Bradford,	20
George W. Flanders,	"	21
Stephen S. Taylor,	"	22
E. G. Flanders,	"	26
A. E. Gitchell,	"	36
George E. Woods,	"	20
Charles N. Martin,	"	23
Nat Robie,	"	26
C. C. Wright,	"	33
Dennis Buckley,	"	26
H. S. Blanchard,	"	26
Daniel Moulton,	Corinth,	18
G. A. Johnson,	South Newbury,	19
Charles T. McKillips,	Bradford,	18
D. N. Flanders,	"	23
H. P. Williams,	Piermont, N. H.,	20
H. D. Prescott,	West Fairlee,	22
George Lougee,	Fairlee,	20
John Eastman,	"	19
Philander Lougee,	Thetford,	18
Thomas Preu,	Bradford,	32
L. M. Tubbs,	Topsham,	32
Moses Gelo,	Bradford,	24
G. J. Gaffield,	"	24
B. Cowdry,	"	19
M. A. Davis,	"	22
A. B. Davis,	"	24
Albert E. Page,	Hill, N. H.,	20
D. F. Skinner,	Bradford,	18
Charles Woods,	"	22
F. H Frary,	"	21
E. A. Howard,	Newbury,	24

MUSIC.

Thomas L. Tucker,	Newbury,	46
George R. Morris,	Orford, N. H.,	33

EMILY R. PAGE

contributed, in 1858, one of the most pleasing clusters of poems in the Vermont Poets and Poetry, and, in 1860, also, for the revised edition of the same work, for which Mr. Gleason wrote an accompanying note: "Miss Page is too well known, in her native State, to require any extended mention. It is sufficient to say, she was born on the beautiful banks of the Connecticut, in Bradford, Vermont, and passed her childhood under the suggestive shadows of the "dear old bridge" she has so gracefully immortalized in the familiar and well-known poem which we give below. She is at present connected, editorially, with one of the prominent weekly papers of Boston."

We had a felicitous letter, that was peculiarly graceful, from Miss Page, after the issue of the first volume of the Poets, and a few scattering notes for two to three years after, all graceful, all kind, on silk paper, in a hand flowing, airy as the paper. In one of these notes she speaks of being the poetical editress of all of Gleason's publications; in another, of great weariness,—saying her poems, now, and all her work had to be done in bed. Afterward, we heard she had died. Of her early life we know little. We have been told her family was poor, and she the child of a widow.

She grew up shy and reserved with her own neighborhood people, but had the honor, while yet living, to be one of two, only, recognized by Mr. Dana, as poets in Vermont, and admitted to his compilation of the "Household Poets of the World." Her "Haunted," published in both volumes of the "Vermont Poets," is, perhaps, her finest poem. And her Mabel—is it not her own conscious shadow on the page? In all that fell from her pen there is grace, but, always, the shadow of one walking near the Valley.

I do not know her age. I have been disappointed in not receiving a biography of her from Bradford. But she died while yet in the pride of her life between, I should think, twenty-five and thirty-five. I know not, even, whether her grave is in Bradford,—though I think it is. But she was the fairest and first poet-child not only of Bradford, but that Orange County ever produced.—*Ed*

THE OLD BRIDGE.

BY EMILY R. PAGE.

Bowered at either arching entrance,
By a wilderness of leaves
Clustering o'er the slant old gables
And the brown and mossy eaves,
Is the dear old bridge, which often,
Often in the olden time,
Echoed to our infant foot-falls
And our voices' ringing chime.

Where, from out the narrow windows,
We have watched the day go down,
Till the air was full of twilight,
Soft, and shadowy and brown;
Till the river, gliding past us,
Gloom upon its bosom wore,
And the shadows, deep and deeper,
Crept along the winding shore;
Till the pale young moon grew brighter,
And the silver-footed night
Scattered stars along the pathway
Of the eve's departing flight.

O, the dear old bridge has echoed
To the tread of many feet,
Whose sweet music long has slumbered,
Muffled in the winding-sheet!
Many voices, too, have sounded,
Clear and soft, and full of song,
Like the ripple of a bird-note,
All the ringing roof along.

But the silent angel hushed them,
Many weary years agone;
Yet an echo, 'mong its arches,
Seemeth still to linger on.
And, as now within its shadow
I am sitting all alone,
Flows the river down beneath me,
With a sad and ceaseless moan,
As if grieving for the lost ones,—
They who listened long ago,
Leaning from the narrow window,
To the light waves' lulling low.

And the elm trees, swaying softly,
Let their shadowy dimness fall
Far on in the frowning columns,
And along the darkened wall;
Like the shadows which have drifted
From the death-damps of the tomb,
Wrapping up my glad young spirit
In the mantle of their gloom.

And the golden fingered sunbeams,
Sifting through the broken roof,
Weave upon the dusty flooring,
Here and there, their shimmering woof;
Seeming like the golden vista,
Where my hopes reposed secure,
When the dew of life's young morning
On my heart lay fresh and pure.

Now, though years have swept me onward,
Down the hurrying tide of time,
Leaving childhood far behind me
Like a pleasant matin chime;
Yet, from youth's deserted gardens,
I am gathering up the flowers
Whose sweet fragrance floateth to me,
Cheering all the languid hours.

For again the shining pageant
Of the long-forgotten past,
Floats before me with no shadow
O'er its sunny surface cast.
I forget the many grave-mounds
Which lie dark and cold between;
For the silver lining, only,
Of the frowning cloud is seen.

With the sun-light round about me,
Bright and glad as long ago,
And the river down beneath me,
With its soft continuous flow,—
With the old familiar places
All about me every where,—
Come again the pleasant faces
That made earth so bright and fair;
And, as then, each passing cloudlet
Seems to wear a golden edge,
As I muse within the shadows
Falling from the dear old bridge.

MABEL.

BY EMILY R. PAGE.

Mabel, with the early hours,
Gathered morning's dewy flowers;
Mabel, in the growing day,
With her treasures tripped away.

Dancing through the shadow deep,
O'er the wild and down the steep,
Chased by many an elfish beam,
On and on her footsteps gleam.

In the pleasant meadow, too,
Making paths along the dew,
Twin feet patter up and down,—
Little feet, so bare and brown.

Soon the river by her flows,
Singing, singing, as it goes;
And the maiden bends to trace
In the blue her dimpled face.

Dimness o'er the mirror steals,
As a ripple's tiny wheels
Broaden till the circles wide
Kiss the shore on either side.

Born of but a fallen leaf
From fair Mabel's flowery sheaf,
Whirl the ripples, laughing by,
Drifting downward, till they die.

But, far down the sunny stream,
Mabel sees the leaflet gleam;
Floating, like the foam on wine,
Through the shadow and the shine.

And the maiden laughs, and flings
Blossoms from her garland rings;
Watching as each starry spray
On the wave is borne away.

Still she scatters,—lilies white,
Pathing all the stream with light,—
Pansies wild, with dreamy eyes,
And violets blue as April skies.

Still she scatters, till, agleam,
All her flowers are on the stream;
And she laughs to see how swift
Down the tide the blossoms drift!

But a moment, and they grow
Dimmer, dimmer, as they go;
And the water's ceaseless flight
Bears them from her wondering sight!

Where they vanished down the blue,—
Lost in distance to her view,
Mabel looks, but only sees
Shadows floating from the trees!

Mabel calls, and bids the wave
Bring again the flowers she gave;
Mabel weeps—but tears nor grief
Give her back her flowery sheaf.

Yet she weeps and calls;—but back,
Up the river's silver track,
As the stream keeps on and on,
Comes the haunting echo—*gone.*

Life, young life, is crowned with flowers,
In its early morning hours.
Yet we laugh and lightly sing
As with lavish hand we fling,

(While our hearts keep careless chime),
On the whirling tide of time,
All their beauty, fresh and bright,
To be wafted from our sight!

Then we call; but wasted hours,
Like fair Mabel's scattered flowers,
Only ring a mournful knell,
As fades the ripple where they fell.

Then we weep; but never back
To our youth's deserted track
Can we gather life's sweet flowers,
Scattered in its morning hours!

BE NOT WEARY.

BY EMILY R. PAGE.

Laughing, down the misty valleys
Where the morning faintly falls,
Go the sowers, in life's Spring-time,
Scattering where the spirit calls.
But, while yet the dew is weeping
From the flowers along the way,
They are pausing—spent with labor,
Ere the noon-tide of the day.
Be not weary, Spring-time sowers,
Through the valleys' level sweep,—
If ye be but faithful doers,
In the Autumn ye shall reap.

When the heavenward lark uprising
On the air her matin leaves,
In life's field swart hands are busy,
Binding up the golden sheaves.
Up and up the sun is climbing,
And the day grows faint with heat,
And along the harvest meadows
Faltering fall the reapers' feet.
Be not weary, sturdy gatherers
Of the full and golden store;
In the season that is coming
Ye can sow nor reap, no more.

Ye who keep on Zion's mountain
Watch, to tell us of the night;
Who, in Truth's victorious army,
Battle bravely for the right;
Ye who stand on life's proud summit,
Whence your way lies down and down,
'Mong the shadows of the valley
Where Earth's empty echoes drown;
Ye who struggle,—ye who suffer,
Be not weary doing good;
Ye shall wear the shining garments
That are fitting angelhood.

BRAINTREE.

BY MISS M. M. NICHOLS.*

Braintree is situated in the S. W. part of Orange County, lat. 43° 58′, long. 4° 19′ W. —bounded N. by Roxbury and Brookfield, E. by Randolph, S. by Rochester, and W. by Granville, and originally contained an area of 36 square miles. The surface of the land is uneven, there being several eminences which have received different names, viz. Belcher Hill, in the northern part of the town, so called from its former owner, Samuel Belcher; Nevins' Hill, named from Alfred Nevins, who formerly lived at its base, also in the northern part of the town, and which is the highest point: south of these, Oak Hill, named from the oaks growing upon it: and, about the center of the town, quite an eminence which the surveyors called Quaker Hill, because here they ate dinner with their hats on. Also, in the west of the town, a range of mountains known as the Rochester and Granville Range. The timber is maple, beech, hemlock, spruce, &c.

The third branch of White River flows through the western part of the township. Ayers' and Mill brooks water the eastern portion, and, a little north of the center of the town, is Mud pond, which covers more than 100 acres, abounding in trout. There is also a pretty natural curiosity in this town, one mile north of the Center meeting-house. "It is a remarkable rocking-stone, of mica-slate, highly metamorphosed with sprinklings of granite and numerous veins of quartz running through it. It is 49 feet in circumference, 14 ½ feet long, and 7 feet high, and is so nicely poised as to enable a man to rock it with his hand." (See Hager's Geology of Vermont.)

This town was not inhabited by the Indians at the time of its settlement. Deer, bears, wolves and other wild animals, roamed unmolested through the forest, and bears are

* It should be stated, on account of the brevity of this history, that another had engaged to prepare it, and, failing to so do, Miss. Nichols was only engaged when the time for collecting and writing out the records of the town was well nigh past.—*Ed.*

yet occasionally found—a dam and her two cubs being killed only 3 years ago, a little east of Nevins' Hill.

SETTLEMENT.

Braintree was granted October, 1780, and chartered Aug. 1, 1781, by Governor Chittenden, to Jacob Spear, Levi Davis and their associates, 65 in number, most of whom were residents of old Braintree and Sutton, Mass.: hence the town received the name of Braintree.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTER OF BRAINTREE.

"'We do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant the tract of land hereafter described and bounded, unto the said Jacob Spear, Levi Davis and their associates, as follows, viz., James Brackett, David Holbrook, Stephen Penniman, Ebenezer Brackett, Samuel Brackett, Job Brackett, Richard Newcomb, William Brackett, Joseph Richards, Joseph Allen, Ebenezer Weston, Isaac Niles, Samuel Spear, Henry Brackett, James Brackett, Jr., Charles Brackett, Eli Hayden, Reuben Coates, Joseph Hulet, Isaac Spear, Jr., Samuel Spear, Jr., Joseph Spear, James Holbrook, Jonathan Holbrook, Nathan Leonard, Ephraim Wales, Thomas Wales, Samuel Wales, Moses Holbrook, Caleb Holbrook, Benjamin Hayden, Benjamin Hayden, Jr., Zeba Hayden, Thomas Hayden, Ezra Wells, Thomas Chittenden, William Ward, Daniel Davis, Ephraim Mann, Benjamin Mann, Thomas French, Nathaniel Spear, Isaac Spear, Edward Putnam, Peter Putnam, Andrew Elliot, John Elliot, Jonathan Woodbury, Archelaus Putnam, John King, John Putnam, Reuben Davis, Bartholomew Hutchinson, Jonathan Holman, Samuel Harwood, William King, Thomas Harback, Edward Davis, Daniel Holman, Elijah Galusha, Noah Chittenden and William Emerson: which together with the five following rights reserved to their several uses in the manner following, include the whole of said township:

One right for the use of a Seminary or College. One right for the use of County Grammar School in this State. Lands to the amount of one right to be and remain for settlement of a minister and ministers of the gospel in said township forever. Lands to the amount of one right for the support of the social worship of God in said township. And lands to the amount of one right for the support of an English school or schools in said township."

The first proprietors' meeting, of which there is any record, was held at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 6, 1783: "According to an advertisement in public print, in order to form into a body for the purpose of settling the township of Braintree, Vt."—James Brackett was elected moderator, David Holbrook, proprietors' clerk, and Jacob Spear and Jona. Holman, a committee to lay out the rights in said township. Voted, this committee should be allowed 4 shillings and six pence per day for each of them, they finding their own horses. Voted to raise 18s. on each single right to defray the expenses of laying out said town

The town was laid out in three divisions. The town was surveyed by Ebenezer Waters and his assistants, Jona. Holman, Samson Nichols and Jacob Spear.

Nov. 10, 1824, ten lots from the S. W. corner of the town were annexed by the legislature to Rochester. The first proprietors' meeting held in the town was Sept. 19, 1786; in which they made choice of James Brackett, chairman; Elijah French, clerk; Jacob Spear, treasurer; Samson Nichols, collector.

The rocks and stones of the town are very different in the different sections. In the northern part, a vein of the serpentine marble; in the east, clay, slate and limestone: a vein a little more than half a mile in width, through the middle of the town from north to south, is granite; in the western part, talcose, schist and gold in alluvium is found.—Hematite is also found in several places.

In the summer of 1858, while breaking up a piece of land, Dea. J. S. Nichols upturned four teeth of some mammoth animal—two double and two front—being more than four inches long and one wide.

According to tradition, in the year 1755, James Ayers, a deserter of New England, acting as guide to the French and Indians was taken in this town and hung near the stream which has since borne the name of Ayers' Brook.

The first settlement was made in February, 1785. Silas Flint, with his family consisting of his wife and five children: four sons, Asahel, Phineas, Rufus and Silas, and one daughter, afterward the wife of Nathaniel Hutchinson. Mr. Flint was a native of Hampton, Ct. He settled in the east part of the town, and to his wife the proprietors voted to give 100 acres of land, she being the first woman who entered the town. Among the early settlers (the first 10 years) were Jacob Spear, William Ford, Henry Brackett, Solomon Holman, Stephen Fuller and Sam'l Spear, who settled on the Branch. On the hill were Samson Nichols, Isaac Nichols, Elijah French, Ebenezer White, Samuel Harwood, Samuel

Bass, Nathaniel Spear and Reuben Partridge.

In the east part were James Kinney, and Nathaniel and John Hutchinson.

FIRST THINGS, GENERALLY.

The first chopping was done in 1778, by Reuben Spaulding of Roxbury, near where the Vermont Central Rail Road passes, in Randolph.

1779. The charter petitioned for—the petitioners for Roxbury, Northfield and Braintree being the same.

1784. The proprietors voted to give Mr. James Brackett the 133d right, provided he would build a mill on the same within one year. This mill was built on the Branch near where Ira Ford now lives.

1785. First wheat raised by Silas Flint and Samuel Bass. June 2d, Hiram Bass, first child born in town and received the gift of 100 acres of land from the proprietors, upon which he lived until his death, Sept. 6, 1868.

Prior to 1788, first framed-house built by Henry Brackett, and is now standing, occupied by Col. Rufus Hutchinson.

1788. April 7th, first town meeting held, at the house of Henry Brackett: Asa Edgerton, of Randolph, a county justice, moderator, Elijah French, elected town-clerk and treasurer. The first school was also taught in this year, by Samson Nichols, in a log-house built by John King, on what is now called the Kidder lot.

1789. March 10th, Elijah French, chosen first justice, and a vote taken to build the first oridge over the Branch, near where Levi Spear now lives. Jacob Spear, Stephen Fuller and Eben White were appointed committee to superintend the building of said bridge. "Voted to raise 20£ to build said bridge, to be paid in wheat at 5s., rye at 4s., and Indian corn at 3s. per bushel; or work it out at 4s. per day, boarding themselves."

"September, this year, in town-meeting, voted, that notifications for town-meetings be put up at Mr. Henry Brackett's house, and also on a beech tree at the S. E. corner of Lot No. 16, in the 1st division."

1790. January 7th, first marriage; Asahel Flint and Betsey King, by Elijah French, justice of the peace. Feb. 4th, first death, that of Nathan Kinney, aged 39 years.

The town was divided this year into three school districts. There are 13 school districts now in town (1869) and 272 scholars between 4 and 18.

1791. March 27th, Isaac Nichols, the first representative elected.

Voted to give a bounty of sixpence on each apple-tree that shall be transplanted into an orchard: no bounty to be given for less than 25, or more than 100 trees.

1793. Nathaniel Spear erected mills on mill-brook. 1793 or '94, the first school-house built near where the Congregational house now stands, a vote being taken to make it the place for holding the annual town-meetings.

1794. Dr. Ithamer Tilden, first physician, moved in about this time.

1795. First store kept by Col. John French.

1799. Aug. 14th, the first religious society organized, Congregational.

1814. Mills built on Ayer's brook.

1835. First post-office established: L. S. Goodno, P. M. This office was first established in the village now called Peth, and called Braintree P. O. It was afterward removed to East Braintree, otherwise known as Snowsville.

There is no record at the post-offices when they were established, or any list of P. Ms. There must have been one established about that time, if not before, at the Branch, in the west part of the town.

The first lawyer, Robins Densmore, about the year 1835.

1869. Oct. 1st, Rev. Ammi Nichols, aged 88 years, and Capt. Samuel Harwood, aged 91 years, are the only survivors of the original settlers.

MR. SAMUEL BASS

moved from Braintree, Mass., in the year 1785. He settled a little east of Quaker Hill and erected a commodious dwelling which is now standing and occupied by Apollos Sharp, having undergone extensive repairs. His family consisted of 6 boys and 3 girls, viz. William, Moses, Samuel, Peter, Seth and Hiram who was the first child born in town, Betsey, Sarah and Anna. All but Samuel and Sarah have lived in town. There are now living Betsey, the wife of Capt. Sam'l Harwood, Anna the wife of Joseph Flint and Sarah the widow of Micah Mann; Moses was the "odd one," of the family and it is stated that he was never known to give a direct answer by yes or no to any question whatever. Two men had a bet that they could ask him a question and get an answer by yes or no, accordingly they repaired to his house and finding him making preparations for butchering, propounded

the following question: "Are you going to kill your hogs to-day?" to which he replied "I've got to catch 'em first." This is only a sample of his eccentricity. All of his father's large family have lived to an advanced age. Samuel Bass and his wife Elizabeth were two of the eight original members of the Congregational church. He received the appointment of deacon, which title and office he retained till death.

NATHANIEL SPEAR,

formerly of Braintree, Mass., came into town in the year 1790; in 1793, erected mills on Spear's brook; was a prominent man among the early settlers; of a very independent spirit, and, on the whole, rather eccentric.

It is related of him that being obliged to go to Boston for his annual supplies, he drove thither a horse and an ox. When he returned he was asked, "Well, Mr. Spear, what did the people of Boston think of you to appear thus —driving your horse and ox together?" To which he replied, "Why, I was the admiration of every wise man, and the sport of every fool." Probably, among the early settlers of the town none of their posterity have amassed so much wealth as have the descendants of Mr. Nathaniel Spear.

SNOWSVILLE.

In the year 1812 Jeremiah Snow came into town to attend the mill of Nathaniel Spear. After being there 2 years, he moved into the north eastern part of the town, on Ayer's brook; and, in 1814, built a saw-mill and grist-mill on that stream.

Messrs. Stephen and Selah Benton also settled there. The site being favorable for building, houses were put up, and in 1840 the limits and bounds were established, giving the village the name of Snowsville, from Jeremiah Snow, who lived there formerly. It has, at present, a store, the Braintree post-office, a grist-mill and hotel,—Nathaniel Hutchinson, the second male child born in town, being proprietor,—several mechanics' shops, and a meeting-house, built in 1852.

PETH.*

A little east of the center of the town, on Spear's brook is quite a collection of houses, which place has received the universal appellation of Peth. This name was given as a retort to a student from that place, calling him the peth of the town, There were formerly on this brook 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill, built by Nathaniel Spear in 1793, clover-mill, clothing works, &c. A P. O. was established here in 1835, called Braintree. At present there is a saw-mill and mechanic's shops, a chemical cabinet, &c.

The people who settled in the northern portion of the town were mostly from Connecticut: hence that part is now called CONNECTICUT CORNER.

TOWN CLERKS.

Elijah French from 1788 to 1799; John French, 1799—1807; Jonathan Bass, 1807—1809; Ammi Nichols, 1809—1847; John S. Nichols since 1847.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Isaac Nichols, 1791, 1792, '94, '98; John French, 1795—1797; John Hutchinson, 1799, 1801—'04, '06—'08, '10, '11, '17, '22, '24; Isaac Nichols, Jr., 1800, '36; Lyman Kidder, 1805, '12—'14, '16, '19, '20, '26; Jonathan Bass, 1809, '29; William Ford, Jr., 1815, '18, '21, '23, '25, '28; Rufus Hutchinson, 1827, Seth Riford, 1830, '31; Daniel Waite, Jr. 1832, '33; Nathan Harwood, 1834, '35; Elijah Flint, 1837, '42, '53, '54; Charles Brackett, 1838, '40; John Waite, 1839, '60, '61, Jabez Smith, 1841; Ira Kidder, 1843, '44; Joseph Riford, 1845, '50; John S. Nichols. 1848, '49; Whitman Howard, 1851, '52; Avery Fitts, 1855, '56; Ira Mann, 1862, '63; Jacob A. Spear, 1864, '65; J. P. Cleveland, 1866, '67; William C. Holman, 1868, '69.

LAWYERS.

Edwin Flint, now in Lacrosse, Wis., chief justice; Jefferson P. Kidder, Robins Densmore, John B. Hutchinson, S. Minot Flint, Hiram Spear, Alvin Barry, W. H. Nichols, S. G. P. Craig, died in Louisiana, (see military record,) and B. F. Chamberlain, all of whom were natives of the town with the exception of Esqs. Densmore and Chamberlain.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ithamer Tilden, Dr. Joseph Dubois, Dr. George Weld, Dr. Samuel Thayer, Dr. S. W. Thayer, of Burlington, a native of this town; Drs. Sam'l Craig, B. F. Rickard, H. D. Hodge, D. D. Davis; L. & E. Parmalee, dentists.

COLLEGIATES.

Jeremiah Flint, W. H. Nichols, Edward Randall and Elbridge Gerry, of Middlebury

* More traffic was there carried on, at that time, than in any other town in the vicinity; also, on the first day of November, it was the custom of the people to carry all their extra produce there and drive their stock, for the purpose of settling the debts accrued during the year.

College; Edwin Flint, Washington Pratt, John B. Hutchinson and Allen Weld, of the Vermont University (Burlington); John Hutchinson, Dartmouth; A. M. Nichols, Hudson, Ohio; Ludovicus Parmalee, Joseph Huntington and Judson Huntington, unknown.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

Judson Huntington, now in Washington, D. C., Joseph Huntington, deceased, Jonathan Tilson, now of Hingham, Mass., Ludovicus Parmalee, now of New York City, *Baptist;* Lazarus Riford, now of Chester, Vt., *Christian;* Elbridge Gerry, now of Portland, Oregon, *Congregational;* Edward Randall, now of Massachusetts, *Episcopal;* David Copeland, John Copeland, Edmund Copeland and Andrew Copeland, *Methodist.*

MINISTERS WHO HAVE RESIDED IN TOWN.

Elijah Huntington, —— Blood, —— Arnold, —— Robinson, Hiram Hodge, Geo. S. Chase, S. Woodbury, (now on the Branch,) *Baptist;* Elias Cobb, Christopher W. Martin, Leonard Wheeler, *Christian;* Aaron Cleveland, Ammi Nichols, Jeremiah Flint, Elbridge Knight, J. B. Griswold, *Congregational;** Jeremiah Snow, Jehiel Austin, Leonard Austin, *Methodist.*

* Among one of the early Congregationalist ministers of Orleans County that preached also in Braintree was a Rev. Mr. Rawson. From a fragment of an old journal in the possession of his son, editor of the "Yeoman's Record," while published at Irasburgh—we have this brief account of this early minister in Braintree:

Sept. 20, 1813. Preparing for journey; took 6 dollars and 2 cents. . . . . .

Sept. 22. Slept at Mason's in Lime—Elijah very good Slept well.

23d. Lodged in Charleston.

24th. Breakfast at Westminster; dined at Brattleborough. . . . . .

25th. Breakfast in Orange. . . to Barre little before night. Spent Sabbath, Mr. Stone's; heard Mr. Thompson, from Ps. 33. . . . . .

27th. Mr. Stone carried me to Mr. Fisk's, N. Braintree, and to Mr. Warner's; staid all night.

28th, rode to Worcester, Mr. Taylor's.

29th, cold storm, at Br. Claflins.

Oct. 1st. Cloudy, rode with Col——, to Hopkinton found all well.

Dec. 11th, 1813. Saturday eve, read a sermon from Rev. 3. 1.

1. there are legal hypocrites. 2. and base, designing ones. 3. there are close painted hypocrites, who not only deceive others but themselves. 1st, a religious education will tend to deceive. 2d, lights and knowledge as to the doctrines of the gospel and way of salvation. 3d, gifts for edification of others.

Mr. Rawson, his son, has also five mss. sermons of his father more appropriate for the publications of the Vermont Congregational History or "Congregational Quarterly," than for our work, and of which the late Rev. P. H. White says, "I have examined them with interest. The temperance sermon is of special historical value, showing, as it does, the state of ministerial opinion on that subject forty years ago." —*Ed.*

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Jefferson P. Kidder, 1852 and '53: removed from Braintree to Randolph, afterward to Minnesota, and then to Dacota, and was there elected chief judge.

SENATORS. Jefferson P. Kidder, 1847, '48; J. B. Hutchinson, 1851, '52, '57, '64, '65: was born in Braintree, removed to West Randolph, was a successful practitioner of law at that place until his death. (Randolph history should mention him.) John Waite, 1854, '55; James Hutchinson, Jr. 1868, '69.

ASSISTANT JUDGES. Ira Kidder, 1850; John Waite, 1852, '53, '58, '59; James Hutchinson, Jr., 1864, '65.

STATE'S ATTORNEY. S. Minot Flint from 1853 to '55.

JUDGE OF PROBATE. Randolph District, J. B. Hutchinson from 1853 to '55.

HIGH BAILIFF. James P. Cleveland, Jr., 1862, '63.

SHERIFF. James P. Cleveland, Jr., 1866, and '67.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

1791, 221; 1800, 531; 1810, 850; 1820, 1033; 1830, 1209; 1840, 1332; 1850, 1228; 1860, 1228.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Congregational sermon preached in town was by Elijah Brainard, of Randolph, at the house of Samson Nichols in the year 1788. The church was organized Dec. 25, 1794, and consisted of the following members: Isaac Nichols, Dorcas Nichols, Samuel Bass, Elizabeth Bass, Reuben Partridge, Mary Partridge, Silas Coburn and Esther Coburn.

August 22, 1801, Isaac Nichols and Samuel Bass were chosen deacons; March, 1801, Rev. Aaron Cleveland was ordained pastor; April 22, 1802, dismissed. In May, 1802, Ammi Nichols united with the church, and in 1807, Sept. 23, was ordained as pastor, and continued till March 23, 1847, since which time there has been no settled pastor.

1810, February, Samson Nichols was chosen deacon; in 1827, Oct. 19, Abner Nichols; 1827, Oct. 19, Augustus Flint; 1822, —— Giles Randall; 1835, Aug. 2, Gilman Vose; and 1849, May 25, John S. Nichols.

The first meeting-house, (the frame was erected about 1803) and it was completed and dedicated Sept. 23, 1807.

In 1846, the old meeting-house being much dilapidated, was taken down and a new one built on the same site, and is visible from several different towns. There have been in all 250 members. The present number is 41, four of whom are non-residents. From 1846 to 1853 the church was supplied by the following ministers: James Hobart, Truman Perrin, Geo. Butterfield, Elbridge Knight, A. S. Swift. In 1853 Rev. Ammi Nichols returned, since which time, except 2 years, supplied by Mr. J. B. Griswold, Mr. Nichols has been acting pastor, though at present they are without preaching.

MRS. DORCAS NICHOLS,

the mother of Rev. Ammi Nichols, one of the original members of the church, lived in town until the time of her death, which occurred in 1841, at the advanced age of 104 yrs. 10 mos. and 20 days.

Her century sermon was preached July 18, 1836, by Rev. Daniel Wild of Brookfield, at which time she retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. She was a woman of unusual amiability and a devoted Christian.

REV. AMMI NICHOLS

was born in Royalston, Mass, Aug. 10, 1781, son of Isaac and Dorcas (Sibley) Nichols, natives of Sutton, Mass., the youngest of ten children.

In the Winter of 1787, his parents removed to Bethel, Vt., and the following October came to Braintree. In those early days, about the second or third year after he came into town, there was great scarcity of food; on account of early frosts during the summer of the following year, from July till the wheat harvest, people felt hunger as never before, as related in his own words:

"During the months of July and August my older brothers were hired out in Bethel and other towns to obtain provisions for the family. None but my father, mother and myself were at home. My parents foresaw that in a few days we must be without food of any kind, unless something could be obtained from abroad; accordingly my father went to Randolph in quest of food. He was gone two days before he could obtain food of any kind. At last, out of a scanty allowance for his own large family, Mr. Jonah Washburn let him have three pecks of wheat, which he brought home just at night on his shoulders. In the morning of the same day my mother and I had eaten the last morsel in the house, and a scanty meal at that.

About noon with tears in my eyes, I said to my mother. I am hungry and am afraid we shall all starve, My mother's reply was, Oh no, I guess not. I hope your father will come home to-day and bring us something to eat. With a cheerful smile she added, Ammi, go down cellar and look around, you may find a potato. I went, and at length found the half of a large potato and returned with a light heart to my mother, who put it in the coals to roast. When done, I took it out, broke it open and said, mother you take half. She replied, Oh no my child, I can do well enough without any. This refusal occasioned a fresh gush of tears, for I felt it would add nothing to my comfort to live longer than she did. To save all the nourishment in the wheat which my father brought home, it was boiled and eaten in milk. This was our principal food till barley was raised. Untold privations fell to our lot for a number of years after, but nothing so extremely trying as above narrated."

At eleven years of age, by a billious fever, he lost partly the use of the right limbs. He attended district schools, such as they were, a part of the time till 18 years of age; taught 2 years both summer and winter; united with the church at the age of 21; commenced studying for the ministry with Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield; remained with him three months; next, for about two monthe, with Tilton Eastman, of Randolph; then, with the exception of three months each winter, spent in teaching with Stephen Fuller, of Vershire for 2 years, studied theology with Asa Burton. D. D., of Thetford, a little more than a year.—These privileges constituted all the training for the ministry. He was licensed to preach by the Orange Association Jan. 9, 1805; but not satisfied with his qualifications, went to Weymouth, Mass., and studied with Rev. Mr. Norton, pastor of the church at that place, and was employed by the church in Old Braintree to preaeh on the Sabbath; taught school and preached about 8 months, and was then appointed missionary by the Massachusetts Missionary Society and assigned Vermont and northern New York; spent 6 months in Elizabethtown, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Black river near Sackett's Harbor, Madrid.

N. Y,. and Starksboro', Vt. The country being ever so sparsely settled, he often travelled 12 miles without finding a human habitation, and in one case 15 miles. Arrived at Braintree in December, preached on probation till ordained Sept. 23, 1807. Married Oct. 15, 1807, Eunice Bill, of Chaplin, Ct., who died May 16, 1861. In 1809 was appointed town clerk, which office he held till 1847.—He preached at Warren, Roxbury, Barnard and West Randolph at different times; one Sabbath per month at Bethel every fourth Sabbath for 3 years in succession, besides being pastor of this church. He also performed a mission under direction of the Vt. D. M. S. of a few weeks, and six weeks was an agent of the same society. In the summer of 1818, with a view to visit a brother in western New York, stopped at Clinton, was persuaded to take a mission of 6 weeks in Oneida Co.; thus relinquishing the visit. Mr. Nichols has performed 200 marriages in this town, beside those in other places. The revivals under his ministry have been first, in the summer and autumn of 1812; second, in the cold and dry summer of 1816; this revival was very extensive, the whole region sharing in its effects; the third was in 1820, less extensive; the fourth in 1831, which commenced in the summer and much religious interest was thereafter manifested for the two years following; the fifth was in the winter of 1865. The additions to the church under his pastoral care have been about 160.

In 1846 he went to Dover, Ill., where he remained 7 years; preached for five years all the time, and occasionally the remaining 2 years. During his stay a meeting-house was completed and not far from 60 additions made to the church. In 1853 he came by the way of Ohio to this place again, stopping there to visit a son. He arrived at Braintree May 13th. At the request of the people he commenced preaching here again, and continued to do so, except for one or two intervals occasioned by sickness, till September, 1865. He is now the patriarch of Vermont ministers, and, with one other, the only survivor of the original settlers of the town.

His family comprised seven sons, six of whom lived to manhood, and five are now living. He is now in his 89th year and, considering his always feeble body, retains his faculties both mental and physical to an unusual degree, being loved and honored by all.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. SAMUEL WOODBURY.

In regard to the History of the Baptist church in Braintree, I can give only a very meagre outline, the records are so imperfect and the sources of information so limited. The church was constituted March 5, 1799. The first pastor was Rev. Elijah Huntington, who was ordained June 18, 1800, and labored here until his death, June 24, 1828.* His age was 66 years. The meeting-house was built in the Summer of 1815. After the death of Elder Huntington, as he was called, the church had no settled minister for quite a number of years. Nevertheless they had preaching, a part of the time constantly, and a part of the time at intervals, by various ministers. The church had got very much reduced, and things were in a very dead condition, when it was revived again, the meeting-house repaired, (which had been for some time in a very dilapidated state,) a minister settled, &c. The date of this reconstruction is Nov. 5, 1859, on which day a church-meeting was held and a new start was taken. For this revival great credit is due to the Rev. Jonathan Tilson, of Hingham, Mass., who spent his early years in this vicinity, and has always had a great interest in this church. It was very much the result of his labors of love that this church was lifted up from its almost extinct condition. The church having got started once more, called a minister, Rev. H. D. Hodge, then preaching at Compton, N. H. The records say that he commenced his ministry here, in October, 1859. He labored here until the Fall of 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. George S. Chase, of Chester, N. H., who was installed as pastor, Feb. 14, 1867. He closed his labors, January, 1869. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Samuel Woodbury, who came here from New Boston, N. H. He commenced his labors, April 1, 1869. The number of members of the church, at present, is 63. So far as I can discover, the deacons have been, Zenas Thayer, William Chandler, and Earl S. Cushman. The two last named are the present incumbents. There have been others in the early history of the church, but who they were I do not know. Dea. Chandler began his service as deacon, January, 1832, and Dea. Cushman, March, 1861.

The Sabbath school was organized when the church was revived in 1859. The pres-

ent number of pupils is 60. There are 200 volumes in the library. In regard to the ministers who have gone out from this church, I can mention Joseph Huntington, now dead, once pastor at Williamstown, this State; Adoniram Judson Huntington, D. D., Professor in the Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Jonathan Tilson, of Hingham, Mass.; Wheelock Parmelee, D. D., of Jersey City, N. J.

There have been revivals of religion here in 1816, 1859, and in the Winters of 1866 and '67, along in the Winter. I should be glad to give the names of the original members, but the names are only all placed together in the records, so that I cannot distinguish the original members.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1815 a meeting-house was built, and in 1817 a church organized: as far as known, the original members Dea. Lyman Kidder, Dea. Abial Howard, Ruth Kidder, Polly Howard, Sally Waite, Henry Brown and wife, James Hutchinson and wife and Isaac Lothrop.

In 1821 this church was blessed with a revival: John Waite was a deacon of the church.

This society existed till 1852. Elder Benj. Putnam and Elder Christopher W. Martin were the only ministers who labored regularly for any length of time with this church.

In 1852 the church being much dilapidated and the society reduced in numbers, it was disbanded, and the house torn down.

REV. JONATHAN TILSON

was born in Randolph, near the West Village, Feb. 16, 1818. He was the son of Josiah and Rhoda Tilson. When very young his parents removed to the first house in Braintree, west of West Randolph, where he had his home, during the years of his minority, and many times in after years, as long as it was retained in the family. He was blest with the care and example and love of the best of parents and the dearest of brothers and sisters and with the instruction and labors of the most worthy of pastors.

He had only the usual advantages of district schools, as they were then conducted: three months in the Winter and three or four in the Summer. During the Fall of 1836 and 1837, he had the privilege of attending the last half of the terms of select schools held in the school-house, near the home of the late Mr. Daniel Waite. A part of the Autumn of 1838 and 1839, he attended the academy in Randolph Centre. And this was all the opportunity he had for attending school, until April, 1844; when he went to Washington City, D. C., and commenced to fit for college. He entered Columbian College, near this city, the following September.

He commenced to teach school in Vermont when 17 years of age and taught 5 Winters, doing farm-work Summers. Late in the year 1840, he went to teach in Milton, Mass., where he remained 6 months, and then went to Randolph, Mass., where he taught 3 years —annual schools. The first year of his residence here, he was a teacher in the Sunday school and the last two he was superintendent of the school connected with the Baptist church, in that place. His day and Sabbath schools shared largely in a general revival of religion enjoyed in the year 1842. He was then urged to prepare for the ministry, as he had been, on other occasions, but declined.

He was hopefully converted to Christ on the 16th day of October 1838—just 4 months before he came to the age of majority. He had much difficulty to make up his mind which evangelical church to join and did not find a settlement of the question, until near the close of 1842. On the first day of January, 1843, he united with the First Baptist church in Randolph, Mass. From the time he had the evidence that he was a disciple of Jesus, he felt strong convictions that he ought to prepare to preach the gospel; but he preferred to be a religious teacher of children and youth. He feared that a woe would rest on him, if he did not go forward and, yet, his feelings kept him back. He spent many seasons of fasting and prayer, to ascertain God's will concerning him and the path of duty and, after long struggling with conscience and an inward "call," he came to the decision to go through college, if God would enable him to do so, without assistance from any one; and then if he should fail, as he was confident he would, he would frankly confess it, without involving any one else, and then resume the work of teaching; so that he might have a clear conscience, ever after, and not feel as some, he knew, who regretted through life, that they had not obeyed the "call divine." He was enabled to pass through his collegiate course of studies and was graduated July 12, 1848.

The question now came up afresh, "Does

God call to the sacred ministry?" The faculty of the college were urgent for him to teach, in the preparatory department of the college, for one quarter: he did so; but, all the time, Providence was calling another way. And, as soon as the term closed, he commenced his theological studies, under. Dr G. W. Samson, pastor of the E street Baptist church, Washington, and continued with him 2 years. Then he went to the Theological Institution, in Newton Mass. and entered the senior class and was graduated Aug. 27, 1851. He was free from debt, and all the means of his education and support were furnished by himself. Soon after coming to Newton, when visiting a teacher in Hingham—a former room-mate, in the academy, in Randolph Vt. he was asked to become pastor of the First Baptist church there. He replied that he was under a pledge to be entirely free from *all engagements* until his preparatory course of studies were finished. The church were willing to wait the 8 months. He did not wish to devote any thought to the matter of settlement, until the day of his graduation and then he was willing to be bound. He received a very earnest and unanimous "call" in May; but this remained unanswered until anniversary day. He then laid the question of settlement before the Lord and asked Him to decide between Hingham and other places offered for his acceptance. A voice seemed to say, "*Go to Hingham.*" He obeyed and went. And has remained there ever since. He has had some trials and afflictions; but has seen much of the "Sunny Side" of pastoral life and now feels that God has directed and blest him.

He was married in Washington Dec. 23, 1851, to Miss Martha D. Anderson; daughter of Dea. R. P. Anderson, and sister of Rev Thos. D. Anderson, of New York.

MILITARY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Isaac Nichols,	Jeremiah Snow,
Samuel Bass,	Ebenezer White,
David Smith,	John Gooch,
Enoch Cleveland,	Elijah French,
Exter Doleby,	

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Jacob Spear,	Nathaniel French,
Martin Lowell,	Ogden Hudson,
Augustus Flint,	Solomon Holman,
James Neff,	Stephen Spear,
Nahum Kinney,	Rufus Hutchinson,
William Flint,	Joseph Story,
Nathaniel Neff,	Gordon Randall,
Artemas Fitts,	Simeon Smith,
Henry Brackett,	Ezra Gilbert,
Artemas Cushman,	

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF '61—'65.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Abbott, Daniel	H	2d S.S.	Feb. 16, '64		Tr. to Co. H. 4th reg. Feb. 25, '65.
Battles, Charles W.	G	8	Dec. 25, '61	June 29. '64	
Battles, Geo. W.	"	"	"		Killed at Pt. Hudson, May 27, '63.
Battles, Ira	"	"	Dec. 27, '61	June 22, '64	
Bissonnett, Paschal	"	"	Dec. 22, '61	June 28, '65	Re-en, Jan. 5, '64.
Bement, Jas. H.	"	"	Dec, 30, '61	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64. Pro. Corp. Nov. 1, '64.
Blay, Chas. A.	K	3	July 10, '61	Mar. 6, '62	
Blay, Chas. A.	G	9	June 2, '62	Jan. 14, '63	
Blay, Jno. C.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61	June 9, '62	
Blanchard, Adolphus	G	8	Mar, 11, '62		Died Apr. 12, '63.
Blanchard, Azial N.	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61	July 22, '62	
Blanchard, John F.	1st,	Bat.	Dec. 12, '61		Sergt. died Oct. 16, '63.
Bruce, Martin L,	G	8	Nov. 27, '61	June 28, '65	Pro. corp. Jan. 1, '64, sergt. July 1, '64, 1st lieut. Mar. 5, '65, re-en. Jan. 5, '64.
Buck, William	D	Cav.	Sept. 18, '61	Oct. 11, '62	
Burrill, Geo. C.	G	9	June 18, '62		Dead.
Chadwick, Edwin S.	D	Cav.	Sept. 25, '61		Died, May 14, '63.
Chadwick, Jerome J.	K	4	Aug. 27, '61		Killed at Wilderness.
Coles, Geo. W.	G	8	Nov. 25, '61	June 28, '65	Re-en, Jan. 5, '64
Coles, Henry	"	"	Dec. 25, '61		Killed Pt. Hudson, June 14, '63.
Coles, Seymour N.	"	"	Dec. 30, '61	July 7, '65	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, pro. corp. July 1, '63.
Copeland, Charles	"	9	Nov. 28, '63		Died July 3, '64.
Corbett, Geo. E.	C	6	Feb. 22, '64		
Cote, Joseph	G	8	Feb. 29, '64	July 14, '65	
Ducate, Francis		8	Dec. 1, '63		Assigned to Co. F. 17, reg.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Ellis, Daniel R.	G	8	Dec. 10, '63	July 7, '65	
Farnsworth, F. W.	"	"	Dec. 7, '61	June 22, '64	
Flagg, Geo. W.	F	2	June 9, '62	July 15, '65	Re-en. 1st lieut..
Flagg, Watson O.	G	9	"	June 13, '65	Pro. corp. Dec. 18, '64.
Ferry, Amasa W.	F	2	May 7, '61	Jan. 4, '65	Re-en. Jan. 23, '64, 1st lieut.
Flanders, Thos. N.	G	8	Nov. 30, '61	June 28, '65	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, pro. sergt. Apr. 12, '65.
Ford, Henry	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61	Mar. 8, '62	
Geron, Lewis	K	4	Aug. 26, '61		Tr. to Inv. corps July 27, '63.
Goodspeed, A.	D	17	Feb. 12, '64	July 14, '65	
Goodspeed, Wallace	"	"	"	"	
Green, Job W.	G	8	Jan. 7, '62		1st lieut. Resigned Apr. 1, '63.
Harlow, Wm. W.	"	"	Nov. 18, '63		Died Apr. 29, '64.
Hogan, Daniel	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		Deserted Apr. 20, '63.
Holman, Wm. C.	G	9	Mar. 12, '63	June 13. '65	1st lieut pris. 9 mos. Andersonville.
Howard, Chester J.	G	8	Dec. 25, '61		Died July 19, '62.
Howard, James R.	G	9	June 2, '62	May 23, '65	
Howard, Thos. F.	D	17	Jan. 13, '64		Died Feb. 14, '65.
Howe, George R.	G	8	Dec. 21, '61	June 22, '64	
Jerd, Alexander	E	2	Dec. 8, '63		Tr. Vet. Res. corps. Apr. 15, '64.
Jerd, Peter	"	"	Dec. 8, '63		
Johnson, Peter	G	9	Dec. 24,'63		
Kendall, Theodore B	G	8	Dec. 2, '61	June 16, '62	
Lackey, Amasa	H	6	Dec. 10, '63	June 28, '65	Trans. to Co. G. 8th reg.
Lackey, Marvin H.	K	6	July 24, '62		Died of wounds, Oct. 24, '63.
Ladeau, Francis		5			
Lamb, Edwin S.	G	8	Nov. 27, '61	Sept. 4, '62	
Laport, Julius D.	F	2	Sept. 15, '61		Deserted Sept. 7, '63.
Loomis, Osman C.	H	"	Aug. 20, '61		Died Jan. 23, '62.
Luce, Albert S.	G	9	June 2, '62	Jan. 14, '63	Shot thro' the head, not killed.
Luce, Frank S.	F	2	May 18, '61		Trans. to Inv. corps. Sept. 1, '63.
Luce, John A.	A	3	June 29, '61	Jan. 24, '62	
Luce, Lyman P.	G	8	Dec. 7, '61	June 28, '64	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64.
Luce, William	E	2	May 11, '61	June 29, '64	
McGrath, Philip	K	4	July 28, '63		
Nichols, Truman A.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		
Noyes, John B.	G	9	June 2, '62	June 13, '65	
Piper, Isaiah	D	2	Feb. 3, '64		Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Raymour, Lewis	G	9	Dec. 24, '63		Died Andersonville, Sept. 20,'64.
Rotary, Victory	G	8	Dec. 2, '61		Died June 2, '62.
Russ, Stephen T.	D	17	Feb. 9, '64		Pro. Sergt., Killed Sept. 30, '64.
Russ, Wm. W. B.	"	"	Nov. 30, '61		Re-en. Jan. 5. ,64.
Russell, Charles	G	8	Dec. 21, '61	June 22, '64	
Russell, James	"	"	Dec. 2, '61		Re-en. Jan. 5,'64, Des. May 1,'64.
Sargent, Wallace	"	"	Dec. 4, '61	June 6, '62	
Simpson, Hial	F	17	Apr. 12, '64		Missing in action, Aug. 31, '64,
Smith, Henry	E	5	Feb. 26, '64		Killed May 5, '64.
Smith, Monroe	G	8	Nov. 16, '63	July 18, '65	
Spear, Edwin	"	"	Dec. 31, '61		Died June 2, '62.
Stearns, Warren E.	G	9	June 6, '62	June 13, '65	
Stevens, Nathaniel	G	8	Nov. 16, '63		Died Apr. 21, '64.
Sumner, Saml. W.	"	"	Jan. 8, '62		Died Aug. 6, '64.
Thurstin, Wilbur N.	G	9	June 2, '62	Jan, 14, '63	
Titus, Henry H.	G	8	Feb. 19, '62	June 28, '65	Re en. Feb. 18,'64, pro. sergt.
Trask, Reuben	"	"	Nov. 16, '63		Died Apr. 24, '64.
Whitney, Cyrus	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		Re-en. Dec. 15, '63.
Whitney, Geo. P.	G	9	June 2, '62		Tr. to Co. H. 6th reg., pris. July 1, '62, & supposed to have died at Richmond.
Whitney, Henry H.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64
Williams, John R.	G	9	June 2, '62	July 5, '63	
Williams, Theo. J.	"	"	"	Dec. 10, '62	Re-en. in Cavalry.

Volunteers for one year.

Bradley, Richard		8			
Dutton, Henry, jr.		Cav.			
Mitchell, John		8			

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Montgomery, M. J.		8	Aug. 12, '64	June 1, '65	
Webb, Charles A,		"			
			Volunteers for nine months.		
Bruce, Loren E.	F	12			
Chadwick, Edwin S.	"	"			Died May 14, '63.
Chadwick, Theo. A.	"	"			
Childs, Francis A.	"	"			
Cleaveland, J. P. jr.	"	"			1st lieut. Res. Feb. 27, '63.
Copeland, Zion C.	"	"			
Hatch, Darius	"	"			
Hill, George C.	"	"			
Hunt, George W.	"	"			
Hunt, Wm. D.	"	"			
Nichols, Norman	"	"			
Pratt, Birney J.	"	"			
Rising, Edwin N.	"	"			
Trask, Martin	"	"			
Washburn, N. A.	"	"			
			Volunteers for three months.		
Hutchinson, Sam'l		1			
Laport, Julius D.	F	1			Musician.
Nichols, Geo. A.		1			

Furnished by draft—Paid commutation.

Blodgett, Henry P. Percival, Richard R.
Brown, Zoroaster

Procured Substitutes.

Back, Russell Neff, Sargent
Huntington, Edmund

BROOKFIELD.

BY REV. E. P. WILD.

Time works wonderful changes, and among those that he has wrought are the changes in the relative position and influence of the towns in our Green Mountain State. Thirty-five years ago, Brookfield ranked high in population and wealth, and in educational and religious influence. In the latter of these, perhaps there has been but little absolute decline,—taking the history of this town by itself; while in the former there has certainly been an actual increase, and yet, relatively, Brookfield stands far lower among the towns of Vermont than it did then. The great business-making improvements that have built up other places, have, for the most part, passed it by and the railroad greatness of the present age has had very little effect upon this staid old town. Yet its history comprises a series of events, so unique, so various, and so interesting, as to elicit, from occasional visitors who listen to them, expressions of surprise that the work of collecting and publishing these facts has been so long neglected.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND FEATURES.

Brookfield occupies a portion of that broken, undulating surface which stretches from the Green Mountain range, on the west, to Connecticut River valley, on the east; its elevation above the level of the sea being from 800 to 900 feet. Lying nearly on the height of land, between the valleys of White and Winooski rivers, its streams must, necessarily, be small and unimportant; yet the *number* of rills or brooks is so great as to give plausibility to the tradition that, from this circumstance, originated the name of the town. The name certainly might have an origin less romantic and interesting.

The second branch of White River, rising in Williamstown, flows through the entire eastern portion of Brookfield, draining nearly half its area. Near the northern part of the town, flowing through the principal village, is another stream of some importance,—inasmuch as it furnishes the best mill privileges in the vicinity. Another, in the south-western corner of the town, is called *Ayer's Brook*, and derives its name from a story of "the olden time." Some years previous to the first settlement of Brookfield,—during the French and Indian war, it is supposed, a man named Ayer, who had before run away from New England, became, through the violence of his hatred of the settlers of Vermont, a guide to the French and Indians in their predatory excursions in this part of the country. He was, at last, pursued and over-

taken by a party of English, in the valley of this stream. After a short trial by an extemporized court-martial, his captors proceeded to execute him, after the manner of hanging dogs at the present day—by tying a rope to his neck, making the other end fast to a tree, bent down for the purpose, and then suffering the tree to return to its natural position. This is supposed to have occurred near the site of the saw-mill owned, for many years, by Mr. Abraham Smith, and its date was, probably, about 1755.

Of natural ponds, Brookfield possesses its full share,—no less than seven lying within its limits: viz., Rood Pond, Pierce Pond, Colt's Pond, Lamson Pond, North Pond, South Pond and Beaver Meadow Pond; all of them favorite fishing resorts.

The irregular, awkward shape of the township has excited much wonder and inquiry, and, according to the early surveyors, the occasion of this was, as follows. A charter was not obtained by the first inhabitants, until some years after the land was settled, owing to the exorbitant fee (£480), demanded by the State authorities, and the extreme poverty of the new settlement. Each of the settlers thus having no interest but his own to regard, there was no inducement to lay out a regular tract of land as a township, in conformity to the rule or custom throughout the State. So a tract of 4 miles square was laid out, taking as the center a point near the present site of the meeting-house on the Branch. This was surveyed, and its outlines established and recorded. Two years later, the proprietors raised the fee, and obtained a charter of 36 square miles. But a difficulty was experienced in laying out the town; for, though settlements were not begun in the surrounding towns until after Brookfield was settled, yet, in the mean time, Chelsea (under the name of Turnersburgh), Randolph and Braintree had been chartered and surveyed and nothing was left to the proprietors of Brookfield but to take the remainder of their 36 square miles where they could get it. This was done by taking what lay between the eastern boundary of the original four mile square and the line of Turnersburgh, what lay between the southern line of the square to the northward of Randolph and Braintree, then taking enough to make up the required amount on the north and west.

The grantees of Brookfield were Phinehas Lyman, Joseph Hawley, Esq., Timothy Lyman, Samuel Clark, Noadiah Warner, Samuel Cook, 2d, John Smith, Nathaniel Brush, Elijah Dewey, Lucretia Colt, Elisha Porter, Esq., Stephen Goodman, Moses Hubbard, Oliver Smith, Benjamin Colt, Daniel Colt, Edmund Hubbard, Moses Hubbard, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, Eleazer Porter, Samuel Gaylord, jr., Rev. Joseph Lathrop, George Breck, Heman Day, Samuel Lathrop, Seth Lathrop, Joseph Lathrop, jr., John Eastman, Timothy Eastman, Obadiah Dickinson, Obadiah Dickinson, jr., John Chester Williams, Esq., Elijah Dickinson, Elihu Dickinson, Elisha Ellis, jr., Peter Olcott, Esq., Ichabod Hyde, Paul Davison, Daniel Bowen, Jonas Howard, Benjamin Howard, Phinehas Tyler, John Hayward, Paul Spooner, Jedediah Hyde, Amasa Hyde, Nathan Roberts, Nathaniel Humphrey, Nathaniel Humphrey, jr., Shubael Cross, Joseph Cross, Daniel Tillison, jr., Oliver Hamblin, Caleb Martin, Annah Dean, Daniel Tillison, John Paine, James Moulton, His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq., Timothy Brownson, Esq., John Fassett, jr., Esq., Moses Robinson, Esq., Jonas Galusha, Esq., Elkanah Sprague, Ebenezer Brewster.

The geology of Brookfield is not peculiar. The prevailing formation is the calcareo-mica slate, and of this formation the clay slate is considerably developed; there is, also, a silicious limestone, which occurs occasionally. Several marl beds have been discovered, and some of them have been worked for lime; though it has been a work of little profit. Quartz is common, in the form of veins or seams in the prevailing formation. Mica slate is found, occasionally, though it cannot be called common. Iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, is found in the form of small cubes imbedded in the slate,—constituting what, in school-boy parlance, are termed "diamonds." This mineral is of a yellow color, and has often been mistaken for gold, to the discomfiture of the individual whose dreams of sudden wealth were so rudely invaded and destroyed by a discovery more timely than flattering.

It is rather a singular fact that, while the rocks to the westward of the Branch contain a considerable amount of lime, those of the hill to the eastward of the valley, are nearly destitute of it: so that it has been a standing boast of the inhabitants of the valley, that they could secure a constant flow of both hard and soft water at their very doors; the former

from the limy regions of the west, and the latter from the slaty rocks of the east hill.

But the most marked feature of the geology of Brookfield is the existence, in large quantities of an ore of iron and arsenic, called mispickel. No chemical analysis of this mineral, as found here, has ever been made; and it may be added here, that our geological data, with regard to this section of the county, are very imperfect, for no regular survey has ever been completed.

The soil of this town is, in fertility, probably above the average of Orange County; and, being well situated for tillage, it is an important farming town. The alluvial deposits in the valley of the Branch, like those of most other river basins, are unsurpassed in richness; while the soil on the hilly portions, being formed by the disintegration of the clay slate and blue silicious lime-stone, is excellent and even the high hills, inacceessible to the plough and scythe, are admirably adapted to grazing.

Brookfield is a hilly town; though it can hardly adopt, with regard to itself, the sentiment of the poetical effusion so frequently quoted, with regard to other towns, to the immortalization of its ingenious author's name, which, if report is true, originally read as follows:

> "When the Lord this earth had made,
> He pronounced it good, as He had said;
> But, having rocks and hills to spare,
> He flung down Sharon, here and there."

A considerable eminence in the western part of the town, for some reason, acquired, and has always retained the appellation of *Bear Hill.* This name was bestowed, it is said, at an early era in the settlement of the town, from the fact that a bear was killed upon the mountain, at a spot now pointed out near the barn of Mr. Cahill.

Some years before the town was settled, there occurred a convulsion of the earth near the south-western corner of the town, caused by an earthquake shock. A considerable tract of land was sunk several feet below its former level. This tract lies near the road to Braintree, and is partially visible to travellers on that road. Some affirm this convulsion to have been nothing more than a land-slide; while others maintain that it was a veritable earthquake.

EARLY HISTORY.

The territory of Brookfield, like most of the hilly regions of Vermont, was not, probably, a favorite resort of the wandering Indians; though that extensive valley, occupied in the south by the Second Branch of White River, and in the north by Stevens' Branch of the Winooski, was, doubtless, one of their thoroughfares in journeying between the valleys of those two rivers. But, notwithstanding the fact that settlements among the hills would be less liable to Indian invasions than those in the valleys, yet in this town, as in most other towns, the first efforts at clearing the wilderness were, for some reason overbalancing this, made upon level land, near a stream.

The first settlement within the present limits of Brookfield was made in the year 1779 by Capt. Shubael Cross. It is much to be regretted that the previous history of this man, who, for a dozen years, bore a conspicuous part in the proprietary and town affairs of Brookfield, is wholly unknown. Not even the place whence he emigrated is told us, or the number of persons in his family, though it is certain that at the time of his moving to this place he had three daughters and a number of sons. This family came into Brookfield in 1779, and settled in the valley of the Branch. Mrs. Cross was the first woman who entered the place, and was therefore the recipient of the hundred acres of land, so chivalrously bestowed by each town on its fair pioneer in settlement.

The incidents attending the residence of Capt. Cross' family, for some months after their removal from their former home, are nowhere recorded, and in no way handed down to us. Perhaps, however, no such record is needed; for imagination can supply horrors enough. Here they were, a solitary family, far removed from kindred and acquaintances, literally alone in an almost boundless expanse of forest, more than twelve miles from any settlement; and, when we reflect what were the facilities for travelling in those days, twelve miles seems no short or easy journey,—surrounded by all the dangers of a life in the wilderness,

> "Past those settlers' haunts the eye might roam,
> Where earth's unliving silence all would seem."

And, when we add to all these discouragements the fact that the era of this settlement was in the midst of a war which was exhausting the resources of the country, and which rendered the settlers in Vermont peculiarly liable to attacks from the Indians, it would

seem that a more powerful motive, a more effective energy actuated this courageous family than is often felt by effeminate epicures at the present day. It is said that, within the first three months of their residence here, Mrs. Cross saw no other person of her own sex besides her daughters. But not long were they destined to be neighborless. Within a year after the entrance of Capt. Cross, several families moved into the place,—most of them on the Branch. The exact date of each arrival is not known; but it is quite certain that a Mr. Howard (or Hayward), with his family, came next after Capt. Cross; probably in the Spring of 1780. Previous to this, however, John Paine, then a young and single man, had been in the place and had appropriated to himself a lot of land in the northern part of the valley. It is said that, as Winter approached, Capt. Cross, fearing an attack from the Indians, wished to remove his family, then the only family in the vicinity, to some other place, for the season. This he did, leaving his stock in the care of Mr. Paine, who thus passed the Winter entirely alone. This was probably the Winter of 1779–'80.

The year 1780 was an eventful one to Vermont, for in that year occurred a series of events, of which, in their bearing upon our State affairs, the memorable 16th of May, called "*The dark day*," was but too truly emblematical. The controversy between New Hampshire and New York, concerning the territory, was at its height, and Congress ordered the people of Vermont to desist for the present from their attempts to secure her independence as a State, to which Ethan Allen made his characteristic reply, that, rather than fail in establishing the independence of Vermont he would "*retire with the hardy Green Mountain Boys into the desolate caverns of the mountains and wage war with human nature at large.*" During this year, invasions by parties of British and Indians were also frequent and were most disastrous to the settlers. In August, prisoners were taken in Barnard and carried to Canada; while in October, was executed that most fiendish act of barbarity which ever occurred in Vermont, the burning of Royalton. At the time of this event, the settlers in Brookfield were in great danger, and, but for a trifling circumstance, proving that the foolishness of men sometimes answers important ends, they would doubtless have fallen into the hands of the destroyers. The Indians probably intended, in their retreat, to pass up the Second Branch, which would have brought them directly upon the Brookfield settlers. But having been attacked in Randolph by a company of miltia, they effected their escape by changing their course and ascending the hill to the west. On the hill in Randolph, there was a small clearing and cabin owned and occupied by Zadock Steele. The Indians passed through the clearing and took Mr. Steele prisoner, who was just starting to warn the inhabitants of Brookfield, as they were beyond hearing the report of the alarm guns. From this point their course was west of north through the central and western parts of Brookfield, across the Rood farm, where it is said some of their implements were afterwards found, crossing the valley near the "west street," passing over or near "Bear hill," and reaching the valley of one of the principal branches of Dog River near Roxbury Hollow. About 10 years later, it is said, Major Adams, whose farm lay in that vicinity, found a tomahawk on the flat southeast of Roxbury Hollow, which was supposed to have been left there by this party of Indians. It is thought that at this time there were no inhabitants in Brookfield on the hill west of the Branch, though we are sure that several families moved there only a few months later. During the 4 or 5 years immediately succeeding the year 1780, immigration to this place was quite rapid, the settlers coming mostly from Connecticut. Jonathan Pierce, John Lyman, Caleb Martin, Timothy Cowles, William Wakefield, Nathaniel Humphrey, Hezekiah Gaylord, Amasa Hyde, Amos Humphrey, Ebenezer Stratton, Philip Ingram, Oliver Hamblin, Nathan Roberts, Thos. Gaylord, William Carley and some others, came previous to the organization of the town. The first three mentioned, Jonathan Pierce, Caleb Martin and John Lyman, were the first settlers of the town after Capt. Cross and John and Noah Paine and Mr. Howard.

Hardly anything is recorded of the doings of these men during the 4 or 5 years embraced in this period, and the few incidents handed down to us regarding the first settlement are so unfortunate as to be dateless. But there are some occurrences spoken of which must have taken place *about* this time, and are therefore mentioned here.

At one time it was reported in Vermont,

that certain people of England had spoken sneeringly of this country, and disparagingly of the settlers, observing that they supposed everything must be on a scale small and insignificant in the bleak wilderness of Vermont. To manifest their resentment at this unprovoked and intended insult, the settlers stuffed the skin of an elk of gigantic dimensions and sent it to England as a specimen of what Vermont could produce, with an intimation that her *men* were equally "hard to beat." This elk was killed in Brookfield, near the center of the town.

On a certain occasion, a physician was summoned, in the night, from the hill, to visit a man on the Branch. He started on horseback, and, while descending the hill, was alarmed at a cry behind him which he took to be that of a catamount. He quickened his speed, the animal, as he supposed, being in hot pursuit. The bridge across the stream had that day been removed for repairs except the string pieces, but it being dark, the man dashed on, ignorant of his peril, having known nothing of the removal of the bridge. Arriving at the first house, he sprang from his horse, remarking that the devil might have the horse if he would let *him* alone. Being questioned as to his route, he replied that he had crossed the bridge, which the other denied as impossible. Both went in the morning to the bank of the stream, where tracks of the horse were found, across the string piece to the opposite side. Such feats usually strike us as being thrilling and dangerous; but in this instance there was a mingling of the ludicrous, for the animal that scared the Doctor, instead of the feline monster which he supposed it to be, proved to be an innocent screech owl.

The first mills built in Brookfield were owned by Capt. Cross, and stood on the Branch at the foot of "the falls." Concerning these mills, which were doubtless decidedly primitive in their structure and conveniences, some humorous stories are told. It being the custom to buy grain at the mill and pay for it in labor, it is said that a farmer could go there in the morning, put his bushel of grain into the mill, and work out its price during the process of grinding, so slow were the operations of the machinery. It was also a standing joke, that the sons of Capt. Cross, of whom there were several, would one after another visit the mill, and and each would take toll; but of course such stories were only told to be laughed at.

SUBSEQUENT GENERAL HISTORY.

The charter of each township authorized the inhabitants to organize themselves as a town without any further application to, or permission from, the general assembly, whenever their number and resources were sufficient to warrant such a step. It was only necessary for a petition, signed by four respectable freeholders of the proposed town to be presented to a justice in a neighboring town, who immediately issued the requisite warning, or authorized one of the freeholders to issue it. The petition for the municipal organization of Brookfield is not recorded. The first record is that of the warning itself, which was issued at Norwich, March 4, 1785, by Peter Olcott, justice of the peace. The record of the first town meeting follows; at which meeting, Timothy Cowles was chosen town clerk; William Wakefield, Nathaniel Humphrey, and Hezekiah Gaylord selectmen; Jonathan Pierce treasurer; and Amasa Hyde, constable. This meeting was held March 18, 1785, at the house of Capt. Cross.

In August, 1785, a meeting was held to decide whether the town should be represented in the County Convention of that year and, if so, to elect a delegate. This question was decided in the affirmative, and Shubael Cross was accordingly elected as delegate.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1785, none; 1786, Jonathan Pierce; 1787, Timothy Cowles; 1788, none; 1789, 1823, '24, Abel Lyman; 1790, '91, '99, 1800, Daniel Kingsbury; 1792, '94, Experience Fisk; 1793, '95, '98, 1813, Elisha Allis. 1801, '09, '31, Nathaniel Wheatly; 1810, '12, Barna Biglow; 1814, '15, David Bigelow; 1816, Noah Paine; 1817, '18, 22, '27, '28, '30, Frederic Griswold; 1819, '21, Moses Hubbard, jr.; 1825, '26, '29, John Wheatley; 1832, John J. Wheatley; 1833, '34, Thomas Kingsbury; 1835, Justus Edson; 1836, John W. Hopkins; 1837, none; 1838, '39. Abel Bigelow; 1840, Aaron Cleaveland, jr.; 1841, '48, none; 1849, '50, Homer Hatch; 1851, Ariel Burnham; 1852, '55, none; 1856, '57, William E. Chamberlain; 1858, '59. Julius B. Lyman; 1860, '61, F. G. Biglow; 1862, none; 1863, '64, E. F. Claflin; 1865, '67, J. R. Cleaveland; 1868, A. S. Allis.

At the meeting in March, 1786, it was vo-

ted by the town, "to hire some preaching for the produce of the earth." This was the first action of the town to secure preaching, and the people appear to have been either very moderate in their desires, or limited in their resources; for this vote was followed by another to the effect that "we hire three months." In pursuance of this action, Timothy Cowles, Caleb Martin, and Abel Lyman were chosen as a committee "to look up a minister for the above purpose." It was also decided that the town would raise the amount of £20, for the purpose of supporting preaching; said amount to be paid in wheat at the market price.

In 1786, the town was first represented in the legislature, by Jonathan Pierce, who was elected in May.

Although the number of inhabitants in the town had been rapidly increasing for some years, and the number of families at this time must have been nearly forty, yet no church was organized till July, 1787, and this seems to have been the most important event of that year.

In December, 1787, a vote was carried to find the geographical center of the town, for the purpose of fixing upon a spot to build a meeting house; a method of reconciling little differences of opinion more amiacble than that frequently resorted to at this day. Whether this action resulted soon in the erection of a meeting house or not, has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that within a few years after this time a meeting-house was erected, the frame of which is still standing, being the barn a few rods northeast of Mr. Austin Carpenter's house. This meeting-house —perhaps a ruder name would be more appropriate—was probably built in the Fall of 1791, and was first occupied early in 1792, the business and religious meetings previous to this having been held at private dwellings in rotation.

In December, 1794, votes were cast for a representative in Congress. At this election, Nathaniel Niles received 32 votes in Brookfield, Stephen Jacobs 2, and Daniel Buck, Cornelius Lynde, and Lewis R. Morris, each 1. As this election was prior to the introduction of electioneering and "horse shedding," it is not at all surprising that the votes should be thus divided among a number of candidates. Owing to this fact, the vote at this time cannot be regarded as an index of the feelings of a majority of the voters of this Congressional district, for it is known that Daniel Buck received the election.

In January, 1795, the people of Brookfield voted to tax themselves £8 "for a town stock of powder and lead." No reason is assigned for the vote, and it is no easy matter to conjecture one, since at that time we were at peace with all foreign powers. It may possibly, however, have been a result of the alarm occasioned by the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania about that time.

There seems to have been a law at this period that if proprietors were not prompt in the payment of taxes levied upon their land, such a part of their land as would pay the tax and costs at auction price, was seized and sold at public vendue. A tax was levied by State authorities in 1797 of one cent on each acre, which gave rise to several auction sales in Brookfield, the lots sold being mostly those of non-resident proprietors. In this way the land of the town became at that time nearly, and soon after wholly, the property of those residing within its limits. How stringent and summary this law was in its effects, may be gathered from the fact that Ichabod Hyde lost the whole of his farm in consequence of inability to pay taxes, or want of promptness in paying them.

For several years, owing to the undesirableness of the location of the first meeting-house, or a want of agreement regarding it, the subject of building a new house had occupied the people's attention. In March, 1802, because the religious sentiments of those within the town had become so various, the subject took a new turn, and what had been previously the interest and business of the town now passed into the care of the Congregational society. A meeting of this society was called and its action resulted eventually in the erection of a meeting-house which was occupied for nearly 40 years. Its erection was commenced in 1803 or 1804, and it was completed and occupied in 1806.

These are the leading events of interest up to the dates last mentioned; others of later date will be found below under appropriate headings.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The settlement of Vermont took place at a period when religious ordinances were appointed and sustained by the people as a whole. Each family, when it entered a new

town, was required to set apart a portion of its substance for the support of the Gospel in that town; so that religious rites and feelings, almost as a matter of course, crept into every community and that, too, for the most part in Vermont untrammeled by that bigotry and superstition which has often played so dark a part in the founding of colonies, and which existed to so frightful an extent in the early settlements of our own free land.

It is not known that any religious action was taken, or that meetings were held, in Brookfield, until a few years after its settlement. The first public action in the matter was taken in the Spring of 1786, when it was voted to hire preaching "for the produce of the earth." Preaching was probably obtained during six months of every year from that time till the settlement of Mr. Lyman. It is not known who the minister was who was hired in 1786; but in the following year Mr. Washburn, of Royalton, preached a part of the time, and in 1788 Mr. Thompson, of Chelsea. Mr. Cleaveland, of Braintree, also preached in Brookfield occasionally during these years.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in July, 1787, on which occasion Rev. Elijah Brainard, of Randolph, officiated. This church consisted originally of thirteen members, the list of whose names is lost, but the following named persons were among them: Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Rood, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ingram, Mr. Ichabod Carley, and Mrs. Samuel Freeman. Of these Caleb Martin and Paul Davison, were chosen deacons. This body seems to have gained strength, month by month, and in September, 1788 voted, in ratification of a previous vote of the town, to extend a call to Mr. Elijah Lyman, then a young man, having scarcely completed his studies. The call being accepted, Mr. Lyman was ordained as pastor of the church April 8, 1789. In 1790, the church passed a vote to the effect "that a standing committee of three be chosen in the church to take cognizance of matters of difficulty among the members, and to use their influence for a reconciliation; but if ineffectual and the affair be actionable, they shall bring it properly before the church." The annual appointment of this committee, who were with rare exceptions faithful to their duty, is traced down for 37 years.

Mr. Lyman continued pastor of the church until his death in 1828. During his pastorate several revivals were enjoyed, and the church was greatly strengthened in numbers and influence. For two years subsequent to Mr. Lyman's death there was no pastor and only occasional preaching. In the Spring of 1830, a call was extended to Mr. Daniel Wild, which being accepted, in July following he was ordained, and commenced a pastorate of 37 years. The whole number of persons who ever belonged to this church is nearly 800. At one time it consisted of more than 250 members, but at present it is reduced to less than one-fourth of that number. In 1848, 55 of the members withdrew for the purpose of organizing a church at the North Village. This church was organized and is denominated the Second Congregational Church. This congregation was supplied with preaching for two years by Rev. S. J. M. Lord, then by Rev. A. Fleming, who was its settled pastor for three years; afterwards by Rev. A. S. Swift, and Rev. David Perry. Its present number of members is about 60.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

For the first 20 years after the town was settled there was only one place of worship, at which nearly all the inhabitants united, though instances of "signing off," were quite frequent. But as the population increased, differences became more prominent, and the necessity for more than one religious society more apparent.

The Universalist society was the first which was formed after the establishment of the original church. This society was organized Jan. 13, 1801, and from that time to the present, or for more than 65 years, the society, which includes its proportion of the inhabitants of the town, has sustained preaching a part of the time, the place of worship being usually on the Branch, but occasionally at the North Village.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCHES.

During the year 1816, there was a considerable revival of religion, which extended to the western part of Brookfield, where a large number became the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. In November, 1816, a small company of praying people met together at the house of Solomon Fobes, and after expressing to each other a mutual conviction that it was a duty to associate themselves together as a visible church of Chtist, avowed their belief

in the doctrines of the Bible, and united in a verbal covenant to consider themselves a church. Elder Nathaniel King, of Randolph, extended the right hand of fellowship, and thus was formed a Freewill Baptist church, which at first consisted of 7 members, viz.: Enoch Cleaveland, Amos Blanchard, Solomon Fobes, Daniel Claflin, Polly Blanchard, Polly Claflin, and Clarenda Claflin. This church held meetings and prospered for some years, but on account of certain internal troubles it was thought best by the members to disband, which was accordingly done, in 1834. The next year the church was re-organized under the supervision of Elders O. Shipman, J. Tucker, and Eli Clark. It then consisted of 14 members. After this the church prospered well, and at one time consisted of 70 or 80 members. For the last 12 or 14 years it has not held the regular monthly meetings, has not been represented in quarterly meetings, and has omitted to some extent the church ordinances. Previous to 1839, the meetings were held in the school-house; but in 1839 and 1840, the present church edifice was built, and was dedicated in November, 1840. This church was for some years supplied with preaching by Rev. Jehiel Claflin.

In July, 1817, a small company of people met together at Mrs. Hovey's on the East Hill, and "entered into a verbal agreement to consider themselves a church of Christ, and take the scriptures to be their only rule of faith and practice." Elder Nathaniel King, of Randolph, gave the right hand of fellowship, and thus was formed a Freewill Baptist Church, consisting orginally of 6 members viz: Samuel Hovey, Jr., Simeon Skinner, Marcia Stoddard, Grace Hovey, Candace Billings, and Melissa Sanderson. This church, which has comprised in all some 50 members, continued to hold meetings, and exerted an extensive influence for thirty-five years, or until 1852, since which time no record has been kept, the members uniting in worship with other churches.

METHODISTS.

Although quite a number of the early inhabitants of the town were Methodist by profession, there was no action towards the organization of a society previous to 1827 or 1828. About that time Rev. W. Fisk, afterward of Middletown, Ct., spent some weeks in the place and, finding the plan of forming a church or class feasible, he, together with father Bean, (familiarly so called) lent his influence and energy for the carrying on of such a work. Quite a number left the Congregational church and joined the new society, among whom was Mr. John Paine, afterwards a prominent member of the Methodist church.

The organization of the Methodist society was effected in 1828 or 1829, and continued for some years under the care of Father Bean. The society flourished and rapidly acquired strength, so that at one time it exceeded in numbers and influence every other religious society in the town. The place of worship has usually been on the Branch, in the meeting-house built by the Methodists and Universalists. A house was also erected at the north village, about 1832, by the Methodists, Universalists, and Baptists, where the Methodists occasionally had preaching, but that house was destroyed in 1847 or 1848. Preachers of this denomination have not been stationed here every year since the society organization; but for a great part of the time preaching has been sustained, the list of preachers comprising a large number of earnest and faithful Christian ministers.

THE LIBRARY.

For the first 30 years after its settlement, Brookfield, being an older place than any other in the immediate vicinity, was quite a central point, and on this account as well as by reason of the intelligence of the early inhabitants, literary and scientific culture had attained to a degree of proficiency not always to be found in new settlements.

About the year 1795, a project was set on foot, chiefly through the influence of Rev. Mr. Lyman, to supply the inhabitants of Brookfield with reading, by means of a Town Library. A regularly organized association was formed, which included most of the reading portion of the community, declaring in the preamble that the design of the organization was to promote useful knowledge and piety. Under the supervision of energetic managers, the library steadily increased, until it has become an invaluable town institution, numbering more than 800 volumes. It is said that the holding of a regular meeting has never, in a single instance, been omitted since the foundation of the library. The meetings are held quarterly, on the first Monday of the months of March, June, September and December; the annual business meeting being that in June.

THE SEMINARY.

From the first settlement of the town, the cause of education received marked attention. Several of the early inhabitants were liberally educated men, and these, with others who appreciated the advantages of an educated, enlightened community, exerted their whole influence in favor of a thorough educational system. But, notwithstanding the ability and energy of our fathers, which might with profit be emulated at the present day, no institution higher than common schools was sustained in town till a comparatively late period. In the year 1831, Miss Lucy Washburn, who had attended Miss Grant's school at Ipswich, where Mary Lyon was at that time teaching as assistant, taught a school in this town, and by her mode of teaching or in some other way attracted the attention of the people to the establishment of a Female Seminary. In 1832 and 1833, the subject was agitated in this town and the adjoining towns, and, after some spirited discussion between the people of Randolph and Brookfield, the committee designated Brookfield Center as the place for its location. A commodious brick building was erected and furnished, and in 1833, the school was opened, with Miss Rachel Denison of Royalton, as principal. The plan succeeded admirably, the number of pupils increased, and the seminary almost immediately became noted as one of our best institutions. Miss Nancy Trask of Beverly, Mass., a former pupil of Misses Grant and Lyon, commenced teaching here in 1834, and continued principal of the seminary till a short time before her death, which occurred in the Spring of 1838. During her temporary absence for a few months, in 1835, her place was supplied by a Miss Payson. Miss Trask was a faithful, energetic, devoted teacher who ever won the esteem and love of her pupils, and whose faithfulness is even now remembered and blessed, by her former patrons and pupils, as instrumental of much good. After her health failed, a Miss Morse succeeded her, who remained in charge of the school for a year or two, and was the last permanent teacher in the seminary. The institution was destined to a brief but brilliant existence. The building was for several terms after the discontinuance of the female school, occupied by select schools—O. T. Lamphear having taught two terms, after whom were H. E. J. Boardman, F. V. Marcy, H. A. Partridge and G. A. Nichols. For some years, too, previous to 1854, it was used as a district school house: then for more than 10 years it stood, bereft of its former beauty and interest, a monument of popular inefficiency and obstanacy, the haunt of destructively inclined urchins, the dwelling place of bats and owls, and at present, its walls are even with the ground. The former scenes have fled, but the influence which those scenes still possess, and the memory of that spot will be sacredly cherished, along with that of her whose life went out in devotion to her blessed work, and whose dust lies sleeping in the graveyard over the hill.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The first clergyman who tarried in town was Rev. Elijah Lyman, who was pastor of the Congregational Church from 1789 till 1828, In 1798, Mr. Samuel Hovey, who had been a resident in this town for some years, was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination and afterwards labored in Brookfield and Chelsea. From 1830 to 1867, Rev. Daniel Wild was pastor of the first Congregational church. Rev. Jehiel Claflin has preached for most of the time at West Brookfield since 1838. Rev. Daniel Parker resided in Brookfield from 1840 till his death in 1849. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1826, and was never settled over any church, though he preached both before and after his removal to this town, a good part of the time. He was quite a distinguished writer, being the author of several books, some of which had a more than ordinary circulation.* Rev. Peter Bean was the first Methodist clergyman in this town, by whose influence, together with that of Rev. W. Fisk, afterwards President of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct., the Methodist church was formed. Rev. Messrs. Williams, H. Johnson, Coburn, E. J. Scott, Dickerman, D. Field and H. Webster, of the Methodist denomination, have each spent one year or more in the town. At the North Village, the following named clergymen have resided; Rev. Messrs. S. J. M. Lord, A. Fleming, A. S. Swift, D. Perry and C. W. Emerson.

Brookfield has "raised" 21 ministers; 12 Congregationalists, viz. Fry Bailey Reed, Cephas Morton, William Clark, Nelson Clark,

*His principal publication was the "Constitutional Instructor"—a 12 mo. book of perhaps 200 pages.

Benjamin Abbott, G. D. A. Hebard, C. M. Winch, O. D. Allis, S. L. Bates, A. I. Dutton, A. W. Wild and E. P. Wild; 5 Methodists, viz. Elisha Adams, Larned Smith, Nelson Smith, Thomas Hatch and A. A. Reed; 2 Freewill Baptists, viz. Almon Shepard and Jehiel Claflin; one Calvinist Baptist, viz. H. N. Hovey, and one Episcopalian, viz. Henry Adams.

Of lawyers, Brookfield has ever been nearly or quite destitute, being either too peaceable or too poor to support them.

The first physician was Dr. John Harrington, who died not long after his removal into the town. Dr. Walter Burnham practiced for many years. Dr. Daniel Washburn came in 1802, and for nearly 40 years was the most skillful and popular practitioner in the vicinity. Besides these, there have been Drs. Thompson, Strong, Spaulding, Smalley, Bailey, S. H. Smith, J. B. Smith, Weeden, Rood, Davenport, Lazelle and Bradford.

Brookfield has given several of her sons to the medical profession; among whom were Phineas Kellogg, jr., George Fisk, E. H. Allis. Samuel Parker, Daniel Parker, jr., A. W. Freeman, I. A. Freeman, J. L. Perkins and D. B. Freeman, the last four of whom are Dentists.

EPIDEMICS.

There were nc seasons of unusual sickness or mortality in Brookfield prior to 1801. During that year and the following year, the dysentery prevailed to a great extent and was quite fatal. In 1805, the typhus fever was prevalent. In 1807 and 1808, influenza and fevers were common, and swept off a number of the inhabitants. In January 1811, that terrible scourge, the spotted fever, made its appearance. This malady, characterized by its suddenness of attack and the celerity with which it overpowered the system and reached the vitals, was likened to the plague of the old world; and not improperly, for, as in the case of those attacked by the plague, the first sympton of this disease was usually a redness and burning of a single spot upon the body, which rapidly extended, accompanied by acute pain, and unless relief was obtained, death ensued in a few hours. In Brookfield, there were many cases and 14 deaths in 3 weeks from the first appearance of the disease. Among the latter was the wife of Maj. Nathaniel Wheatly, who, in the evening, was engaged in ironing and spoke to a neighbor of the disease, and of the importance of being prepared at any time to meet death. Before the morning dawned, she herself had been attacked and was its victim.

The year 1813, was remarkable for the *epidemic peripneumony*, so called, or lung fever. During that year, more deaths occurred in this town than had been known to occur before in one year. In 1841, the dysentery assumed a more malignant type and was very fatal in this vicinity. In 1849. erysipelas in a malignant form was prevalent and caused several deaths.

But of all the diseases which appear among us, consumption seems by far the most fatal and terrible. Insidious in its attack, slow in its progress, but sure in its results, it imperceptibly undermines the constitution, destroys by degrees the vigor and vitality of the members and annually sweeps scores of our population into an early grave; like the insatiable monster divinities of the heathen mythology, claiming its annual hecatomb of victims. This disease has always prevailed in our township, and rarely has a year passed without its claiming at least one victim.

CASUALTIES.

The first fatal accident which ever occurred in the town of Brookfield was probably that which occasioned the death of a Mr. Marsh, who was engaged in felling trees and was struck by a falling tree, causing instant death.

About the same time (1785 or thereabouts) a man died near the north line of the town while in a state of partial intoxication.

In 1810, a man named Belknap attempted to cross Colt's pond upon the ice, regardless of the advice of friends who assured him that the ice was not strong enough. He persisted in trying it, but had not proceeded far before he broke through and was drowned. This accident occasioned the building of the floating bridge.

In 1820, John Allen was engaged at Mr. Fisk's, on the Branch, in prying up a large stone. The stone was nearly out of its bed, when by some accident it fell back with its whole weight striking the lever, which flew back with great force and the man, not having time to move, was struck upon the head and instantly killed.

Experience Fisk, jr., was lost at sea off the

Atlantic coast in June, 1825. He was on board the Herald, which sailed from Charleston, S. C.

In 1828, Martin Wright was killed by falling from the roof of a barn on East Hill.

In 1828, a man named Webster was found dead in the road near the Peck farm—his death probably having been caused by intoxication.

In November, 1828, Samuel Stone was killed instantly by the upsetting of his wagon, This occurred on the Branch.

In 1842, a son of Jonathan Edson, about six years of age, was playing, with a companion, about the saw-mill, at the north village, when a log rolled down from its place crushing and killing him instantly.

CENSUS OF THE TOWN.

In 1791— 421	In 1830—1677
1800— 988	1840—1789
1810—1384	1850—1662
1820—1507	1860—1521

ANECDOTES.

In the early history of the town, Capt. Cross commanded a company of militia. At a muster on the Branch on one occasion, not being peculiarly proficient in knowledge of military tactics, he is said to have given the following original and decisive order: "Boys, go on till you come to yonder manure heap —then stop."

A certain street, west of the center village, has for years been known as "Poverty Lane;" and the origin is this; Of the two Lyman brothers, the one who lived on the west street was a temperance man, while the other was a lover of tippling. As the former was on one occasion inviting his neighbors and townsmen to a "raising," he was jocosely told by his brother that if he would furnish liquor for his men his street should receive a good name, but if he was so niggardly as to refuse, it should be christened "Poverty Lane." As he adhered strictly to his temperance principles, the name was coupled with the street in good earnest; though like many of our common names it is, and has always been, as great a misnomer as that of the "man in the moon."

When the first framed-barn was raised, the residents of this town and some from Williamstown assembled to witness the novel spectacle. The men commenced raising the broadside, elevated it about breast high, and could raise it no higher. At this critical juncture the women put to the helping hand and the frame was put together without further difficulty.

Mr. Howard was annoyed by the visits of a pertinacious old bear in his cornfield. Having resolved to circumvent his ursine tormentor, he repaired to the field, one night, to watch. Soon he heard the bear as he supposed, when, in an unaccountable manner, his courage suddenly forsook him, and he ran for the nearest tree. Climbing apparently to a place of safety he remained in a very unpleasant state of mind till daylight, when, on looking around, instead of finding himself in the top of the tree, he saw that the branch had bent down, and he sat flat on the ground.

Mrs. Oliver Hamblin, having had her fears previously excited by Indian stories, was one night aroused from sleep by noises which seemed to proceed from a field, near by, where there were some log-heaps, burning. She heard, occasionally, low explosive sounds, resembling the snapping of green corn before a fire. These her excited mind readily interpreted as such, and imagination supplied from the darkness the dusky forms of several Indians holding a feast, as she supposed, preparatory to an attack upon the house. In all the wretchedness of suspense, she waited till morning, when day-light revealed her mistake, and restored her to her wonted composure.

On another occasion, Mrs. Grover, seeing a bear approach the hog-pen, seized a fire-brand, the men of the family being all absent, and ran out to frighten him away. By her exertions, she kept bruin at bay till day-light, when he found it prudent to decamp.

A good story is told of Timothy Cowles, the first justice of the peace, which, however, proves him no worse, but less fortunate than his fellow townsmen. Soon after his election to that important office, and while its effects upon his vanity were still noticeable, he was invited to attend a "raising," or similar gathering, on the Branch. Of course, being one of the chief dignitaries, he must shine in all the finery possible. So, having borrowed a fine blue surtout of Mr. David Bigelow, he set out for the rendezvous of the day. As a matter of course, spirits material, if not immaterial, performed their part in the exercises; and the poor squire, in defiance of his oath to use his authority in preserving the public peace, soon found himself in a condition more

promotive of disturbance than of peace. But his humiliation did not end here. Fortunately, no event occurred, at the raising, which demanded his official services and he, with others, commenced the homeward journey. But, from one of those sudden and violent impulses of gravitation, such as are occasionally experienced by weak-brained mortals, in crossing a rude bridge, the doughty squire was brought to a halt, in a position more striking than elegant. Mud and water dripped from every part of his person, and his own feelings, as well as those of the no more sober, but more fortunate men about him, can be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say, that his vanity was humbled, his day's enjoyment spoiled, and the borrowed blue over coat, the pride of the occasion, utterly ruined.

Asahel Tyler kept a small store, for some years, on the Branch. At one time, having on hand a hogshead of very fine salt and another of very coarse salt, it occurred to him that, by mixing them together and selling the mixture at the price of the finest, he might make something of a speculation. He proceeded to carry out his plan, when to his chagrin, he found that he had but little more than one hogshead of salt,—of both kinds. The phenomenon is explained by a well-known law of natural philosophy, with which, it appears, he was unacquainted.

A simple-minded man named Call, who lived on the East Hill, remarked to a neighbor, one Autumn, that the ears of corn in his field were all sound and good, there being no "pig-corn" among them, and he did'nt know what to do to supply his hogs with food. His neighbor replied, that he would exchange some of his own poor corn for a load of his sound corn; and this Call actually did,—not seeing the point of the joke.

During the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, not many years after the close of the Revolution, that bigoted scion of royalty passed through Vermont, on his way to Canada. In the northern part of Brookfield resided Abner Pride, a shoemaker by trade, and, as his house was a long way from any other, it was frequently made a stopping-place by travelers. The Prince called here for refreshment, on his journey, and, when about to take his leave, stepped up to Mrs. Pride, with saucy freedom, and kissed her. Observing that she showed signs of resentment, he remarked, soothingly, "O, never mind; you can now tell your people that you have had the honor of being kissed by an English Prince." Mr. Pride, from his work at his bench, had witnessed the scene and, hearing these words, rose indignantly, and, with a kick, more forcible than graceful, ejected the impertinent prince from the door, sending after him this mocking farewell, "O, never mind; you can now go home and tell your people that you have had the honor of being kicked out of doors by an American cobbler."

NOAH PAINE.

Perhaps no better justice can be done than merely to copy the inscription upon the monument, at Mr. Paine's tomb:

"This monument, erected as a tribute of filial affection, is sacred to the memory of Noah Paine, Esq., who departed this life, March 2, 1825, aged 67. He was born in Pomfret, Ct., Feb. 1, 1758. Early in life, he joined the American forces, in the cause of liberty and independence, and it was not until the fatigues, privations, and sufferings of the camp had impaired his health, and nearly broken down his constitution, that he was prevailed upon to leave the service of his country. Soon after the Revolution, he emigrated to this town,—then almost a trackless wilderness, and, after surveying a large portion of it, he located himself on a farm, encountering, with frail health, the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. By his economy and close attention to agricultural pursuits, industry, and perseverance in business, he acquired a decent property, and thereby laid the foundation of the future prosperity of his family."

Mr. Paine and his brother John, with Capt. Cross and Mr. Howard, were the first settlers of the town.

MOSES HUBBARD, ESQ.

Esquire Hubbard was born at Hadley, Mass., Sept. 4, 1745; was graduated at Harvard University in 1765; and moved to this town about 1789. He was town clerk for 20 years, and was a very prominent man in the early history of the town. "He was a good scholar, an able writer, and an acute reasoner. On some points of divinity he inquired; on some he doubted. But believing, through the merits of Christ, he had an unshaken belief which enabled him, in full possession of his understanding, to meet death with perfect composure." He died, Apr. 29, 1822, aged 77.

CAPT. BARNA BIGLOW.

This man, who has figured so extensively in the affairs of Brookfield, was born in 1762, at Shrewsbury, Mass. When very young, he

became a member of the militia, but was not called into active service in the Revolution. Afterwards, he removed to Paxton, Mass., where he was employed as clerk in a mercantile house. His employers, having business in Randolph, Vt., sent him to that place to transact it. This occurred in 1785. He remained in Randolph till about 1793, when he moved to Brookfield and settled on the Branch. He kept the first store in town and for 15 years flourished in that business. He then turned to agricultural pursuits, which he followed, exclusively, the remainder of his life. He was an active, energetic man in whatever he undertook. He was honest in his dealings, strict in his morals, and consistent in his religious walk; at all times influential in the community, and the recipient of many responsible offices from his fellow townsmen. He was twice married: to Nabby Pride, Sept. 18, 1794, and to Lois Griswold, Dec. 12, 1808. He left a numerous family, three of whom are still living. His death occurred in April, 1840.

REV. ELIJAH LYMAN.

Mr. Lyman was born in 1762 or 1763. His early life is entirely unknown to us, as, previous to his settlement over the church in Brookfield, his home and that of his father's family had not been in this vicinity. He was a native of Tolland, Ct., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786. In 1789, when he had hardly finished his studies, he received a call to settle in Brookfield. This invitation he considered, with prayerful deliberation and, having formed his decision, he set forth to the people his views upon the matter in a letter which, even now, is often read and quoted, as an expression of rare simplicity and humility of character.

The writer has repeatedly heard remarks, from the former parishioners of this devoted minister of Christ to the effect that "Mr. Lyman was a good, but not a great man." All his works were characterized by great earnestness, regard for truth and love of souls; yet he was diffident and retiring, and, on this account, shrank back much from society. Though not without his faults, his management of the affairs of the church was careful and prudent and, though during the latter years of his pastorate his health was impaired and his spirits broken by affliction, yet his ministry was eminently successful, and, "being dead, he yet speaketh."

He died, April 12, 1828, aged 65,—having been pastor of the church for 39 years.

CAPT. AMASA EDSON

was born at Whately, Mass., April 13, 1764, At the age of 16 he enlisted in the army of his country, and served till the close of the war. He then returned to Whately, where, when 23, he was married and, 9 years after, or about 1796, removed with his family to Brookfield; purchased 400 acres of land and, for 14 years, gave his attention to its tillage. He then opened a public house, which he kept for more than 40 years. He had 8 children, all of whom settled in Brookfield, within 3 miles of the old homestead and for more than 40 years attended church at the same house with their father.

Capt. Edson was a man of much energy and perseverance and of good religious principle; public-spirited, zealous in the cause of education, prompt in supporting the Gospel, and liberal to all the objects of Christian charity. He died in February, 1853, aged 88.

ELDER SAMUEL HOVEY,

born at Windham, Ct., Mar. 7, 1743; about 1780, removed to Lyme, N. H.; in 1791, to Norwich, Vt.; in 1795, to Brookfield, and united with the Congregational church. About this time his views underwent a change as to the proper mode of baptism and he removed his church relation to the Baptists in Chelsea. He soon commenced preaching and in June, 1798, was ordained as an evangelist. His ministry was quite successful and was continued till age rendered him too infirm to perform its duties. He lived with the wife of his youth for upwards of 70 years, and died in 1833, aged 90 years and 2 months.

DEA. ELISHA ALLIS.

Conspicuous among the early inhabitants of Brookfield, noted for their energy, perseverance and fortitude, and especially among those distinguished for their intelligence, extensive influence, and genuine piety, was good Dea. Allis. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1767; lived in Hatfield, Mass., a few years and then moved to Williamsburg, Mass., where he resided till 1790; during his residence in this latter place, chosen deacon in Rev. Joseph Strong's church. He spent two Summers in Brookfield before moving his family, during which time he cleared about 25 acres of land and put up a barn and house. In February, 1791, he moved his family to his new home. Soon

after his removal to this town, he was elected deacon in the Congregational church, which office he held for more than 35 years. He lived to a good old age, revered by a numerous posterity, honored and respected by his neighbors and fellow citizens. He died April 3, 1835, aged 87.

MAJ. NATHANIEL WHEATLEY,

came to Brookfield in 1790, or 1791, and at once took a prominent part in public affairs, for which his native ability and previous experience abundantly qualified him. He became a large land owner, and was remarkably successful in agricultural pursuits. He always acted from principle, and his name is handed down with praise for his religious virtues. He died July 23, 1824, aged 72.

ASSHUR HATCH,

born in Preston, Ct., 1752. When 16 years old came with his father's family to Norwich, Vt.; fitted for college; graduated at Hanover in 1779; taught a few years in Plainfield, Ct., and Norwich, Vt.; January, 1789, was married to Lucy Storey, of Norwich, and in September, 1791, moved to Brookfield. Here he labored on his farm during the Summers and taught school during the Winters, till more than 60 years of age. He died in 1826, aged 73.

REV. BENJAMIN ABBOTT,

born in Randolph, in 1799—two years before his parents removed to Brookfield; at the age of 15 was hopefully converted, and with the beginning of the new life experienced an ardent desire to become a minister of the gospel. At that period his attention was especially directed to the foreign missionary work and Palestine was the land where he most desired to labor. He began a preparatory course of study at Randolph, but his health failed, and he was compelled, though reluctantly, to abandon the cherished hope of acquiring a liberal education. Having regained his health, however, he felt a renewed desire to preach the gospel, and, after much prayerful reflection, he applied to, and was licensed by, the Royalton Association. He was ordained as an Evangelist at Bethel, in August, 1834, after which he labored in Orange, Topsham, Bethel, Pittsfield, and Addison. He then removed to Barre and subsequently to Hanover, N. H., where he died in November, 1859.

Modest and genial in his deportment, mild and peaceable in his dealings, ardent and devoted in his Master's work, his influence remains.

DEA. ABEL BIGELOW,

was born in Brookfield, in 1804, and was always a resident of this town. In 1832, he was chosen deacon in the Congregational church, which office he held till his death. As a man of integrity and sound judgment, he deservedly possessed the confidence of his fellow townsmen and held, at their hands, many positions of trust. He was a man of few words, prudent in counsel, yet faithful and efficient in the discharge of duty. His interest in the sabbath-school and in the training of the young for positions of influence in society, was deeply and constantly manifested. None intimately knew him but to esteem him as an earnest Christian, a judicious counsellor and a faithful friend. He died in April, 1860.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861—5.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Abbot, Royal	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Sergt.
Allis, Egbert H.	Navy,				Surgeon, lost on the "Bainbridge."
Annis, Salmon P.	E	11	July 28, '62.	June 26, '65.	Tr. to Inv. corps.
Bannister, John	C	9	Dec. 28. '63.		Tr. to Co. A.
Bannister, William	C	15	Sept, 11, '62.	July 24, '65.	Reënlisted.
Batchelder, B. A.	C	17	Jan. 5, '64.		Died of wounds, May 30, '64.
Beadle, Henry A,	C	9	Dec. 26, '63.		Died at Andersonville July 29, 64.
Bigelow, Edwin C.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Bigelow, Robert C.	"	"	"	"	
Blakely, Lewis J.	A	7	Aug. 23, '64,	May 31. '65.	
Blanchard, Timothy	C	Cav.	Sept. 23, '61.		Tr. to Inv. corps.
Boyce, George A.	B	11	Dec. 5, '63,	Aug. 25, '65.	Tr. to Vet. Res. corps.
Boyce, Henry M.	"	"	Nov. 30, '63.	"	
Boyce, Orza	B	4	Dec. 17 63.	July 13, '65.	
Braley, John W.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	"	
Bruce, Edmund H.	F	12	Aug. 22, '62 .	July 14, '63.	
Bruce, Twing	A	Cav.	Aug. 26, '64.		

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Cahill, Thomas	C	Cav.	Oct. 9, '61-		Reënlisted.
Carl, Octavius	B	4	Aug. 27, '61	Sept. 30, '64,	
Carpenter, Ira	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Carpenter, M. A.	"	"	"	"	1st lieut. pro. Capt. Jan. 15, '63.
Cheney, Alpheus H.	G	10	Aug, 1, '62.		Commissioned in colored troops.
Claflin, George W.	K	7	Dec. 4, '61.		Died Sept. 29, '62.
Claflin, Hollis O.	"	"	Nov. 23. '61.		Re-en. in Co. D. 17.
Claflin, Levi D.	D	17	Feb. 22, 64.		Died Aug. 24, '64.
Clark, Urial A.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.	June 22, '65.	Pro. sergt.
Collins, Moses	F	12	Aug, 21, 62.	July 14, '63.	
Colt. Daniel jr.	H	6	Aug. 4, '63.		Drafted, killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64.
Conland, Martin	E	17	Mar. 29, 64.	May 13, 65.	
Cram, Abram E.	G	8	Dec. 10, '61.	June 28, '65.	Reënlisted.
Cram, Merrill H.	F	1. S.S.	Aug. 15, 64.	June 19, '65.	
Crocker, Charles H.	G	10	Aug. 23, '64		Killed Oct. 19, '64.
Davenport, N. B.	G	9	June 20, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Davis, John	G	8	Dec. 27, '61.		Des. Sept. 20. '63.
Davis, Norris L.	C	15	Sept, 11, '62,	Aug. 5, '63.	
Ditty, Erie L. P.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.	June 26, '65.	Re-en. sergt., pro. 2d & 1st lieut.
Dompier, Isaiah	K	7	Dec. 23, '61.		Re-en., deserted.
Donahue, John D.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5. '63.	
Downing, Jesse W.	C	9	Dec. 28, '63.		Tr. to Co. A.
Downing, Lucas	B	10	July 12, '62.		Musician, Tr. to Inv. corps
Downing, M. D.	I	11	July 17, '62.	Oct. 21. '62.	
Downing, Simeon	B	4	Sept. 2, '61.	Jan. 17, '62.	Musician.
Dudley, Orin P.	F	Cav	Aug. 16, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Dupuys, Antoine	G	8	July 1, 64.		Died Oct. 16, '64
Durkee, Sidney	C	9	Dec. 30, '63.		
Edson, Charles A.	G	10	Aug. 1, '62.		Died Mar. 7, '64.
Edson, Henry L.	C	Cav.	Sept. 23, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Edson, Myron W.	F	12	Aug. 21, '62,	July 14, 63.	
Emery, George A.	G	10	Dec. 26, '63.	June 29, '65.	
Emery, Silas	F	12	Aug. 18, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Erskine, Edson S.	"	"			
Fisher, Lewis E.	G	10	Aug. 23, '64.		
Fisk, Charles A.	F	17	Mar. 23, '64.		
Foster, James A.	E	2 S.S.	Aug. 15, '62.	Apr. 16, '63.	
Freeman, Austin I.	D	Cav.	Sept. 24, '61.	May 18, '62.	
Freeman, Henry F.	G	10	Aug. 6, '62,		Sergt., killed Oct. 19, '64.
Freeman, Julius	"	"	Aug. 8, '62.	June 12, '65.	
Fullam, Calvin	B	4	Mar. 1, '62.	Apr. 14, '65.	Tr. to Inv. corps.
Fullam, Levi N.	G	10	Aug. 4, '62.		Killed Nov. 27, '63.
Fuller, Jason E.	K	7	Dec. 7, '61.	Feb. 25, '63.	
Gallagher, James	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.		Pro. sergt. Maj.
Gilligan, Pat. C.	D	Cav.	Sept. 18, '61.		
Gilman, Hiram W.		Cav.			
Glysson, Edward A.		10			
Graves, Oscar E.	B	4	Aug. 28. '61.	Dec. 5, ,62.	
Griswold, John A.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.		Tr. to Vet. res. corps.
Hall, Edwin C.	G	10	Dec. 17, '63.	June 27, '65.	
Hayward' Sam'l A.		Cav.			
Heath, John F.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Herrick, D. E.	"	"	"	"	
Hibbard, Edwin S.	"	"	"	"	
Hibbard, F. P.	F	10	Dec. 26, '63.		Died June 9, '64.
Hovey, Charles W.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62	Aug. 5, '63.	
Howard, Henry W.	D	17	Feb. 22, 64.	July 14, '65.	
Jacobs, James	D	9	June 23, '62.		Died Dec. 11, '62.
Kent, George H.	B	4	Mar. 18, '62.	Apr. 12, '65.	
Kent, Sanford H.	C	Cav.	Sept. 23, '61.	Mar. 28, '63.	
Kent, William E.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Kingsbury, Fred.	B	4	Dec. 17, '63.		Died Apr. 8, '64.
Kingsbury George	G	10	Aug. 23, '64.	June 22, '65.	
Kinney, Andrew J.	G	8	Dec. 30, '61.		Died July 22, '63.
Kinney, George F.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.		Died Nov. 24, '62
La Mott, James	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, ,63.	

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Lavalle. Joseph	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.	June 26, '65.	Re-enlisted.
Leonard, Hibbard	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Lovejoy. Arthur P.	C	Cav.	Aug. 8, '62.		
Lovejoy, Franklin	B	6	Sept. 30, '61.		Died Dec. 23, 61.
Lyman, David	G	10	Dec. 17, '63.	Aug. 12, '65.	
Lyons, Charles C.	F	12	Aug. 22, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Mardin, Riley H.	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.	Nov. 17, '62.	
Mason, George E.	G	10	Aug. 4, '62.	Dec. 28, '63.	
Maxham, Sam'l W.	E	2 S. S.	Oct. 20, '61.		Re-en., killed May 6, '64.
McVay. John	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Morrill, John F.	G	8	Dec. 21, '63.		Died Feb. 22, '65
Morse, Albert J.	K	7	Jan. 20, '62.		Re-en.
Morse, Daniel M.	F	3	June 1, '61.		Killed Apr. 16, '62.
Munn, Josiah B.	F	12	Aug. 19, 62.	July 14, '63.	
Paine, Eugene	F	1 S. S.	Sept, 11, '61.	Sept. 13, '64.	
Paine' Irving S,	B	4	Aug. 22, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Parmeter, J. K.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.		Des. June 25, '63.
Pearson, George H.	D	9	Dec. 17, '63.		
Peck, Cassius	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61.	Sept. 13, '64.	
Perham, William H.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Pettis. Cornelius	"	"	"	"	
Raymore, George W.	B	4	Aug. 12, '61.		Died Mar. 23, '62.
Raymore, John W.	G	10	Aug. 23. '64.	June 22, '65.	
Reed, Chester L.	"	"	Aug. 1, '62.		Died of wounds June 23, '64.
Reed James T.	C	Cav.	Oct. 7, '61.		Tr. to Inv. corps.
Reed. Sam'l P.	B	4	Mar. 1, '62.		Died June 7, '62.
Richards, George	G	8	Jan. 11, '62.	June 28, '65.	Re-enlisted.
Richards, Joseph	"	"	Nov. 30, '61.	"	Re-en.
Rice, Charles L.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.		Commissioned in colored troops.
Rice, George E.	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.		
Robbins, George C.	B	7	Aug. 27, '64.	Sept. 1, '65.	
Rood, Charles N.	F	12	Aug. 19, '62.		Re-en. Co. D. 17; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. pro. sergt.
Rood, Oliver	G	8	Jan. 17, '62.	Mar. 31, '63	
Rouhan, James	A	Cav.	Aug. 23. '64.	May 23, '65.	
Saulsbury, Eben.	F	17	Mar. 24, '64.		Killed May 6, '64.
Slocum, John	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.	June 26, '65.	Re-en.
Smalley, Aaron K.	G	10	July. 1, '64.	June 29, '65.	
Smalley, Alfred B.	"	"	"	June 29, '65	
Smalley, Henry W.	A	Cav.	Aug. 23, '64.	June 21, 65.	
Smith, Austin A,	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Smith, Adin D.	K	4	Sept. 7. '61.		Re-en., killed May 5, '64.
Smith, Dennis P.	D	Cav.	Aug. 24, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Smith. Horace S.		Navy,			Lost on board the Bainbridge.
Smith, Horace T.	G	10	Dec. 17, '63.	June 29, '65.	
Smith, John A. jr.	F	12	Aug. 23, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Smith, Josiah	G	8	Dec. 17. '63.	July 18, '65.	Tr. to vet. res. corps.
Smith, Nathan C.	D	9	Dec. 23, '63.		Killed Feb. 2, '64.
Smith, William D.	A	7	Aug. 23, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Sprague, Edwin A.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Stanley, John C.	B	7	Aug. 23, '64.	Aug. 25, '65.	
Stratton, Carlos E.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Thurston, George R.	I	9	Dec. 29. '63.	June 15, '65.	
Twaddle, William	G	4	Sept. 2 '61.		Died at Andersonville Oct. 26, '64.
Walbridge, R. W,	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	
Wardner, Leroy M.	C	Cav.	Sept. 29, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Wardwell, Ed. A,	I	11	Aug. 8, '62.	Aug. 18, 65.	Tr. to vet. res. corps.
Watt, William	G	10	"	June 13, '65.	
Webster, Oramel	K	2			
Wells, William jr.	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61.		Died at Florence, S. C. Sept. '64.
Wheatley, Alson L.	C	9	Dec. 26, ,63.		
Wheatley, E. C.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62,	Aug. 5, '63.	
Whitney, A. B.	G	10	Aug. 1, '62.		Commissioned in colored troops.
Whitney, David	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Wilkey, Alexander	G	10	Aug. 8. '62.		Pro. 2d and 1st lieut., Deserted.
Wilkey, James H.	B	4	Mar. 26, '62.	Aug. 9, '62.	
Williams, Ira	F	2	May 7, '61.	Nov. 16, '62	

I cannot give complete lists of the physicians, lawyers, collegiates, State and U. S. officers, militia officers, revolutionary soldiers and pensioners; soldiers in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. I suppose it would not do to publish incomplete lists, so I give no facts on these points. [Where perfect lists cannot be given, we still ask the best that can be given—as we did here, so we still do.—*Ed.*]

I cannot tell when the Brookfield P. O. was established nor who was first P. M.

There was a Masonic Lodge at Brookfield Center previous to the Morgan affair, since then there has been none.

No chief justice nor assistant justice has ever been appointed from Brookfield. Two judges of probate, Frederick Griswold and John R. Cleaveland—the latter now holding the office—having held it since '62. Two County Senators—Daniel Colt, 1853; Z. M. Upham, 1860, '61.

CHELSEA.

BY C. W. CLARKE, ESQ.

Chelsea, the shire town of Orange County, occupies nearly the geographical center of the county. It is traversed from north to south in nearly the middle of the township by the "First Branch" of White River. This branch is a considerable stream, affording some very fine mill-sites and water privileges in its course, although very few of them are within the town of Chelsea. "Chelsea Green," which is the only village in the town, is pleasantly located on the branch, 23 miles, by an easy road, southeasterly from Montpelier, 20 miles westerly from Bradford, and 13 miles from the nearest railroad station, which is at South Royalton, on the Vermont Central Rail Road, at the mouth of the above named branch. There is but one post-office in the town, and mail-coaches run daily from Chelsea and back, through Tunbridge to the South Royalton railroad station and also from Chelsea through Vershire, West Fairlee, by post-offices at Post Mills, Thetford Center, Thetford Hill, in the town of Thetford, to the East Thetford and Lyme station on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Rail Road, 22 miles from Chelsea. There is also a tri-weekly mail from Chelsea, via Washington, to Montpelier.

This township was granted by the Province of New York about the year 1770, under the name of *Gageborough*, but Nov. 2, 1780, it was granted by the legislature of Vermont, to Bela Turner and his associates, and chartered by the name of Turnersburgh, Aug. 4, 1781, By the charter, it contains 23,040 acres. The name was altered to Chelsea, Oct. 13, 1788.

GRANTEES.

The following are the names of the original grantees of the town of Turnersburgh (now Chelsea) as appears by the charter of said town, dated the 4th day of August, A. D. 1781, and signed by Thomas Chittenden, Governor, and countersigned "By his Excellency's command, Thomas Tolman, Deputy Secretary to the Governor and council," Viz.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden Esqr., Benjamin Huntington, Esq., Doctor Philip Turner, Esqr., Capt. Andrew Perkins, Joshua Perkins, Solomon Perkins, Capt. Simeon Carew, Capt. Joseph Carew, Zephaniah Huntington, Doctor Joseph Perkins, Levi Huntington, Joseph Carpenter, Erastus Perkins, Prosper Whetmore Esqr., Perez Tracy, Benjamin Tracy, Peter Lathan, Doctor Elisha Tracy, Doctor Philemon Tracy, John Turner, William Pitt, Jun'r, Bela Turner Jun'r, Capt. Jared Tracy, Amasa Smith, Ezra Stiles Esqr., Amos Robinson, Capt. Elisha Burton, John Wheatley Esqr., Daniel Wells, Elisha Lathrop Esqr., Benjamin Perkins, Capt. John Chapman, William Douglass, Caleb Douglass, Samuel Douglass, Joshua Huntington, Barnabas Morse, Asa Utley, William Utley, Nathaniel Wheatley, Ebenezer Curtis, Edmund Hodges, Benjamin Dana, Judah Dana, Thomas Mattison, William Ward of Shaftsbury, John Lascell, George Douglass, Douglass Chapman, John Chapman Jun'r, Richard Chapman, Charles Hill, Charles Sexton, Clap Sumner, Elijah Dewey Jun'r, Terry Douglass, Levi Hyde, Joseph Martin, Nathan Durkee, Asa Edgerton, Oliver Griswold, Daniel Hough, John Woodward, Moses Robinson, John House, John Wm. Dana, Timothy Brownson, Noadiah Bissel, Benjamin Giles and Simeon Peck."

In the year 1784, Samuel Moore, Thomas Moore and Thomas Bond made pitches in this town and came in with their families. They were the first settlers. They were soon followed by Dea. Enos Smith and many others, whose descendants still reside in town. In 1791, there appears by the census of that year, to have been 239 souls. The first child born in this town was Thomas Porter Moore, son of Thomas Moore. Oct. 16, 1785, Thomas Moore made his pitch upon territory now mostly occupied by the village and erected the first house built in town within the limits of the now "old burying-ground," and the

Thomas Porter Moore, above mentioned, having spent his whole life in this town, and reared a large family of children, died here in May, 1867, and is buried within 20 feet of the spot of his birth.

The first Town-meeting was held and the town organized, Mar. 31, 1788; Asa Bond, Joshua Lathrop, and Roger Wales elected selectmen; Enos Smith, town clerk and treasurer. From 1785 to 1788 deeds were recorded by Amos Robinson, county register. Hon. John W. Smith, son of Dea. Enos Smith, is the present town clerk, having held that office for about 34 years, being first elected in 1826. He has also held the office of justice of the peace and been the principal trial justice of the town for the last 46 years, and has held the office of court auditor for the county for more than 25 years. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Orange County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, located at Chelsea, from its organization in 1838, till the company wound up its affairs, in 1865. Chelsea was first represented in the legislature of Vermont in 1791, by Theophilus Huntington.

About 1769, the Provincial Government of New York erected the County of Gloucester, which comprised all that part of Vermont lying north of White River and east of the Green Mountain range; and Kingsland, now the township of Washington, was made the shire-town. Three Judges were commissioned, John Taplin, Samuel Sleeper, and Thomas Sumner. James Pennock, Abner Fowler, and John Peters were appointed justices of the quorum, and John Taplin, Jr., was made high sheriff. Courts of common pleas and quarter sessions were organized by the above judges and justices at Kingsland, May 29, 1770.

At that time no settlement had been commenced in Kingsland and the township was wholly uninhabited. There was no house in town except a log-hut which was erected to serve for a court-house and jail. These courts were holden quarterly, on the last Tuesdays of May, August, November, and February. No causes appear to have been entered in either of these courts until the November term, 1770, when eight were docketed; all which were continued to the February term, 1771. The record of the doings of the court at that term deserves to be copied. I give it literally from the original entry now in the county clerk's office at Chelsea, where all that remains of the records of Gloucester County are kept:

"Feby. 25th 1771. Set out from Moretown* for Kingsland traveled until Knight there Being No Road and the snow very Deep we traveled on snow shoes or Raccatts on the 26th we traveled some ways and Held a council when it was concluded it was best to open the Court as we saw No Line it was not * * whether in Kingsland or Not But we concluded we were farr in the woods we did not expect to see any House unless we marched three miles within Kingsland and No one lived there when the Court was ordered to be opened on the spot.

"Present John Taplin Judge
"John Peters of the Quor'm
"John Taplin, jun, Sheriff.

"All causes continued and adjourned to the next term. The court, if one, adjourned over to the next Tuesday in may next."

These courts were continued at Kingsland and were regularly holden there until August, 1772, when a term appears to have been held at Newbury and from that time they were holden at Newbury and Kingsland alternately until the February term, 1774. This was the last term ever held for Gloucester County, and no courts were holden within that territory until June, 1781, when the first term for Orange County was holden at Thetford.

Orange County, when first erected, comprised nearly all the territory which had been included within the bounds of Gloucester. The Orange county courts were held at Thetford until the December term, 1785, when they were removed to Newbury, to be held "in a house then being built for a court-house." They were continued at Newbury until December term, 1796, when Chelsea was made the shire-town of Orange County. The first term holden at Chelsea was the December term, 1796, and the courts have been holden here ever since. In 1796, a court-house was erected upon the main street which served the county until about 1810, when a more commodious house was built at the head, or east end, of the south common. This was occupied until 1847, when, having decayed and become inadequate to answer the wants of the county, it was taken down and the present modest, chaste and commodious edifice was erected upon nearly the same site.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who settled in this town was one Throop. He came in about 1796. Then followed Hon. Thomas Jones, in 1799.

*Now Bradford

Throop died in 7 or 8 years after settling here, but Judge Jones continued in the active practice of the law in this town until about 1845 when he retired, and died here in 1860, at the age of 81 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college, a good scholar, well-read in his profession, and was a great reader of general literature. No man in this county or vicinity was better informed in English history and politics and the civil and political history of the American colonies and of the United States—subjects to which he always turned with delight. His conversation upon these topics, up to the time of his death, was always interesting and attractive to old and young. He never sought political preferment. He was, however, a member of the Constitutioual convention of 1822, and filled the office of Associate Judge of the county court in the years 1834 and 1836. His practice during his active years was very extensive, from which he acquired a large property.

DANIEL BUCK,

another prominent lawyer, came to this town from Norwich about 1805. He had represented Norwich in the legislature several years, and officiated as Speaker of the House from 1793 to 1795. He had also represented his district in the Congress of the United States from 1795 to 1799. He was, about 1805, committed to Chelsea jail for debt, and obtaining the liberties of the prison, took up his residence here, and remained until his death, practicing his profession for the most part up to that event.

HON. D. AZRO A. BUCK,

son of Daniel Buck, came to this town, with his father, when a young man and became one of the foremost men of the State. He was bred to the law, and practiced that profession, in this town, until his public duties and failing health took him out of it. He represented the town of Chelsea 14 years in the legislature of Vermont, between 1816 and 1835, and served as Speaker of the House 6 years, between 1820 and 1836. He was elected Representative to the Congress of the United States in 1822, and served in that capacity until 1829. After 1836, he removed with his family to the city of Washington and died there about 1839. He was an old-fashioned gentleman, of easy and winning address, appreciative of, and abounding in the courtesies of life, not profoundly learned either in law or politics, but was remarkable for having always at immediate command all the resources incident to an acute understanding applied to a close observation of common things.

Another of the prominent men connected with the early history of the town, was

H. E. G. MC LAUGHLIN.

He was born in 1771, in New Boston, N. H., and removed to Chelsea in 1811. In 1812, he was appointed clerk of the courts in Orange County, and held that office 25 years. He was twice a delegate to the conventions to revise the constitution of Vermont, three times elected representative, and held the office of constable for many years. He was an honest and faithful public servant. He died in Chelsea, Mar. 9, 1847.

JONAS GATES

also deserves mention. He served as drummer in the Revolutionary war, and was very nearly the last surviving pensioner of that war. He came to reside in Chelsea soon after the peace of 1783, and resided here until his death, in 1866, at the age of 99 years and 6 months.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

There are at this time two organized religious societies in Chelsea. A Congregational Church was organized soon after the settlement of the town commenced, over which Rev. Lathrop Thompson was installed in November, 1799. He was dismissed in 1805 and Rev. Calvin Noble was ordained and installed in 1807. Mr. Noble continued in charge until his death, in 1834. Since that time, the following clergymen have been ordained over and ministered to the church: Rev. James Buckham, installed in 1835, dismissed in 1841; Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, installed in 1841, dismissed in 1846; Rev. Thomas S. Hubbard, installed in 1847, dismissed in 1854; Rev. James C. Houghton was acting pastor from 1857 to 1865; Rev. S. M. Plimpton commenced his ministrations, January 1, 1866, and continued in expectation of a settlement over the church until he was removed by death in September, 1866; Rev. W. A. James was ordained and installed, May 1, 1867, and is now the pastor of the church.

For many years the court-house was used for Sabbath worship, but in 1811, the Congregational church and society erected a very large and commodious church at the head of

the North Common. This building was thoroughly repaired and somewhat modernized about 1853, and is now a respectable edifice. This is the leading church and society, if not in numbers, at least in wealth.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

and society was organized here in 1835. In 1839, a neat, convenient, aud quite large building was erected by this church and society upon the main street, in which public worship has since then been constantly kept up and the society is now large and flourishing.

The town has not gained in population since 1840, nor in wealth, if the grand list furnishes any indication of the amount of property, or the relative amount, possessed from year to year. In 1791, there were 239 inhabitants; in 1800, 908; in 1810, 1327; in 1820, 1462; in 1830, 1958; in 1840, 1959; in 1850, 1958; in 1860, 1757; showing a falling off of 202 since the census of 1840. The present grand list of the town is $5,029. In 1860 it was $5,557; and in 1850 it was $5,245.

THE ORANGE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

with a capital of $200,000, is located here, and there has been a bank in operation continuously since 1822; first the Bank of Orange County, then the Orange County Bank, then the Bank of Orange County, which last bank was changed to the Orange County National Bank, in 1865.

CHELSEA ACADEMY,

chartered in 1851, was, up to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the State. Since that time it has been difficult to procure permanent teachers, and the school has fallen away. The Academy building, erected in 1852, is pleasantly located in the midst of attractive grounds and affords ample and pleasant accommodations for a large and flourishing school.

At the present time the village contains 3 large dry goods stores; 4 West India goods, flour, &c.; 1 flour, nails, glass, paints and oils; 1 drug-store; 1 tin-workers and dealers in hard-ware, stoves, farming implements, &c.; 1 woolen factory; 1 carriage-shop; 3 carpenters shops; 2 grist-mills; and one new, large and commodious hotel.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1791.

1791, '02, Theophilus Huntington,
1793, '04, Samuel Badger,
1795, Joshua Elderkin,
1796, Stephen Buchanan,
1797, '08, Reuben Hatch,
1799, 1800, Theop. Huntington,
1801, Reuben Hatch,
1802, Theop. Huntington,
1803, Josiah Dana,
1804, Elihu Hyde,
1805, Theop. Huntington,
1806, Josiah Dana,
1807, Elisha Hotchkiss,
1808, '09, Josiah Dana,
1810, Benj. H. Oakes,
1811, '12, '13, Elisha Hotchkiss,
1815, Elihu Hyde,
1816—'22, D. Azro A. Buck,
1823, H. E. G. McLaughlin,
1824, Benjamin Rolfe,
1825, 26, D. Azro A. Buck,
1827, H. E. G. McLaughlin,
1828, Harry Hale,
1829, '30, D. Azro A. Buck,
1831, H. E. G. McLaughlin,
1832, Harry Hale,
1833, '34, '35, D. Azro A. Buck,
1836, Harry Hale,
1837, '38, '39, Thomas Winslow,
1840, '41, '42, 43, Levi B. Vilas,
1845, '46, Perley C. Jones,
1849, '50, '51, Elihu Hyde,
1853, Benjamin T. Blodgett,
1854, '55, Foster Grow,
1856, Harvey Lincoln,
1857, Burnham Martin,
1858, '59, Wm. Hebard,
1860, '61, Wm. F. Dickinson,
1862, '63, Lyman G. Hinckley,
1864, '65, William Hebard,
1866, '67, Carlos Moore,
1868, '69, Lyman G. Hinckley.

CORINTH.

BY INSLEY DOW.

There is a township in Vermont situated near the centre of Orange County, 10 miles west of Connecticut River, 40 miles north of Windsor, 20 miles S. E. of Montpelier—bounded N. by Topsham, E. by Bradford, S. by Vershire, W. by Washington. History or tradition does not inform us what origina'ed its name; but from its earliest settlement it has been called Corinth, and it is still known by that name.

The tourist, in passing through the town, would not at first discover any thing peculiar

from other country towns; yet, in visiting different parts of it he would find no ponds of water, or lakes, or mountains, to very much impede the successful cultivation of the soil. The surface of the town is uneven, composed of hills and vallies; yet each and every hundred acre lot is capable of being cultivated as a farm and homestead.

The town is 6 miles square, in lat. 44° 2′, long. 4° 38′. It was chartered by New Hampshire, in 1764, to Col. John Taplin, Maj. Henry Moore and a Mr. Ward. A confirmation grant was afterwards procured from New York. Col. Asa Porter and a Mr. Pillsbury afterwards became proprietors.

In the spring of 1777 Ezekiel Colby, John Nutting and John Armond spent several weeks here in manufacturing maple sugar. They started together from Newbury, with each a 5-pail kettle on his head, and with this load traveled by a pocket-compass 12 miles through the wilderness.

They encamped the first night on a small island in Wait's River, near the place where East Corinth is now located, and the next day arrived at their place of destination, near the centre of the town. This year Mr. Colby moved his family into Corinth, which was the first family in town. The next year Mrs. Colby gave birth to a son, the first child born in town.—They called his name Henry, and the proprietors of the town gave him 100 acres of land.

In 1778 Mr. John Nutting moved his family here and began to make improvements on his farm, which was located near the center of the town, on land now owned by J. A. Tenney, Esq. Mr. Nutting brought the first grindstone into Corinth, from Newburyport, Mass., and it is still in the possession of one of his descendants, and held as an heir-loom. He was a justice of the peace for many years; and held many offices of honor and trust in the town.—He was a consistent Christian, and labored much to advance morality and Christianity in the community.

In 1779 Edmund Brown, Samuel Norris, Jacob Fowler and Bracket Towle moved their families here, and Mr. John Aiken, of Wentworth, N. H., erected the first grist-mill, which went into operation the following year. Previous to this the settlers had to go to Newbury, 12 miles, for their grinding.

Mr. Bracket Towle's farm was a little north of the centre of the town, on the main road leading through the town, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Annis Towle, the widow of one of his sons. Mr. Towle was a hardy, robust man, had great strength and muscular power, and was every way fitted to endure the hardships of a pioneer life. He had served in the old French war, and also in the Revolutionary war. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was promoted to a lieutenancy before the war closed, and afterwards was made Colonel of the militia. He had three brothers that served in the Revolutionary war.

In 1780 the town was organized. George Banfield was first town-clerk; David McKeen, first constable; Nehemiah Lovewell, first representative.

Some time this year Lieut. Elliot was stationed here with 20 men to defend the inhabitants against the Indians and tories, and built a small fort.

In 1781 Col. Wait and Maj. Kingsbury, with two companies of soldiers under Captains Sealy and Nelson, built a fort near the centre of the town, on what is called Cooke's Hill, and made this their headquarters. Oct. 16th of this year, 5 men from this fort, viz: Moses Warner, John Barret, John Sargeant, Jonathan Luce and Daniel Hovey, being on a scout, and proceeding down Winooski river, were fired upon in the township of Jericho by a party of 16 tories. Warner, Sargeant and Barret were wounded—the latter mortally. He lived 40 hours, and was buried near the margin of Winooski river, in Colchester. The others were carried to Quebec, and kept 'till the next spring, when they were suffered to return.

In 1782 a British scouting party from Canada, about 20 in number, under Major Breakenridge, after annoying the settlers of Newbury, killing one man and taking another prisoner, proceeded to Corinth, where they compelled the settlers to take the oath of allegiance to the British King.

The soil of this township consists of a dark loam, mixed with a small portion of sand—is easily cultivated, and is very productive. The land was originally timbered with hard wood, except on the streams, where there is a mixture of hemlock, spruce, hackmatack and fir.

Its mineralogy consists of some few specimens of feldspar, garnet, serpentine, hornblend, mica and rock crystal. The rocks are principally granite and mica-slate. There is an extensive bed of copper ore, which extends through the town from south to north. Two extensive companies have been formed, with a

large amount of capital to work the mines. One has assumed the name of "The Corinth Copper Company." The other is known by the name of "The Union Copper Company." Both companies for a time successfully prosecuted the business of working the mines; but some 2 years ago the former company suspended work for a time, while the latter is still employing a large number of hands and is weekly getting out and sending to market large quantities of ore. The place where the mines are worked is known by the name of the Pike Hill.

It has been said that the copper ore was first discovered by a hunter, while digging for a fox —but probably that is not the case. It was first discovered by three men, while out on a pleasure excursion.

This township is well watered by Wait's river, which runs through the N. E. part, and by several of its branches. On North Branch, which rises in Topsham, and runs through the N. E. part of Corinth, is situated the East village. Another branch rises in Washington, passes through the south part of this town, and unites with Wait's river, in the west part of Bradford.

There are some other streams on which mills and other machinery are erected.

COL. JOHN TAPLIN,

one of the proprietors, early settled in the N. E. part of the town. He retained a large tract of land, which embraced what is now the village of East Corinth and some of the adjoining farms. He first settled on the farm that is now owned and occupied by Mr. Aristarcus Taplin, one of his descendants, but afterward moved with his son, Gouldsbourn Taplin, Esq., to East Corinth, where they built a grist-mill and saw-mill, and made other great improvements in the village.

MR. SAMUEL CORLIS

was one of the early settlers of the town. He came from Haverhill, Mass., and lived with his family a while in a school-house in Haverhill, N. H., and then moved to Corinth, where he bought 300 acres of land, and began to make improvements. A part of the land he then purchased is still in the possession of his descendants.

Capt. Daniel Stevens and Mr. Reuben Page were among the first that settled in the extreme north-east part of the town, on what is known as the Stevens hill.

The first settlers suffered many privations and hardships incident to all new settlements. They had to travel on foot 12 miles to a grist-mill, with no path or guide but spotted trees. They often suffered hunger, and sometimes would be without bread for a long time. At one time Mr. Jacob Wells and a Mr. Bennett, who lived in the S. E. part of the town, after being without bread for some time, heard that a man living in Piermont, N. H., some 12 miles from their homes, had some winter rye about fit to harvest. They rose early one morning, and started with their sickles and bags to get something that would make bread for their families. When they arrived at Piermont, they found others there like themselves wishing to obtain grain. About sun-rise the owner of the field of the rye permitted them to cut it. Each man wanted one bushel, for which they promised to return one bushel of wheat the next winter. The day proved to be fair and bright. When they had a little cut, they spread the grain in the sun to dry. When dried, it was taken to the barn to be threshed: when night came upon them, each man had his bushel of rye. Our heroes shouldered their bags and started for home. They stopped at Bradford and had their grists ground, and were at home at 3 o'clock the next morning.

The early settlers were hospitable and generous to each other, sharing alike their privations or their blessings, with but few exceptions.—There was one family among them that was somewhat churlish—or, as the phrase is, a little stingy. They had early planted an apple orchard, and therefore were among the first in that part of the town to have apples in any considerable quantity. They built the first cider-mill, and made the first cider. One season when they could count their apples by bushels, when they had harvested them, they stored them in an out-building, and made them as secure against unruly boys as boards and nails could do it. There was a sick woman in the neighborhood who desired a few apples; but they would neither sell nor give away. This so enraged the inhabitants they met in the evening at the house of one of the neighbors, chose their captain, appointed their picket-guard, and proceeded to the place of deposit. One man was stationed at the outside door, one man to each window of the house where the family lived, to prevent any egress from those within, while one man carried an axe to apply to the crevice between the boards, and others with bags ready to gather up what would roll out from the precious pile they had so strongly se-

cured. When all was ready, the man with the axe applied it to the boards, the nails gave way to the strong muscular arm that wielded the axe, and out rolled the apples in sufficient quantity to fill two bags—one for the sick woman, and one to be divided among the company. This accomplished, they beat a retreat, and left the inmates of the house to come out and gather up the fragments, and more thoroughly secure their hid treasure.

The first settlers were annoyed, moreover, and their property destroyed, by bears. They used to make what they called log-traps. They would place heavy logs in such position, that when the bear attempted to steal the bait placed for him, he would touch a spring that would cause a heavy log to fall suddenly, and hold him fast. Mr. Joseph Knight, who lived in the north part of the town, caught two in this way.

Capt. Caleb Stevens, a man that lived in the north part of the town, was one day returning home from one of his neighbor's, accompanied by his two little boys—their ages might be 3 and 5 years,—in coming over a knoll, or a little hill, he discovered an exasperated old bear that had been pursued two days by hunters and dogs, coming directly towards them with open mouth, ready to attack any thing that came in his way. The little boys clung to their father for protection. He, nothing daunted, picked up a stone that was within his reach, and sent it with such force, that it hit the bear on the head and felled it to the earth; when, with the help of a hemlock knot he pinned him to the ground.

In the autumn of 1810 the small pox made its appearance at the east part of the town, at the house of Mr. David McKeen. When assured that the disease was the small pox, Mr. McKeen opened his house for a pest-house. Some were inoculated for the small pox, several had taken it the natural way. It was with the family a time of terrible distress. Mrs. McKeen, her daughter Lydia, an infant grandson, and Miss Hannah Crook, all died, near the same time, in the house. Mr. Robert McKeen, a brother of the first president of Bowdoin College, chose to be taken to a remote, solitary habitation, where, attended by one aged man, he suffered and died, and was buried in utter loneliness. One man, Oliver Woods, remained at his house, and survived the direful malady.

In the summer of 1831 Mr. Rodney Richardson, a young man, went into Canada, and on his return was taken sick with the small pox, and died with that disease. No other case of the kind occurred in town at that time. Again in the summer of 1865 the same disease appeared in town. Three men were attacked with it, of whom one died.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER'S MISTAKE.

Sometime during the war of 1812 four men from the north part of the state—a Mr. Stone, Mr. Rice, Mr. Parker and Mr. Sanborn, purchased a drove of cattle in this vicinity, and started them for their homes. A custom-house officer by the name of Perry, then living in Chelsea, procured a company of men and went in pursuit of the cattle. He overtook them in the town of Topsham, at the house of Doctor Huntley, took them from their owners and started them back towards Corinth. The owners of the cattle, not wishing to be thus robbed of their property, procured a company of men to assist them in making an attempt to rescue their cattle from the custom-house officer. This company met on a bridge, near the centre of Corinth, in order to stop them when they came along.—When the cattle came to the bridge, a general meleé took place, but the custom-house officer succeeded in keeping possession of the cattle, and they were turned into a pasture and guarded by a company of militia a few days, and then driven away. It was ascertained afterwards that the cattle were not subject to confiscation, and government paid the owners for their property.

A HORSE STORY.

One evening, in the December of 1857, one of the sons of William Grant, Esq., of East Corinth, having been out to a party the evening previous with his father's horse—a very high spirited animal—and having returned home to his father's house about 2 o'clock in the morning, upon detaching the horse from the sleigh, the horse took fright and ran, pursuing his course through the village about 15 rods, direct to the dwelling-house of Mr. Nathan D. Blake, a merchant of the village.

On the south side of the house, over the door that led into the kitchen, was a stoop. To this door the horse came with such force, that he broke the bolt that fastened the door, and without further ceremony entered the kitchen; and not being satisfied with these accommodations, proceeded into one of the front parlors adjoining the kitchen. Mr. Blake was asleep with his wife and three children in this room, a light was burning, and a door that led into the kitchen stood ajar. Into this room the horse enter-

ed without an escort, and came up in front of a looking-glass. To this he applied his nose, and broke the glass, which wounded himself.—There were two beds in the room, and a child's crib. The horse had broken the foot-rail to one of the bedsteads and extinguished the light, before Mr. Blake and wife awoke from their dreams—which being summarily done, they were somewhat frightened, and could not imagine who or what their nightly visitor could be, till a sound emanated from the animal which indicated its nature, when Mr. Blake said: it is a horse. He procured a light, and—sure enough—it was a horse. He stood with his head over the crib, the blood running from his wounds and apparently subdued, and not manifesting any desire to make further investigations that night, suffered himself quietly to be led from the room and house.

INSANITY AND MURDER.

Among the first settlers of the town was a Mr. Wardsworth, a singular man, who was sometimes insane. One day meeting one of his neighbors, a Mr. Sanborn, Wardsworth, having an axe in his hand, made a mark on the ground and told Sanborn if he crossed that mark he would kill him. Mr. Sanborn not heeding his threat, stepped over the mark, when Wardsworth split his head open with his axe and killed him dead on the spot.

He went away and reported that he had killed Sanborn, and left his axe in his head for a witness. Wardsworth was suffered to go at large, and soon left this part of the country.

DOCTOR JOSHUA TENNEY

moved his family into town from Salem, N. H., in 1795. He was the first physician in town, and had quite an extensive practice in this and adjoining towns, and was very successful, particularly in fevers. He practiced almost 50 years, and died at the good old age of 80 years, much respected by his numerous friends. His widow survived him 21 years, and died in 1865, aged 92 years.

HON. WILLIAM SPENCER

came here in 1807. He was the first lawyer of the town, and there were but few in the county when he came here. He was justice of the peace for many years, and represented the town more times than any other one. He was chief justice of the county court for several years, and was judge of probate 16 in succession. He is still living with his daughter, Mrs. Eastman.

SAMUEL HASLETINE, ESQ.,

moved his family here in 1780. He came from Chester, N. H. He was a man of great moral worth and strict Christian integrity, and did more for the advancement of morality and Christianity than any other man of his time. He used to conduct religious meetings on the Sabbath at the school-houses and other places, where the people would meet for religious worship. He was justice of the peace for many years, and elected town-clerk in 1781 and held the office until old age compelled him to resign, when his son succeeded him,

SAMUEL HASLETINE, JR. ESQ.,

was born in Chester, N. H.; came here with his father in 1780. He inherited the Christian principles of his father in an eminent degree; and was constant and regular in his attendance at church on the Sabbath. His very dumb beasts seemed to learn when the Sabbath came and the time came to go to meeting: and at one time, one Sabbath morning, the old family-horse that used to take the family to church, becoming impatient in waiting for his master to get ready, concluded to start along. He proceeded on his way alone, went up to the church door and then went into the shed where he was accustomed to stand during the time of service. It has been said too, that his dog, one Sabbath morning, went to the church alone. He once in his life seemed to lose one day of the week and forgot when Sunday came, and on that day went to one of his neighbors to do some business. The family where he called were very much surprised to see Esq. Hasletine enter their house on Sunday morning, and soon began cautiously to inform him of his mistake. He was much mortified for his forgetfulness, and immediately hastened home. On being one day joked about it by one of his neighbors, his retort was, "I might have known it was Sunday when I saw you and one of your neighbors down in the meadow fishing." He was very benevolent, always contributing largely his share to support the gospel and other Christian charities. On a time when the society was about destitute of wood for the use of the church, one of the committee requested a parishioner to furnish some for the church, when he exclaimed, "Let Esq. Hasletine get the wood, he always does." He was town clerk 37 years, and justice of the peace. He united more couples in marriage than any other person in town.

Toward the close of his life he partially lost his reason, but he never forgot his reverence

to his Creator, or his attachment to his Divine Redeemer. He would many times a day break out in prayer and praise to God, as his custom had been when leading in his family devotions.

DAVID MC KEEN, ESQ.,

moved his family into Corinth from Londonderry, N. H., in the year 1780. He was the same year chosen constable, and was justice of the peace for many years. He built the first saw-mill in the east part of the town. The heavy irons for this mill were drawn through the woods from Colchester, Vt., on a kind of apparatus made of two poles framed together and attached to a horse like the thills of a carriage or sleigh, but extending behind and dragging on the ground. Two teams, it is said, in this way sufficed to do the work of transportation.

THE DEARBORNS.

Three brothers by the name of Henry, Samuel and David Dearborn, and a brother-in-law, Winthrop Green, came from Weare, N. H., to this town in 1808, and settled in the south and S. E. part of the town. They were all much respected by their fellow-citizens, and each accumulated a handsome property by cultivating their farms, and held many offices of trust in town. One of them, Samuel, for a long time has been a deacon of the Freewill Baptist church, and each, at different times, has represented the town in the State legislature.

NICHOLAS HALE, ESQ.,

was born in Atkinson, N. H., Oct. 14, 1766. He was the son of Dea. Benj. Hale, of that town. Mr. Hale could trace his ancestors back in a direct line to a Mr. Thomas Hale, who suffered martyrdom in England by being burned at the stake in the 16th century, during the religious persecutions of that time.— His father (Dea. Benjamin Hale) was a very pious man and worthy citizen of the town where he lived, and much respected by his fellow-citizens, and much beloved by the church of which he was an officer. He early instructed his household in the principles of the Bible and that holy religion which he professed, thus laying the foundation for their future usefulness, and the successful performance of the duties of those posts of honor and trust which many of them were called to fill.

Nicholas had the advantages of only a common-school education, yet was a good scholar, and his general knowledge was extensive.— He possessed a very retentive memory, and his mind was so well stored with useful knowledge, that his society was always sought by those who desired to grow wiser and better.

None of his contemporaries knew more of the religious or political state of the country than he did, both of the old world and the new. He was not a resident of Corinth when the town was organized, but came into town about 1790, soon enough to assist in promoting the best interests of a new settlement.— He was chosen one of the selectmen of the town in 1802, and held that office at different times 10 years.

While acting in the capacity of an officer of the town, when different questions came up for his decision, he did not first seek to know what would best secure his future promotion, but what would promote the best interests of the town.

His decisions were always on the side of justice. In the years 1813 and 1814, he represented the town in the State legislature.— During the time that he was a member of the legislature, he originated in the House of representatives a bill which was enacted into a law for the support of common schools. The purport of the law was that there should be a general school fund in money, raised by a tax on the grand-list, and this money should be drawn from the town treasury according to the number of scholars in each school-district in town.

The sentiment of the law was this: The rich paid the money for the tuition of the poor man's children. And this law remained on the statute book for more than 40 years. He was always a friend to the poor and the destitute, and the needy and unfortunate were never turned away empty from his door.

The ministers that came into town always found a home in his house and a welcome to his well-furnished table. He had great reverence for his superiors (but those were few) and particularly for his Creator. His goodness of heart was seen in all his acts. His consistent Christian character shone out in all his walks in life. He died June 14, 1847, much respected by his numerous friends and his fellow-townsmen. "The memory of the just is blessed."

LONGEVITY.

Mrs. Jane Brown, a native of Ireland, and relict of Mr. S. Brown, died here March 26, 1824, aged 101 years and 7 months.

Mrs. Susannah Brown died here March 30, 1867, aged 99 years 10 months and 12 days. The following sketch appeared in the "Na-

tional Opinion," a paper published in Bradford, June 29, 1866:

"99—On the 18th day of May, 1767, in the town of Lee, in the State of New Hampshire, a female infant first breathed the air. Little did the mother of the infant, as it was for the first time laid upon her bosom, think that the little helpless being was destined to be inhabitant of earth for the long period of ninety-nine years (and perhaps longer.)

But such was to be the case. We now recognize in the person of that little infant Mrs. Susannah Brown, of Corinth, who on the 18th day of last month, completed the number of years which the figures at the head of this sketch represent. The maiden name of Mrs. Brown was Susannah Durgin.

She resided in Lee until she was 6 years of age. She then removed with her parents to Northwood, where she resided until she was 22 years old, when she was united in marriage with Mr. Daniel Brown. Soon after their marriage they moved to their home in Thornton, where they lived about 4 years, and from there they moved to Corinth, to the place she still calls her home. In Thornton they found poor encouragement for their labor. The sterile hills and sandy soil of that town did not yield sustenance sufficient for them and a rising family. In consequence the husband and father became despondent and melancholly.

It was then that the energy and perseverance of the wife and mother began to be displayed. She stimulated her husband to exertion, and influenced him to sell out and move to a better place, and a more productive soil. It took all their property to buy a farm of 67 acres which was then a wilderness, except a little cleared patch which contained a log-cabin without a chimney of any kind, and having a roof covered with bark. To this home they moved by an ox-team, in the month of March, when the snow was 4 feet deep. When the snow began to melt they found their bark-roof somewhat leaky. The smoke, soot and colored water would run down upon them, to their great annoyance. It resembled very much, in color, what fast young men and precocious boys too often eject from their mouths. But they did not enjoy so comfortable a home long, for in about a year and a half, while Mr. Brown was at work with a neighbor, and Mrs. Brown with her two children was at the "great brook" doing her week's washing, their house was burned with all its contents.

At the age of 36, she lost her husband. Left with 6 children, the oldest 12 years, the youngest 18 months, she not only continued the duties of a mother, but assumed the duties, and with her own hands did the work of a father. She would take her axe and walk to the woods in the deep snow and chop her own wood, often thus laboring until her clothes were frozen about her person. Think of this, young ladies who think it degrading to perform the least *household* duties. She has always performed most kinds of out-door work. Every haying season has found her in the field with a pitch-fork or rake rendering such assistance as she has been able to do. Even during the last year she raked hay in the field. It would be hard, also, to describe the amount of good she has done, the suffering she has alleviated, among the sick and dying.

For many years were any in the neighborhood sick and in want of nurses, Mrs. Brown was the one to be sent for, and such was her kindness and her readiness, she never needed a second invitation; she never excused herself with the fear of "catching the fever." She never had a fever or was sick a day in her life, except at the birth of her children, and never employed a physician at any other time. The queen of fashion has had but little to do with her wardrobe. She has never worn "bishop sleeves," "hoop-skirts," or had a "trail" to her dress; but her style of dress has been that which is the most becoming to a woman, and the most condusive to health and convenience. She is still vigorous, and retains her mental and physical powers to a remarkable degree; is still able to card wool, and brings in her own wood and lights her fire, and does her own washing. Not that she is under the necessity to do these things now: her son, with whom she lives, and his family are abundantly able and willing to do everything for her to make her comfortable in her old age, and smooth her passage to the grave; but she chooses to help herself. Thus has she lived and toiled, and is now enjoying a peaceful and serene old age, and is only waiting for the lamp of life to go out. She will die without an enemy; all who know her venerate and esteem her, and when she has gone to the spirit land her memory will be cherished with that affection that few have ever merited."

MILITARY.

The total credit of the town for men furnished during the late war is 161. Of these 109 volunteered; 26 were enrolled men who procured substitutes; 14 were drafted men who paid $300 commutation; three were drafted men who procured substitutes; one was a drafted man who entered the service; 8 are not credited the town by name, but credit of its share of various credits allowed the whole State for error in enrollment. &c. Of the 109 who are called volunteer, some enlisted more than once, but each separate enlistment counts as one man toward making up the whole number.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious denominations in town are Congregationalists, Free-will Baptists and Methodists.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

is located near the S. W. part of the town. It was organized in the year 1798, through

the influence of John Langdon, who was the first recording steward. He was the first local preacher east of the Green mountains, in this vicinity. Its present number of members is 58, with 9 on probation. They have a chapel and maintain preaching most of the time. Rev. Amos Merrill is their present minister. The Methodist clergymen who were born and educated in this part of the town are the Revs. Peter Merrill, Amos Merrill, Samuel Heath and Abel Heath.

THE SECOND METHODIST CHURCH

is located in the east part of the town. They have a chapel at East Corinth where they have preaching half of the time. Their present preacher is the Rev. Mr. Hale. This church has nurtured and sent forth three successful preachers of the gospel, viz. the Rev. Nelson Taplin, son of Gouldburn Taplin, Esq., who, after laboring a few years in the ministry, was called to his reward; the Rev. Warren Taplin, son of Mr. Caleb Taplin, who early in life joined the Methodist church, studied for the ministry, and went west where he had labored in the ministry very successfully for but a brief period, when he was also called to his recompense; and Rev. Caleb Taplin, Jr., son of Mr. Caleb Taplin, who is now a preacher on the Montpelier circuit.

In relation to the Methodist Church at E. Corinth, no further information can be obtained, only their meeting-house was built in 1840.

The Minister that supplies the pulpit occasionally does not live in town, I talked with one of the leading members of the Church and he said he did not know of any way the information could be obtained.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

were the most numerous class in town among the first settlers. They built the first meeting-house in town near the Centre in 1801. It was a large two-story house, finished with square pews, a high pulpit, and a gallery on three sides of the house. It was used not only for a meeting-house, but also for a town-house until the year 1846, when it was remodeled and finished in its present shape. The same year the town built a substantial town-hall near the meeting-house.

The Rev. Isaac P. Lowe, a kind of traveling minister, came here about the year 1802. He preached here a short time. The Rev. William Pickles came here in 1805. He preached and taught school in town for 6 years, when he died. He was very much respected. He was a very learned man, and sometimes seemed to possess a prophetic spirit. He foretold great changes would take place in the government of the United States about the year 1860, which has been literally fulfilled. His remains are deposited in the grave-yard near the centre of the town.

On his tomb-stone we read the following:

"The Rev. William Pickles,
a man learned, eloquent and evangelical; born and educated in England; came to Philadelphia 1785, and having preached ably in various places, died here greatly respected, Jan. 1, 1811, aged 56 years, after a ministry in this town of six years."

Rev. Clement Parker preached here acceptably some 3 years. He was very highly esteemed by the people. There was a frame for a house erected a little west of the meeting-house, on land which was then a common, to be finished for his occupancy, but he soon after went away, and the frame was removed. In 1816 the Rev. Mr. Williams came here and labored in the ministry one year. The next season the Rev. Mr. Williston preached awhile here. After this the Rev. Mr. Wilcox preached here during the winter season. He held his meetings alternately at the Cooke and at the Lovewell school-houses, so called, there being then no means whereby the people could warm the meeting-house.

In the Fall of 1820, the Rev. Charles Y. Chase came here to preach as a candidate for settlement.

Through his labors and influence a Congregational church was organized, Oct. 10, 1820, consisting of 12 members. Andrew McFarland was chosen the first deacon. Jan. 25, 1821, the Rev. Charles Y. Chase was ordained as pastor of this church. The following were the members of the council that assisted in the ordination: Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., president of Middlebury College; from the church in Brookfield, Rev. Elijah Lyman, pastor, Dea. Thomas Bates, delegate; Berlin, Rev. James Hobert, pastor, Dea. Fenno Cummins, delegate; Chelsea, Rev. Calvin Noble, pastor, Dea. Enos Smith, delegate; Thetford, Dea. William Thayer and Brother Thomas Merrill, delegates; Bradford, Rev. Silas McKeen, pastor, Bro. John Moore, delegate; Haverhill, N. H., Bro. William Barstow, delegate.

Mr. Chase continued in the pastoral office 'till his death, which took place in 1831. He was a faithful preacher of the gospel, and labored successfully to promote the spiritual

welfare of his church and people. During his ministry there were 49 added to the church. Previous to the death of Mr. Chase, while his sickness prevented him from discharging the duties of a pastor, the church and society procured the services of the Rev. Charles Boyter. He was a bold champion for the truth, and preached the gospel fearlessly and faithfully, whether men would hear or forbear. Seventy-five were added to the church during his brief ministry of 18 months.

One Sabbath, near the close of his ministerial labors for the church in Corinth, he selected his texts from the xviiith chapter of Acts. In the morning it was, "*And he continued there a year and six months teaching the word of God among them;*" in the afternoon it was, "*And many of the Corinthians hearing, believed, and were baptized.*"

The Rev. Stillman Morgan was installed as pastor of this church Oct. 4, 1832. Members of the council that assisted in the installation: From the church in Lyme, N. H., Rev. Erdix Tenney, pastor, Bro. B. Latham, Del.; Bradford, Rev. Silas McKeen, pastor, Bro. Israel Willard, Del.; Newbury, Rev. Clark Perry, pastor, Bro. Joseph Berry, Del.; Randolph, Rev. Moses Kimball, pastor, Dea. Solomon Smith, Del.; Brookfield, Rev. Daniel Wild, pastor, Dea. Benjamin Elliot, Del.

Mr. Morgan labored in the ministry for this church and people until April, 1838.—During his ministry 87 were added to the church. In the spring and summer of 1838, the Rev. Mr. Benton preached here very acceptably. He is now laboring in the ministry in California.

The Rev. John Foster preached here a few Sabbaths in the summer of 1838. He was a young man, and much devoted to the work of his Master. He was afterwards settled over the church and people at Worcester, where he labored with such earnestness and zeal for the spiritual welfare of his people, that he gained their love and highest esteem; but he was early called away from his services in the church on earth to the church triumphant.

The Rev. Solon Martin came here in the Fall of 1838 and commenced preaching. He continued to labor with this church and people 'till Dec. 30, 1841, when he was installed as pastor. The council called on this occasion were: From the church in Orford, N. H., Rev. D. Campbell, pastor, Dea. Peter Marstin, Del.; Lyme, N.H., Rev. Erdix Tenney, pastor; Craftsbury, Rev. Samuel R. Hall, pastor, Bro. Alba Stimpson, Del.; Newbury, Rev. Geo. W. Campbell, pastor, Bro. A. B. W. Tenney, Del.; Thetford, Rev. E. G. Babcock, pastor, Dea. Lyman Walker, Del. He continued in the pastoral relation with this church 'till July 10, 1855, when it was dissolved.

He was a faithful minister, and labored earnestly to promote the spiritual welfare of the church, and the best interest of his whole people. Few ministers have succeeded as well as he in gaining the friendship and esteem of all their parishioners, and all other denominations of Christians in town.

During his ministry there were 41 additions to the church. Since 1855 the church has had no settled pastor, but has been supplied with preaching by various ministers of the same order. In the fall of 1855, the Rev. O. W. Merrill commenced his labors in the ministry here, and was ordained as minister without charge Nov. 17, 1857.

He was an earnest and successful preacher of the word, and did much to interest the young in the subject of religion. During his ministry 35 were received into the church.—The Rev. William H. Kingsbury commenced preaching here in the fall of 1858, and continued his labors with the church 18 months. He was ordained here as an evangelist Jan. 5, 1859.

In May, 1861, the Rev. Solon Martin again resumed his labors with this church and society, and continued with them as acting pastor till May, 1866, when impaired health induced him for a season to suspend his labors and seek rest and recreation.

In the summer of 1866, Mr. A. W. Hazen, then a theological student, spent 7 Sabbaths with this church and people. He was a very eloquent and successful preacher, and succeeded admirably in gaining the affections of the whole people. In November, 1866, the Rev. J. C. Houghton commenced to labor here in the ministry, and continued one year.

At the present time the Rev. Mr. Winch, of Plainfield, is preaching here half of the time. The whole number of additions to the church since its commencement is 310. The present number is 87 including the absentees. Few towns in the State have furnished more eminent Congregational ministers than this. The first on the list is Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., for many years pastor of the Congregation-

al church in Bradford. He was a native of this town, and a son of David McKeen, Esq., born here March 16, 1791.

Rev. Alexander A. Twilight, son of William Twilight, was born here Sept. 23, 1795; early in life became a Christian, prepared himself for the ministry, and was ordained as a Congregational minister at Brownington, November, 1829.

Rev. Erdix Tenney, D. D., son of Doctor Joshua Tenney, was born here June 11, 1801. In his youth he became a Christian; united with the Congregational church in this place; graduated at Middlebury College and at Andover Theological Seminary, and became the pastor of the Congregational church in Lyme, N. H., where he remained 37 years.

Rev. Asa P. Tenney, son of Jonathan Tenney, was born here. He became the pastor of the Congregational church in West Concord, N. H., where he remained 'till his death.

Rev. Orpheus T. Lamphere, son of Sabin Lamphere, was born in this town; graduated at the Vermont University and at Andover Theological Seminary; became the pastor of the Congregational church at Derby, where he labored in the ministry for a time, and then went to Exeter, N. H.

A CURIOUS MAPLE.

There are not many natural curiosities of note in town, but there is one very singular maple tree standing on the farm of Capt. David Dearborn:

The top of the tree very nearly resembles a cone in shape. It puts out no leaves except at the extreme end of its branches, and these leaves lay over each other like the shingles on the roof of a building.

There are at the present time (1869) four stores in town, 3 carriage-factories, 4 grist-mills, 6 meeting-houses, 24 school-districts and 23 school-houses.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office was established at Corinth Center in 1806. Postmasters—Jacob Brown, Leander Cooke, William Spencer, Theodore Cooke, Caleb C. Sargent.

The post-office at East Corinth was established in 1830. Postmasters—Phineas Stearns, John Merrill, Nathan Blake, Reuben Paige, jr., Nathan D. Blake, J. K. Darling.

The post-office at West Corinth, was established in Dec. 1860. Postmaster—Charles Burnham.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

PHYSICIANS. The following physicians have practiced in this town: Joshua Tenney Joseph Omsby, Epaphras Smith, Alvah Carpenter, Cyrus Carpenter, John Robie, Hiram Morgan, —— Baldwin, —— Morrison, Daniel Dustin, Adoniram Smalley, Israel Hinkley H. H. Gillett, George W. Scott, George W Downs, —— Foster, John Omsby, E. T. Smith C. B. Flanders, H. M. Corwin.

LAWYERS. William Spencer, E. T. Farr Daniel B. James, A. S. Little.

A PARTIAL LIST OF JUSTICES,

so far as can be obtained.

John Nutting,	Cyrus Heath,
Samuel Haseltine,	Putman Harriman,
Moses Muzzey,	Benson Aldidge,
Joshua Tenney,	James Spear,
David McKeen,	O. W. B. Eastman,
Gouldsburn Taplin,	Ezekiel True,
Richard Smith,	John Taplin,
Winthrop Green,	Thomas Wasson,
Stephen Eaton,	Daniel Woods,
Joshua Merrill,	Jeremiah Wright,
William Spencer,	J. C. Colby,
Amos C. Tenney,	Arunah Ward,
John A. Tenney,	Nathaniel Banfill.
Henry Dearborn,	Nathan D. Blake,
Ephraim Ward,	Jonas W. Clark,
Joseph Fellows, jr.	Mansfield Taplin,
John Richardson,	William Grant
Samuel Darling,	Isaac Prescot,
Michael Stevens,	Loami F. Hale,
Moses Sawyer,	Arad S. Corliss,
Benjamin Sleeper,	Frederic P. Eaton,
John Chubb,	Jacob B. Stevens,
David Dearborn,	Elliot T, Farr,
Plant S. Poor,	Nehemiah Taplin, jr.
Lynds Luther,	Roswell Crook,
Gouldsburn Taplin jr.	John B. Locke,
Nathan Blake,	A. J. George,
Jonathan Robie, 2d.	J. B. Dearborn,
Aristarkus Taplin,	Daniel Dow.
Amos S. Little,	

SENATORS TO THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

George Sleeper,	S. C. Clement,
Reuben Paige, jr.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nehemiah Lovewell,	Nicholas Hale,
John Nutting,	Daniel Cooke,
Samuel Haseltine,	John B. Corliss,
Joshua Tenney,	Stephen Eaton,
Joseph Omsby,	Richard Smith,
William Spencer,	Plant Sawyer,

Peter Eaton,	Nathan D. Blake,
Samuel Darling,	Moses C. Henderson,
Winthrop Green,	Amos S. Little,
Ephraim Ward,	Charles C. Smith,
George Sleeper,	Reuben Paige, jr.
David Dearborn,	Arad S. Corliss,
Hubbard Fellows,	Greenleaf Winchester,
Samuel Dearborn,	Roswell Crook.
John A. Tenney,	

TOWN CLERKS.

George Banfill,	J. B. Dearborn,
Samuel Haseltine,	Mansfield Taplin,
Samuel Haseltine, jr.	George C. Cooke.
John A. Tenney,	

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Abel Jackman,	John Thurston,
Christopher Avery,	Solomon Ward,
Asa Merrill,	Nathan Titus,
Joshua Fulsom,	Josiah Burnham,
Ezekiel True,	Robert Sleeper, jr.
John Sleeper,	Thomas Lund,
Benjamin Sleeper,	David Rawlings,
John Ford,	Jonathan Colby,
Jonathan Robie,	Joseph Chubb,
Chester Pike,	Moses Marshall,
Tasker Davis,	Ezra Sleeper,
George Sleeper,	Thomas Banks,
John Brown,	Samuel Richardson,
Bentley Banks,	Jethro Sleeper,
John Magoon,	James Norris,
Joseph Sanborn,	Robert Carr,
Moses Wasson.	Jesse Bailey, jr.
Jonathan Rawlings,	Ezekiel Norris,
Robert Wasson.	W. T. Jackman,
Amasa Moulton,	Peter Eaton,
Job Clement,	John Clifford,
John Norris,	Isaac Heath,
Michael Stevens,	Caleb Heath,
James Annis,	David Heath,
James Graves,	Samuel Fellows,
Samuel Norris,	John Fellows,
Samuel Darling,	Nathan B. Taplin.

Most of the soldiers have received their government bounty.

At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, George Sleeper, then being a youth, was left at home to take care of the family in his father's absence, who had started with the company for the seat of war. He was requested, by one of his youthful companions, to go with him to the war. George answered, I will go; but, I must first go to the house and get my boots, he at the time being barefoot. He went to the house and obtained his boots, told his mother he was going fishing; found his fishing-tackle and started on, not with the intention however, of fishing for trout or pickerel, but eager to catch redcoats, or British soldiers.

He overtook the company at Montpelier, where he exchanged his fishing-rod for a gun and marched to Plattsburgh.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Enlisted.	*Names.*	*Regiment.*	*Remarks.*
Jan. 1861.	Richard Orr,	2d	Died in hospital Aug. '63.
Aug. '61.	Solomon Heath,	2d	Discharged '63.
"	Mansfield J. Taplin,	4th	Discharged Oct. '64.
"	William S. Aikin,	"	Killed in battle May '64.
"	Sabin Currier,	"	Died in camp May '64.
"	Geo. Richardson,	"	Discharged June '62.
Aug. '62.	John Fifield,	"	Died in camp March '63.
Oct. '61.	Henry Beard,	6th	Discharged June '65.
Jan. '61.	John Day,		" "
	Michael Stevens,		
	Charles Stevens,		
Aug. '62.	Cornelius O. Colby,	10th	Mustered out June '65
Nov. '63.	Joseph A. Colby,	"	" " " "
Aug. '62.	John S. Collins,	1st	Sharp shooters; must. out July 7, '65.
	Charles Emery,	9th	Discharged.
Jan. '62	Harrison A. Willson,	9th	Mustered out June 9, '65.
"	Charles O. Cooke,	"	" " " 7 "
Dec. '63.	Geo. S. Avery,	"	Trans. to Co. D, June '65.
"	Cortes H. Avery,	"	Must. out June '65.
	Charles Collins,		
June. '62.	Andrew J. McFarland,	"	Must. out June 7, '65.
Dec. '63.	Geo. Dearborn,	"	Discharged.
June, '62.	Charles A. Flanders,	"	" Dec. '64.
"	Silas H. Tucker,	"	Must. out June 7, '65.
	Alexander L. Barker,	"	" " Jan. 9, '65.
	Edwin Martin,		Died in hospital.
	John Gilman,		
	Washington Bedee,		

Enlisted.	*Names.*	*Regiment.*	*Remarks.*
Aug. '64.	Henry H. Tompson,	7th	Must. out Jan. 7, '65.
	Albert Flanders,		
	Orlando Collins.		
	Joseph Brooks,		
	Solomon Bixby,		
	Alba Banks,		
	Orrin Avery,		Served in U. S. Army 7 years.
Nov. '61.	Charles W. Heath,	Cav. Vol.	Discharged, June '65.
	Carlos Moore,		
	Joseph Moore,		
Dec. '63.	George H. Wiggins,	11th	Must. out Aug. 7, '65.
	Henry Martin,		
	Jesse Muzzey,		Drafted.
	Moses Leavitt,		
	Willis R. Bliss,		
Aug. '62.	Benjamin Ricker,	6th	Died in hospital Sept. '62.
	John Southwick,		
	George Norcross,		
	Frederick Hanson,		
	James Dickey,		
	Abel Heath,		
	Michael Cunningham,		
Dec. '63.	William Paige, jr,	9th	Must. out Dec. '65.
	John Paige,		
	John Colby,		
Dec. '63.	Geo. S. Prescot,	9th	Must. out Dec. '65.
"	Dexter S. Prescot,	"	" "
	Geo. W. Stevens, 2d	"	" "
June '62.	Burnham Cowdry,	"	" "
Dec. '63.	Portus S. Brown,	"	" "
Sept. '63.	Amos Corliss,	15th	Discharged July '64.
"	Edward F, Keenan,	"	" "
"	Calvin T. Bond,	"	" "
	Wright Evans,		
	Samuel Eastman,		
Aug. '64	George L. Parker,	9th	Died in camp, Nov. '64.
Jan. '61.	Cyrus H, Parker,	"	Discharged Dec. '64.
Dec. '61.	Julius G. Parker,	7th	" Feb. '63.
Dec. '63.	Lewis E. Parker,	9th	" " '65.
	Charles Paige 2d,		Died in camp.
	Orlin Collins,		Discharged.
	William Heath,		
June '62.	Heman H. Gillette, surgeon	8th	Must. out June '65
Dec. '61,	Horace E. Taplin,	8th	" "
"	Henry Ring,	"	" "
"	Rufus Rowe,	"	Discharged.
"	Horace P. Emerson,	"	Must. out June '65.
"	Wm. H. H. Corliss,	"	Died in hospital New Orleans July '63.
"	Edwin R. Corliss,	"	Discharged July '63.
"	Elbridge Stevens,	"	Died at New Orleans May '63.
"	Henry W. Munn,	"	
Sept. 63.	Ira H. Gilbert,	12th	Discharged July '64.
"	Charles Paige.	"	" "
"	Charles McArthur,	"	" "
"	Charles Hubbard,	"	" "
"	John Hubbard,	"	" "
"	Charles Dickey,	"	" "
"	Cyrus Carpenter,	"	Died in camp Mar. '64.
"	J. K. Darling,	"	Discharged July '64.
"	Joseph Knight, jr.	"	" "
"	Irving Stevens,	"	" "
	Osman C. Brown,	15th	Discharged.
	Geo. H. Willson,		
	Orwell N. Jewell,		
	Frank Ward,		
	Hiram Avery,		
	Abner Avery,		

A SKETCH OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTH-WEST PART OF CORINTH.

BY CAPT. WINTHROP T. JACKMAN.

The first civilized settlement in the South-west part of Corinth was made by Joseph Fellows, a young man in the 19th year of his age, who came from Salisbury, Mass., in 1781, and commenced making improvements on the farm which he had purchased and on which he lived the remainder of his life. At the time he began on his land there were no inhabitants within about 4 miles of him and the road to his neighbors was by marked trees. He had a cousin, William Fellows, who resided in the back part of Newbury, 12 miles from where he was making his beginning for a farm and he had his washing and baking done there. He would start from his cabin Saturday in the afternoon, go to his cousin's and spend the Sabbath and return on Monday and remain through another week without a person to speak with or look upon. In this he continued through the Summer and Fall and returned to Massachusetts to spend the Winter and return again in the Spring and go through the same process another season, for some 4 years, except he had a brother with him, part of the time, the second season.

In 1784, his cousin, William Fellows, came and settled on land adjoining and soon built a log-cabin and moved on his family soon after. William Fellows at that time was a go-ahead business man. He took up quite a large tract of land and made improvements rapidly for those times. He and Joseph Fellows set out the first apple-trees that were set out in this vicinity and some of them are yet standing (1869). There was a beaver-meadow on his land of quite a number of acres, that produced a good crop of grass which the first settlers used to cut for hemp. There were three small streams of water that united in this meadow. After their union they formed quite a stream, on which the Fellows' and some other of their neighbors erected a saw-mill at a very early day, which was a great convenience to the inhabitants of the vicinity in their transit from bark-covered log-cabins to the more convenient framed and board-covered buildings. There has always been a saw-mill kept up on or near the same location to this time, a period of upwards of 80 years.

In 1788, Abel Jackman, from the same neighborhood that Joseph Fellows came from, bought a lot of land lying east of Joseph Fellows and immediately went to work making improvements upon it. He and Joseph Fellows used to work on their land through the Summer and Fall and return to Massachusetts and go fishing in the Winter.

They continued to manage in that way until 1791, when they were both married and moved their wives into their log-cabins in the wilderness at the same time. The land lying westerly of the land occupied by the Fellows' was taken up about this time and occupied by Benj Brown, John Brown 2d, Jacob Sleeper, and Ezra Sleeper, all of whom, except Jacob Sleeper, remained on their farms as long as they lived and were respectable and valued citizens. Simon French went on to the lot east of Jackman's about the same time Jackman went on to his and remained until 1800, then sold to Stephen and Peter Eaton and left this part of the country. Some years previous to this time, Moses Heath, Abel Heath, Joseph Heath, and Charles Ward had settled on land lying northerly of the tract settled by the Fellows' and remained on the same during their natural lives.

About 1794, Richard Smith, another young man about 18 years of age, from Salisbury, N. H., commenced upon land which his father owned and proceeded to make improvements on the same, and eventually made it one of the best farms in the town. He built the first two-story house in that part of the town and afterward put an addition to it, making it, with out-buildings attached to it, about the largest block of farm buildings in the town. This house and out-houses were all burned in October, 1859—the only dwelling of much importance ever burned in this part of the town.

Joseph Fellows, the pioneer of the settlement in this part of the town, lived to see 88 years and was always a highly respected citizen, and a man of unusual firmness and strict integrity. This neighborhood was the cradle of Methodism in this section of the country, and although his religious tenets were Calvinistic, yet he joined with them and was a prominent and highly respected member of that church during the remainder of his life. Wm. Fellows was an enterprising business man, honest in his dealing with his fellow men, somewhat eccentric in his religious views, but a man of great courage and daring. A little

circumstance will serve to illustrate this latter quality. Somewhere about 1803 or '04, the inhabitants of the south part of the town had a controversy with the town of Vershire respecting the jurisdictional line of the towns. Vershire by some finesse succeeded in getting the legislature of the State to pass an act giving them the jurisdiction of a strip of land one mile in width off of the south side, the whole length of the town of Corinth. The Vershire people then came on with their surveyor, chain-men, axemen, &c., to survey and allot out the land. When they came on to "Uncle William's" land, the old gentleman, although advanced in years, feeling his pugnacious principles a little moved that they should presume to trespass on his premises, resolved to drive them off. He put a pretty smart spur in the heel and a smart switch in his hand and, mounting "old wall-eye," his favorite horse, at them he went. They undertook for a while to defend themselves, but the horse was as fearless as his rider and rushed right on to them regardless of all the defence they could make, and he finally drove them all out of the field and cleared his premises of them. The inhabitants on the mile strip were very much dissatisfied with being placed under the jurisdiction of Vershire and petitioned the next legislature to be set back under the jurisdiction of Corinth. The legislature so far complied as to establish the Whitelaw line as the jurisdictional line between the towns and it has so remained to this time.

In June, 1801, Abel Jackman was elected captain of the company of militia in the south part of the town and continued in the military line until November, 1812, at which time and for some years before, he was in command of the regiment. He then petitioned the governor to be relieved from his command and received an honorable discharge. He was a man of good moral principles and strict integrity and filled many responsible offices in the town.

At the time of the invasion of Plattsburg, by the British, in 1814, he raised a company of volunteers and marched immediately for the seat of war, but before they reached the place, the British had retreated.

Col. Jackman was a soldier of the Revolution and was at West Point at the time of Arnold's defection.

Col. Jackman continued to live on his farm until June 24, 1820, when he, assisting in putting a swarm of bees into a hive, was stung so that he expired immediately. He was aged at the time of his death 58 years.

In June, 1797, Moses Jackman (a brother of Abel Jackman), and Josiah Rollins, while employed in felling trees for Abel Jackman, were felling a tree together, which when it fell struck Mr. Jackman on the head, killing him instantly.

VOLUNTEERS OF 1814.

At the time of the invasion by the British in September, 1814, the following named persons, residing in the south-west part of Corinth, turned out immediately on the receipt of the intelligence and within 4 hours were on the march to Plattsburg. On the way to Montpelier they fell in with a larger party from Vershire with whom they united and were organized by Jacob Collamer, then aid-de-camp to Gen. French, commander of the 2d Brigde of the 4th Division of the Milita of the state of Vermont. The officers elected in the company from those from Corinth were Peter Eaton, lieutenant, John Clifford, W. T. Jackman, sergeants. The company were detained at Burlington for want of means of transportation so that the British had mostly left before they were able to reach Plattsburg.

NAMES OF THOSE FROM CORINTH.

Peter Eaton,	David Heath,
Isaac Heath,	John Brown,
Samuel Fellows,	John Clifford,
W. T. Jackman,	John Fellows,
Caleb Heath,	Josiah Rollings.

Stephen Eaton and his brother Peter lived together on the same farm about 8 years, when he sold his share to his brother Peter, and bought the farm on which his brother Henry had been living for some years, on which place he lived until his death. He died in June, 1852, aged 75 years. He was a prominent man in the business of the town, filling many important offices, such as selectman, lister, overseer of the poor, &c. He was elected a justice of the peace soon after he came into the town and was continued in that office until the time of his death, holding the office more years and trying more cases than any other justice that was ever in the town. He was a man of strict moral principles, great firmness and unquestionable integrity. He left one son and two daughters. His son, F. P. Eaton, has held the office of

justice of the peace most of the time since the death of his father.

Peter Eaton sustained a prominent standing among the inhabitants of the town. Soon after he came into town he was promoted in the military line and continued, from one stage to another, until he arrived to the command of a company. He represented the town a number of terms in the legislature of the State and was twice a delegate to the convention called to amend the constitution of the State. He continued to reside on the same farm, making additions to it until he had accumulated a good property for an ordinary farmer. He lived until he was 78 years of age, and died January, 1857.

Richard Smith continued to live upon his farm and make additions thereto until he became one of the most wealthy farmers in the town. He was a prominent man as a politician and one of the leaders of the Democratic party. He was promoted to many offices in town, among which were representative to the legislature and justice of the peace. He died in July, 1851, aged 74 years.

John Brown, Jonathan Boyden, Robert Gordon, James Eastman, David Moulton, Micajah Moulton, Noah Lund, Henry Hale, Rufus Harriman, Joseph Morris, James Noyes, John Wilson, —— Miller, John Davis, James Colby, David Moulton, Jr., Elijah Moulton, were among the first settlers in the south part of the town.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY J. P. BOYNTON.

The First Free Will Baptist church in Corinth was organized in the west part of the town, in 1798, by Elder Ballard of Unity, N. H., who came by request of those who became members. The church at that time numbered 20 members. Not far from this time Daniel Bachelder came from Unity, N. H., and was ordained Oct. 4, 1799, in the house of Moses Marshall. The meetings were held at the dwellings of the brethren for a number of years, but mostly with John Norris, whose house and heart were open at all times to receive such as came trusting in the Lord. Feb. 6, 1808, Josiah Norris received license to preach.

In the year 1814 or '15, Elder Nathaniel Bowles came into the town and held meetings in all places where he was requested, at dwellings of the brethren, or in school-houses, until a meeting-house was built. In the year 1816, in the month of June, they finished the house, 40 by 44 feet on the ground, one story, and with what was called hip-roof,— and square pews according to ancient style, in which they continued to worship until 1853.

In the year 1827, Stephen Leavitt, formerly from Meredith, N. H., was ordained. He, with others, preached as long as he staid in this section of country.

In the year 1828, Stedman Cummings was set apart to the work of the ministry soon after the church was organized. Joshua Folsom and Joseph Heath were chosen deacons; Smith Leavitt was chosen assistant deacon in 1835.

Elder Joseph Flag united with the church in May, 1839, and died, June, the same year. In the year 185– another good house was erected, not far from where the old one stood, which is occupied at the present time.

The names of ministers raised in the church are as follows: Stephen Leavitt, Stedman Cummings, A. D. Smith, Exekiel True Jr., Gilman Sanborn, N. K. George, John Norris Jr., Josiah Norris. Ezekiel True, was clerk of the church from Dec. 25, 1820, till February, 1833; John Norris, clerk till March 14, 1838; then J. P. Boynton was chosen clerk, who has retained the office ever since, with the exception of 2 years, being absent.

SECOND FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY DEACON SAMUEL DEARBORNE.

About 1830. Rev. Nathaniel Bowles, who was at that time preaching in the west part of the town, hearing the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," came over and preached and many were added to the numbers of such as we trust will be saved. Other preachers followed and preached until the time came, Dec. 15, 1832, when it was thought best to organize a church. The meeting for organization was held in the school-house on the Hill, J. Folsom, moderator, S. Leavitt, clerk. After the presiding officers were elected, brother Bowles and some others made some remarks, after which Elder S. Leavitt made the consecrating prayer and Elder N. Bowles gave the right hand of fellowship and then, the church being formed, brother S. Dearborne and brother J. Wright were chosen deacons, and David Bradbury clerk. We held meetings at the school-house and frequently in barns, till at length we concluded to build a meeting-house at the South Meadows, on the leading road from Bradford to

Chelsea. From this time we have had various preachers, viz.: Revs. N. Bowles, S. Leavitt, G. Sanborn, S. D. Smith, F. Moulton, M. C. Henderson, D. Sweet, G. W. Richardson, H. F. Dickey, S. Comings, O. Shipman, S. W. Perkins, F. N. B. Baldwin, L. Dewey, and J. D. Cross, our present minister. These and some others have preached with us from time to time with good effect. Our first number of members was 35; our greatest number, 80; our present number, 60.

FAIRLEE.

BY HON. WILLIAM CHILD.

In giving a brief historical sketch of this town, it becomes necessary to include both Fairlee and West Fairlee, down to the year 1797, as they were, originally, one town from the date of the charter, in 1761, to that year; when the territory constituting the township was divided, by an act of the legislature, into two separate townships,—called Fairlee and West Fairlee; and, by the same act, were restricted to one representative from both towns; which restriction, although in violation of the constitution, was submitted to by the inhabitants of both towns until the year 1822,* when each town, by mutual consent, agreed to elect a representative; and Capt. Solomon Mann was chosen to represent Fairlee, and Samuel Graves, Esq., West Fairlee.

The presence of two members claiming seats in the House of Representatives, from the locality formerly called Fairlee, created some discussion,—being objected to on the ground of its evident violation of the act of the legislature, making a division of the town. In reply one of the members referred to the constitution of Vermont (part 2d, sec. 7th), which settled the question of the right of representation.

As before stated, the town was chartered in 1761; and, for the benefit and gratification of the curious in such matters, and to exhibit the authority and assumed majesty of kings, I give the document entire, as it came from the hand of the then Governor, Benning Wentworth, of the Province of New Hampshire.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FAIRLEE.

[P. S.] George the third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britian, France and Ireland,

Defender of the Faith &c.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting:

Know Ye That We, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within *Our Said Province*; by and with the advice of *Our truly and Well-Beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander in Chief*, of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England; and of Our Council of the said Province; Have, upon the Condition and Reservation hereinafter made, given and granted, and, by these Presents, for Us, Our heirs and Successors, do give and grant, in equal shares, unto *Our Loving Subjects*, inhabitants of *Our Said Province* of New Hampshire, and *Our other Governments*, and to their heirs and assigns, forever, whose names are entered on this Grant; to be divided to and amongst them, into seventy equal shares; all that tract or parcel of land scituate, lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurment about Twenty-Four Thousand Acres; which tract is to contain something more than six miles square, and no more,† out of which an allowance is to be made for highways and unimprovable land, by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers.

One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof, made by *Onr Said Governor's Order*, and returned into the Secretarie's Office and hereunto annexed; butted and bounded as follows: viz.,

Beginning at a tree standing on the Bank of Connecticut River, marked with the figures 7 and 8, which is the North-easterly corner bound of Thetford; thence North 61°, West six miles, by Thetford aforesaid, to the North-westerly corner bound of Thetford; thence North 33°, East 6½ miles; thence South 61°, East seven miles, to a tree marked with the figures 8 and 9, standing on the bank of Connecticut River aforesaid; thence down said River, as it runs, to the bound first above mentioned.

And that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a township by the name of Fairlee; And the inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with, and entitled to, all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other towns within *Our Province* by law exercise and enjoy. And further, that the said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident therein, and settled thereon; shall have the privilege of holding two Fairs; One of which shall be held on the and the other on the annually; which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective following the said

And as soon as the said Town shall consist of fifty families, a Market may be opened and kept one or more days in each week, as may be thought most advantagious to the inhabitants; also that the first meeting for the

*25 years

†A rather indefinite boundary or quantity.

choice of town officers agreeable to the laws of *Our Said Province*, shall be held on the second tuesday of October next; which said meeting shall be notified by Mr. Wilder Willard, who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting; which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of *Our Said Province*; And that the annual meetings, forever hereafter, for the choice of such officers for the said town, shall be on the second tuesday of March Annually.

To Have And To Hold the said tract of land as above expressed, together with all the privileges and appurtenances, to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever,—upon the following conditions: Viz.,

First. That every Grantee, his heirs or assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said township, and of its reverting to *Us, Our Heirs and Successors*, to be by *Us or Them* regranted to such of *Our Subjects* as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

Second, that all white and other pine trees within the said township fit for Masting *Our Royal Navy*, be carefully preserved for that use; and none to be cut or felled without *Our Special License* for so doing, first had and obtained; upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such Grantee, his heirs and assigns, to *Us Our Heirs and Successors*, as well as being subject to the penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted.*

Third. That before any division of the land be made to and among the Grantees, a tract of land as near the center of the said township, as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots: One of which shall be allotted to each Grantee, of the contents of one acre.

Fourth. Yielding and paying therefor, to *Us Our Heirs and Successors*, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth day of December, if lawfully demanded; the first payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1762.

Fifth. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant shall yield and pay unto *Us, Our Heirs and Successors*, yearly and every year forever; from and after the expiration of ten years from the above said twenty-fifth day of December, which will be in the year of Our Lord 1772; one shilling Proclamation Money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses; and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land; which Money shall be paid by the respective persons above said, their heirs or assigns in *Our Council Chamber in Portsmouth*; or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of *Our said Province* to be hereunto affixed.

Witnes Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty One, and in the first year of *Our Reign*. B. Wentworth.

Theodore Atkinson, Secretary.

Province of New Hampshire, September 9th, 1761; Recorded according to the original Charter, under the Province Seal, by Theodore Atkinson, Secretary. Copy of Record examined by Geo. King, Deputy Secretary.

NAMES OF GRANTEES OF FAIRLEE.

Josiah Chauncey,	Martin Smith.
Joseph Hubbard,	Israel Chauncey,
Wilder Willard,	David Parsons,
Daniel Jones,	Isaac Goodail,
Oliver Warner,	Alexander Smith,
Hezekiah Hubbard,	Ebenezer Dickinson,
John Cook,	David Blodgett,
Samuel Belknap,	Samuel Hunt,
Samuel Heirs,	Eleazer Mattoon,
Fellows Billings,	Eleazer Mattoon jr.
John Eastman,	Solomon Boltwood jr.
David Warner,	Simeon Clark,
John Blain,	Moses Cook,
Nathan Goodman,	Joseph Dickinson,
William Barton,	Gideon Dickinson,
Phineas Liman,	Robert Dickinson,
Thomas Elwell,	Noadiah Lewis,
Justin Ball,	Theo. Atkinson Esq.,
Peter Marshall,	M. H. Wentworth Esq.,
John Stringling,	Benning Wentworth,
Caleb Pomroy,	Samuel Hunt,
Joseph Wright,	Jonathan Hubbard,
Nathaniel Bartlett,	Thomas Frink,
Moses Harvey,	Jonathan Hunt,
Ebenezer Moody,	Arad Hunt,
Ebenezer Dickinson jr.	Ebenezer Stoughton,
Robert Emmons,	Solomon Elsworth,
Isaac Ward,	Samuel Stevens,
Abner Colley,	Samuel Wentworth,
Israel Hubbard,	Esquire Barton,
Richard Chauncey,	Maj. Jonathan Greely,
Joseph Church,	Oliver Willard,

64 original Grantees.

It is nowhere stated how much land a right or share contained; but from the fact of the governor's right containing 500 acres, and being accounted equal to two shares, I infer that a share contained 250 acres; for, before allotting any portion of the territory to these 64 grantees, His Excellency Governor Wentworth took special care to provide himself with the above named amount of choice land in the S. E. corner of the town, bordering on Connecticut River, on the east, and the town of Thetford, on the south. Also one whole

* "Hereafter shall be enacted!" Don't that look somewhat like *ex post facto?*

right or share was ordered to be set apart for the Incorporated Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; one share for a glebe for the Church of England, as by law established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel in said town; and one share for the benefit of a school in said town.

We are left entirely to conjecture, why the governor's right should consist of some of the best land in town, when most of the lands appropriated to public, pious or charitable purposes, were located on the most mountainous, barren and rocky portions of the township. Whatever the design of those who had this matter in charge might have been,—it evidently received the approval of Governor Wentworth; as it was signed by his secretary, and countersigned by the deputy secretary.

However much gratitude King George is entitled to, for the manifold provisions he has made for his royal subjects, it is evident that humiliation and oppression, from his throne, soon engendered a disgust of royal favors, begetting a spirit of rebellion in his subjects, which soon caused the assumed power and majesty of the king to vanish, and with it his rents of ears of Indian corn, his proclamation money, and pine trees for his royal navy,—and all before any decision was made as to the days on which we should hold our fairs: and for this reason, perhaps, the blanks in the charter never were filled,—thus leaving us at liberty to buy or sell when and where we pleased,—regardless of regal consent.—Query.—When we absolved our allegiance to the government of Great Britian,—why was the glebe retained for the particular benefit of the *English Church*?

Under the foregoing charter, the town of Fairlee was a part and parcel of the province of New Hampshire,—sometimes called the New-Hampshire Grants; and several of the first meetings of the inhabitants of Fairlee, were held in Orford, N. H., and the action taken by them, at several of these meetings, is here given in part; and to show the unsettled state of public affairs, at this early day, we would call the reader's attention to the caption of the following warrant * for a proprietor's meeting.

"Province of New Hampshire, }
Grafton County, ss. }

Orford, May 21, 1774. This is to certify and warn the proprietors † of Fairlee, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New York, to meet at the dwelling-house of Israel Morey, Esq., in Orford aforesaid, on Monday, the 20th day of June next."

At this meeting Col. William Simpson was chosen moderator, and William King, clerk. "Voted, Israel Morey, Esq.,‡ and Lieut. Jonathan Child be a committee to agree with Moses C. Willard and John Paine, jr., surveyors; to allott the township into equal divisions between the proprietors, in such form as shall appear most just and equitable to said committee; and cause a plan of said survey to be returned on the first day of August next,—to which time this meeting stands adjourned."

At the adjourned meeting, it was voted to accept the plan and survey exhibited by Israel Morey, Esq., and Lieut. Jonathan Child, and that the same, together with the field books, be recorded in the proprietors' records. Adjourned to August 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then,

"Voted the sum of 257 pounds, 8 shillings, lawful money, be equally assessed on the Proprietor's Rights in Fairlee, being 3 pounds, 18 shillings on each original right, to defray the expense of allotting the townpship, cuting and clearing roads, and other necessary expenses of said township."

William Simpson, Esq., Lieut. Child and Ichabod Ormsbee were elected assessors of the above sum, and Israel Morey, Esq., collector, and that he be allowed five per cent. for collection.

"Voted, Israel Morey, Esq., Col. Jonathan Child and Ichabod Ormsbee be a committee to lay out and make the necessary roads through the township."

At a meeting held, Dec. 28, 1779, a tax of 7 d. per acre was laid for the purpose of laying out and making passable two roads, running east and west, through the town,—another from the south to the north side of the town, through the 100 acre lots,‖ and for

* Although we were claimed by the government of New Hampshire, New York was, at the same time, asserting authority over us, and had enlarged her jurisdiction by dividing our territory into four counties,—the two eastern called Cumberland and Gloucester, and this town was situated within the limits of the latter. The warrant above referred to—the caption of which is here inserted, smacks a little of a want of knowledge, on the part of the inhabitants, as to their whereabouts.

† This brings to mind the anecdote of the boatman, when in danger of being upset in a squall of wind, who cried out, alternately, "Good Lord and Good Devil,"—not knowing whose hands he would fall into. So the proprietors of Fairlee were willing to date their warrant and hold their meetings in New Hampshire,—still calling themselves inhabitants of Gloucester, N. Y.

‡ Afterwards Gen. Morey.

‖ This road was laid in that part of what is now West Fairlee, called Middle Brook.

repairing the River Road.* £200 of the aforesaid sum was appropriated for the support of the Gospel in connection with Orford, or otherwise; also, "£100 as a bounty to Israel Morey, Esq., provided he shall, within two years from the first day of December, next, erect and complete, for business, a saw and grist-mill, at some suitable place on the outlet of Fairlee Pond; the amount of the aforesaid tax to be equal to wheat at six shillings per bushel."

The limit to the time for building the aforesaid mills was afterwards extended 2 years; but they were subsequently built by Gen. Morey, on the same site where the Messrs. Abbotts have recently erected expensive mills, and the bounty was paid. At the same meeting, above mentioned, Capt. Ichabod Ormsbee, Capt. Samuel Smith, Mr. William Marston, jr. (grandfather of Deacon Peter Marston, now living in Fairlee,) and John Woodworth were appointed a committee to lay out and build roads.

At an adjourned meeting, held, March 14, 1780, a tax of one penny per acre was raised "for the purpose of erecting a house of Public Worship in said Fairlee, as near the center as may be, on the River Road; the tax to be equal to wheat at six shillings per bushel."†

The house was not erected until about the year 1800; and, in 1850, was remodelled,—making a commodious town-hall of the lower story, and a church of the upper.

"Voted, Israel Morey, Esq., Capt. Ichabod Ormsbee and Samuel Phelps, Esq., be a committee to provide the necessary materials, erect and complete said House."

At a meeting held at the house of Israel Morey, Esq., in Orford, July 8, 1782, Hon. Nathaniel Niles, moderator, a tax of a half penny per acre was voted as a bounty to any person who should erect a saw-mill on Middle Brook, in what is now West Fairlee, on or before the first day of October, 1783; also, the same sum to any person who should, in like manner, erect a grist-mill, and finish the same for business by the first day of October, 1784. A saw-mill was subsequently built by Hon. Nathaniel Niles; but the writer is not aware that a grist-mill was ever built on Middle Brook; or that Judge Niles was ever paid the bounty voted, for building the saw-mill.

*No mention is any where made, when or by what means the River Road was built; but we find such a road frequently referred to.

†There was but little money in circulation, at that early day, and all contracts were necessarily made payable in wheat, or some other production of the farm.

Although the town charter names the *indefinite* amount of *about* 24,000 acres of land, contained in the original township of Fairlee; yet much more than this is contained within the town limits, as may be seen by the following statement. There are 10 ranges of 100-acre lots in the town, with 21 lots in a range—equal to 21,000 acres; the remaining portion of the territory, lying adjacent to Connecticut River, is 1 mile wide, at the south end, and 2 miles at the north end, and about 6½ to 7 miles, following the course of the river, from north to south. Consequently, this triangular piece of our territory must contain more than 6,000 acres,—making, in all, over 27,000 acres of land; and, as the division is made, running the town line between the seventh and eighth ranges of 100-acre lots, would give, to West Fairlee, 14,700 acres, and to Fairlee, 12,900 acres.

Concerning the date of the first settlement of the town, Mr. Thompson, in his Gazetteer, dates the first settlement in 1768; when he finds six men commencing settlement. But Esq. Mann (the first settler of Orford) in his life-time used to say John Baldwin* was his first neighbor west of him, and was sure Baldwin came to Fairlee the next year after he came to Orford. As they both came from Hebron, Ct., Mann could not be mistaken. The arrival of a new neighbor was no trivial affair in those days and he tells the identical spot where Baldwin located, which was about half a mile south of where the meeting-house now stands, being nearly on the spot where George A. Morey Esq., and his son-in-law, William H. Kibbey, now reside. That being the case, it would date the first settlement in 1766, instead of 1768, which probably is the true date.

Be that as it may, whoever the settlers were, they were necessarily mere squatters on the soil, as the town was not surveyed and allotted till 1774; but if squatters, their ideas of "Squatter Sovereignty" was widely different from that promulgated in modern times.

The division of the town into two separate townships was necessary for several reasons: First, from its extent of territory, containing more than 27,000 acres of land; but more particularly from a natural division, consisting of an almost impassable range of hills, or

*See further notice of John Baldwin near the close of these papers.

more properly called mountains, extending from near the southern extremity of the town to its northernmost limits, leaving a pass near the south line of the town, where a highway was early laid for public travel.

One other reason handed down by tradition and perhaps not very reliable, is this: Gen. Israel Morey and Hon. Nathaniel Niles, both pioneer settlers, leading and influential men in the town, and large land-holders, the former residing in the easterly, the latter in the westerly portion of the town, the social position and wealth of each caused a sort of rivalry to exist between them, which subsequently grew into bitter animosity and cruel hatred. Neither was willing to relinquish one jot or tittle of his cherished possessions, or aristocratic influence, and in order to preserve the undisputed sway of each, free from the influence or secret machinations of the other, a division of the town was resorted to as a remedy. Each had his followers, or partisans, and many a joke was perpetrated by the followers of the one, at the expense of the other. Their peculiar characteristics at length became so prominent, that some wicked wag compared them to a couple of rival Indian Chiefs, who formerly lived in this locality, named Hoccomocco and Cachan, whose character and conduct was in many respects thought to be a counterpart of that manifested by Morey and Niles,* and they, in consequence, inherited, one the former cognomen, and the other the latter.

The natural feature of the soil is rather rough and forbidding† in appearance, yet it contains a good share of land suitable for tillage, producing remunerating crops of the various farm products, corn, oats and grass being the staple crops; yet a large share of the wheat and rye consumed in town is raised within its limits. It is easily cultivated, particularly on the plains and intervals adjacent to the river. The river farms are not adapted to dairying, as pasturage of sufficient quality and extent is not conveniently handy, and most farmers turn their attention to sheep-husbandry, pasturing them on the distant hills. The sheep kept in town are mostly of the fine-wooled, American Merino breeds. Two mountains rise very abruptly to a height of several hundred feet from the bed of the river, the northern one called Sawyer's Mountain, standing so near the river as barely to give room for the public highway and railroad. The southern, called Mount Moriah or Morey's Mountain, standing near Orford Bridge, occupies a more retired and modest position or distance from the river, but both present a bold front to the eye of the passing traveler; and from their tops a splendid panorama of the Connecticut River Valley is presented to the admiring beholder. Neither of these mountains occupies a great extent of territory, probably not much over 100 acres, but seem to have been thrown up by some violent convulsion in Nature's great laboratory, where they stand as enduring monuments of the supreme power of earth's great Architect.

Just back of the southern, or Morey's Mountain, is spread out a beautiful sheet of water about two and a half miles in length, by a half to three-fourths of a mile in breadth. It approaches the very base of the mountain, and the writer has often conjectured, during the 36 years of his life, spent on a farm in the immediate vicinity of this landscape of mountain, pond and river, that by the same Word of Power or movement of the Builder's hand, the mountain was raised and the valley to form the pond scooped out.

Westward from this pond and rising gradually from its surface, stretches the long and impassable range of hills before alluded to, leaving a strip of plain and interval on the river from half a mile to a mile or more in width, extending the entire length of the town, except where broken by the before named mountains. The pond is well supplied with fish of various kinds, affording to those of piscatory proclivities an abundance of pleasure in that pursuit. A portion of what is called Fairlee Lake is located partly in Fairlee, partly in West Fairlee, and partly in Thetford, and discharges its waters into Ompompanoosuc river and from thence into the Connecticut. The waters of Fairlee Pond, after flowing one to two miles, propelling considerable machinery, discharge directly into Connecticut river. Two slate-quarries,

*One of Morey's adherents used to say, if a man should pass over Middle Brook road—at the head of which Judge Niles lived—and wake the inhabitants from their slumbers, at the dead hour of night, asking the question, "Who made them?" the invariable answer would be, "Judge Niles."

†Except the river farms—some over 30 in number—entirely free from stones, producing abundant crops of grass, corn and oats, with some wheat, rye and potatoes.

and one or two beds of peat are located in town, but neither have been worked sufficiently to test their productiveness, or capability of producing a paying article.

The town is almost exclusively agricultural in its resources, having but a limited amount of water-power, aside from that furnished by the water discharged from Fairlee Pond, which is utilized at all available points, first by the saw-mill of J. Pierce, Esq., with which is connected a manufactory of spokes and helves from a superior article of white oak timber found in this town and vicinity; next come the mills recently erected by the Messrs. Abbotts, consisting of a grist-mill containing 4 run of stone, and a saw-mill in which is a large circular board-saw propelled by an improved water-wheel, and capable of manufacturing many thousand feet of lumber daily, for which a ready and profitable market is found. Connected with the saw-mill is a planing-machine,stave-machine, jointing-saw, slab-saw, and saw for cutting laths.

The early settlers of this, as in other new towns, endured many privations and hardships, the present generation know little or nothing of by actual experience; such as going five or six miles to a day's work, and carrying the avails home in grain on the laborer's back, through a dense forest infested by bears and wolves; and on arriving home, for want of mills, compelled to use the plumping-machine, a huge mortar, made from a big log some two and a half feet long, standing on one end, the other or upper end scooped out to form the receptacle for the grain, and into which it was put, and by the application of a big pestle in sturdy hands, the material for a good Indian bannock was soon prepared for the hungry housewife and children.

The first grain grown in this locality and ground in a mill was carried for that purpose to Charlestown, N. H., some 50 miles—the nearest mill, and for want of roads, was conveyed on ox-sleds upon the ice of the river in Winter, and in log-canoes in the Summer.

The names of those who thus early in life left comfortable homes in some of the older States, willing to endure hunger, privation and hardship, to secure for themselves and families a home in a wilderness, deserve honorable mention in this connexion.

GEN. ISRAEL MOREY,

born in Hebron, Ct., May 27, 1735; moved to Orford, N. H., in October, 1765; and in 1782, moved from Orford to Fairlee, and built a saw and grist-mill. Gen. Morey held various offices of trust and responsibility. May 8, 1775, he was elected, by the inhabitants of Orford, as a deputy to a convention to meet at Exeter, N. H., and was instructed to adopt such measures as may be judged most expedient *to restore the rights* of this and other colonies. He was again elected Nov. 23d of the same year, by the inhabitants of Orford, Piermont, Lyme, Dorchester and Wentworth, N. H., to attend a similar convention held at the same place on the 21st of December; showing that the fire of patriotism was being kindled in the breasts of the people, caused by British oppression.

He early obtained a charter for a ferry across the Connecticut river at this place, which was the only mode of communication between Fairlee and Orford until 1802, when the first bridge was built connecting the two towns, and opened for travel on the 4th of October, that year.

He held the office of assistant judge of the county court from 1786 to 1790 inclusive, and was elected a member of the legislature of the State in 1786, again in '88 to'90, and from '93 to '97. He had a family of 5 sons and 2 daughters.

MAJOR ISRAEL MOREY,

the oldest son of Gen. Morey, held a Major's commission, and was for a short time in the United States service. George A. Morey, Esq., a son of Major Israel Morey, is now (March, 1869), a resident of the town—a valued citizen, and useful member of society.

CAPT. SAMUEL MOREY,

the second son of Gen. Morey, is, no doubt, the person to whom should be accorded the honor of first applying steam-power to navigation, as may be seen by the following. In a work entitled "Eminent Mechanics," published by one Henry Howe, may be found stated, that in 1793, the public were first apprised of an idea in the mind of Fulton, of propelling water-craft by steam-power, and no information is given how, or to what extent he had matured his plans and inventions for steam navigation, until he and Chancellor William Livingston met in Paris, (France,) in 1801.

But from plans and drawings then and there made, it was evident he had conceived the idea of navigation by steam-power, applied to paddle-wheels. The same author

goes on to say, that his time or limits will not permit him to examine minutely the pretensions of those who claim to have preceded Fulton in the application of steam-power to navigation.

Had he enlarged his limits and extended his investigations as he might, he would have found that Capt. Samuel Morey, as early as 1791 or '92, applied steam-power to a small boat on Connecticut river at this place, and afterwards on Fairlee Pond; which worked with admirable success, considering the infancy and consequent imperfection of the invention, or application of steam-power to the purposes of navigation. He afterwards exhibited his model in New-York, in presence of Fulton and Livingston, and after coming home, and while perfecting his invention, preparatory to obtaining a patent, Fulton, aided by Livingston, obtained a patent for himself.

In proof of the foregoing assertions, I will insert in this place, portions of an article written by Rev. Cyrus Mann (a native of Orford), and published in the "Boston Recorder," in 1858:

WHO WAS THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE STEAM-BOAT?

The original invention of the Steam Boat, is commonly awarded to Robert Fulton; but it is believed that it belongs to a far more obscure individual. So far as is known, the first Steam-Boat ever seen on the waters of America, was invented by Capt. Samuel Morey, then, and at the time of his death, a resident of Fairlee, Vt. The astonishing sight of a man ascending Connecticut river between Fairlee and Orford, in a little boat just large enough to contain himself and the rude machinery connected with the steam-boiler, and a handful of wood for a fire, was witnessed by the writer in his boyhood, and by others who yet survive.

This was as early as 1793, or earlier, and before Fulton's name had been mentioned in connection with Steam Navigation.

Morey had his mind set upon the Steamboat, and had actually brought it into operation, although in a rude and imperfect state. He had corresponded with Professor Silliman, of New Haven, and been encouraged by that distinguished patron of the arts and sciences; many of the writings of this correspondence are still extant.

While Morey was exhibiting his invention to Fulton and Livingston, in New York, they manifested great pleasure in its operation; and were so highly pleased with its performance as to make Morey an offer of "One Hundred Thousand Dollars" for it, besides treating him apparently with great respect and consideration, when Morey taking a friendly leave, returned home to perfect and complete his model. Fulton even visited Morey, at a later period, at Morey's residence in Fairlee, to examine the progress made by Morey and the final prospect of success.

After having completed his model by the assistance of his brother, Major Israel Morey, who possessed a mechanical genius, he again went to New York--but to his great surprise and chagrin, was treated with the utmost coldness and neglect, and no further intercourse with him was desired; as Fulton had acquired the secret of Morey's invention—and in his absence had constructed a boat according to Morey's model; and in 1802 or '03, Fulton came forward with an experimental boat, for which he obtained letters patent, thus robbing the real inventor of the Steam-Boat, of the honor and prospective pecuniary gain."

HON. MOULTON MOREY,

the third son of Gen. Morey, was educated at Dartmouth College; subsequently studied law, which he afterwards practiced with a good degree of success, and in after years held the office of assistant judge of the county court, for 3 years in succession, and afterwards was elected to the office of associate justice of the supreme court, holding this office 3 years also, and represented his town in the State legislature in the years 1824, '25. He was the father of several children, but one of whom, Samuel T. Morey, Esq., is now living. He prepared himself for the profession of law, but practiced it but a short time; having a natural mechanical genius, his mind instinctively turned in that direction, to the gradual and finally total neglect of law. He has spent most of his life in this town, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

CAPT. SAMUEL SMITH

was born in Ashford, Ct., in 1749; emigrated to Acworth, N. H., in 1768, and soon after moved to Fairlee, and married a Miss Grant, from Lyme, N. H. He was commissioned as Captain of the first organized militia company in town. His commission was issued by Governor Thomas Chittenden, and bears date June 23, 1778. Governor Chittenden, as all Vermonters know, was the first Governor of the State and, by the aid of kindred spirits, directed its destiny through perilous years of anarchy and confusion, which made it necessary to organize a military force in the various towns in the State; and Capt. Smith was considered the man possessing the necessary qualifications for leading the brave boys of the town, either against the encroachments of

the British army from the north, the excited spirit of our New Hampshire neighbors on the east, or with the *Beech Seal* in hand, to chastise the audacious Yorkers on the west. Though not posessing sufficient eloquence to attempt to assert our rights before a Continental Congress, yet he was ever ready to maintain them by force of arms if necessary.

He was our first town clerk, being elected for the first time in 1791, holding the office 45 years in succession: being succeeded by his son Grant Smith, Esq., in the same office. Capt. Smith represented his town in the Legislature 6 years, and held the various offices in town at different times.

CAPT. ICHABOD ORMSBEE

was among the earliest settlers, and contributed his share in the arduous labors incident to a new settlement. The writer is not aware as to his nativity, but believes it was Woodstock, Conn. Many of his descendants are scattered abroad in this and other States. It is reported of him that soon after his arrival in town, an alarm was given of the approach of Indians; Ormsbee was making his home with Capt. Smith, who was then absent from home, and his wife (Mrs. Smith) the only female in the immediate vicinity, was greatly alarmed for her safety, and to quiet her fears, and place her out of the reach of savages, Ormsbee placed her in Smith's cart, and with the oxen attached thereto, drove her to her father's (a Mr. Grant) in Lyme, N. H., some 8 miles south.

ALVIN AND CALVIN HAMMOND,

twin brothers in a family of 16 children, 11 sons and 5 daughters, emigrated from Bolton, Ct., in the year 1799, and located on one of the best farms in town. In 1813, Alvin died, leaving a widow and several children; Calvin, severely afflicted and dejected by the loss of a twin brother, sold the farm to Jesse Stoddard, Esq., and moved to Ohio, Alvin's widow reserving a small homestead out of their large farm, on which she has since and is now (Feb. 1870.) residing, at the age of about 91 years. A son and daughter, Samuel S. and Harriet, her only children, are now residing with their aged mother on their snug and comfortable homestead. Esq. Stoddard subsequently sold the farm to Thomas Hiland, Esq., and he in turn to a Mr. Rugg, who left it to his children,—they dividing and selling a portion of the farm, which, after passing through a number of other hands, was purchased by Benjamin Celley, Esq., who has located his only son and daughter (the wife of Marshal E. Rugg) on the farm. Esq. Celley is living on an adjoining farm, and is one of the largest, if not *the* largest land owner in town. His whole tract containing several hundred acres, besides some detached portions.

WILLIAM MARSTON, JR.

was born in Hampton, N. H., in 1765; moved to Fairlee in 1782, and located on what is called Maple Meadow, from the fact of the original growth of timber being maple, in contrast with other river-meadows in town, mostly covered with pine. The farm was afterwards owned by his son, and later by a grand-son—Deacon Peter Marston—who is the only descendant, now a resident of the town. This farm, containing but little more than a hundred acres, and without wood, timber or pasture, and buildings of small value, was recently sold to Philander Staples from Westmoreland, N. H., for the snug sum of $10,000,—such being the high esteem of "Maple-Meadow" that it has acquired the appellation of "Cream-Pot."

SAMUEL COBURN,

born in Woodstock, Ct., in 1763, with his wife (Irene Perrin) moved to Fairlee in February, 1784. Capt. Benjamin Stratton, of Roxbury, Mass., as also Calvin Morse (a brother of Rev. Jedediah Morse, first American geographer), with their families and provisions, were conveyed on an ox-sled, and on their arrival in the border of the town on the river-road, traveled up the river about a mile, then turning short to the left went about 2 miles into an uninhabited and unbroken wilderness. Here in this solitary wild, Mr. Coburn and Mr. Stratton, made their pitch, taking up 300 acres of land—150 apiece. After erecting a temporary shelter, they commenced their united labor in clearing a piece of land, preparatory to raising their first crop of wheat, and also in erecting a framed residence for their joint occupancy, for the time being; which structure was occupeid by Mr. Coburn during his life, and by his son Calvin,* until 1867, when he removed it to give place for a more beautiful and commodious structure for their future residence, —may they long live to enjoy it.—Charles, the oldest son of Samuel Coburn, having

* Since deceased

some years before erected a substantial structure for his future abode. These two sons, now living on what was their father's homestead, and having much enlarged the borders of the same by the addition of numerous acres, are quietly enjoying the fruits of their own and their parents' labors, these two being all that remain of a family of 8 children.

Charles, now (Feb. 1870) in his 85th year, voted at freemen's-meeting for the first time in 1806, it being the first of those meetings held after he became of age, and has voted at all freemen's-meetings held in town to the present time; and has also voted at every presidential election, commencing with that of Madison in 1809, down to Grant's in 1868. He volunteered at the time of the British invasion of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain.

Charles has no children; Calvin has 2 sons and 3 daughters, the youngest of whom, recently married, is with her husband,(a Mr. Gaffield,) living with her parents. Calvin Morse, before alluded to, proceeded still farther westward into what is now West Fairlee. Two brothers of Samuel Coburn—John and Lemuel—subsequently settled in town, and raised numerous children.

CAPT. BENJAMIN STRATTON,

as stated in the biography of Samuel Coburn, emigrated from Roxbury, Mass., in February, 1784. His wife (Sarah Fillebrown of Boston) was designing to accompany her husband, but circumstances preventing, he was compelled to leave her behind, while he and Mr. Coburn, by their united efforts, cleared several acres of land, sowing the same with wheat.

The year following, he returned to Roxbury and Boston, and conveyed his wife to the wilds of Vermont; What a contrast must have existed in her mind by such a change. In the absence of Mr. Stratton while gone for his wife, Mr. Coburn harvested and stored the wheat produced by their mutual efforts, which served to sustain them in putting forth further efforts for life and happiness. Esq. Stratton's family was numerous, consisting of two sons and five daughters; he and his wife both living to a good old age, and dying on the same farm on which they first located, after having acquired a handsome competency for themselves and children. John, the oldest son, died in early manhood; leaving an only brother, Thomas Stratton, Esq., in possession of the old homestead at the decease of his parents; but in consequence of a serious and permanent lameness, which partially incapacitates him for farm labors, he sold his homestead; purchasing a few acres of land, on which were neat and comfortable buildings, situated nearer meeting, mills, post-office and other local conveniences; the change apparently adding much to both comfort and convenience of himself and family. He was among the volunteers in the war of 1812, with England. The oldest son of Esq.,Thos. Stratton, and grandson of Capt. Benjamin Stratton, is now a resident of this town, the owner of a good farm, bordering on Connecticut river, which he cultivates with profit and apparent satisfaction, and takes an earnest and active part in all public affairs both of church and state.

DARIUS CHILD, ESQ.

was born in North Woodstock, Ct. Dec. 26, 1777. In 1800 he emigrated to and settled in that portion of the town now called West Fairlee where he resided until 1836, when he, in connection with his son (the writer), purchased a farm in this town, bordering on the river, where he continued to reside until his death which occured Dec. 10th 1863, being then almost 85 years of age. His wife Letitia (Morris) died a few years previous, at the age of 79 years. Out of a family of seven children but three are living, two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter, the wife of Hon. A. H. Gilmore, of this town; the second daughter was married to Rev. Dan Blodgett, of Randolph, who died suddenly several years ago, and Mrs. Blodgett is now residing with a relative in Providence, R. I.

CAPT. FRANCIS CHURCHILL

moved into town, at an early period, bnt as none of his descendants are now living in town, to whom I can apply for data, or other information in relation to the family, I must content myself by recording the fact of his raising a family of eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own. His wife was, according to the writer's best recollection, one of the rare women, who could make the best of the vicissitudes of life, always looking on the side of the cloud which wears a silver lining, and as a natural result apparently young in her old age. One or more of their sons was numbered among the volunteers in the United

States service, in the war of 1812; several others from this town also enlisted, and among them I would name Sam'l Hews, Sam'l Dodge, and perhaps others whose names I cannot recollect.

ROBERT GILMORE, ESQ.,

born in Londonderry, N. H., in January, 1765; married Jennie Houston in Nov. 1794; commenced business in Acworth, N. H., about 1790; and, in 1815, moved to this town, purchased a farm of 200 acres, for which he paid $1,800,—with very fair buildings thereon; made this his place of residence until his death, in 1838.

This farm, with some addition, is located between Connecticut River and Fairlee Pond, and is now worth more thousands than Esq. Gilmore paid hundreds. It is owned and occupied by his son, Hon. A. H. Gilmore, who is the only child now living, of a family of 8 children. The farm was purchased of Major Noadiah Bissell, one of the early settlers,—but who soon left town. While a resident of the town, Esq. Gilmore was an active industrious man,—shrewdly and wisely managing his domestic affairs, and taking a leading part in all public matters of the town. He increased the little store of wealth he possessed at the commencement of his career on this farm, to a handsome sum; which has served as a foundation on which his son has reared a superstructure of wealth—far in excess of any other man in town. Aside from his acquisition of wealth, he has taken a lively and active interest in all town affairs; enjoying the confidence and esteem, not only of his townsnen, but also of the entire community; having been elected several times to represent his town in the State legislature, and by the freemen of the County as Assistant Judge of the County Court; and Probate Judge of Bradford Probate District, for 8 years in succession.

CAPT. LANCELLOTT H. GRANGER,

born in Suffield, Ct., in 1779; came to Fairlee in 1801; and married Betsey Morey in 1805. She was a daughter of a half brother of Gen. Israel Morey. Capt. Granger was the first post-master in town,—receiving his appointment July 27, 1808. He and Harvey Blake, of Springfield, Mass., were in company, in the lumber trade, for some years. Pine lumber was abundant in most portions of the town, at that early day, and furnished the principal staple for barter, in exchange for various articles of merchandize, necessary for the inhabitants. Query: If King George's edict had been strictly adhered to, to the present time, in reference to "cutting or felling any white or other pine trees, suitable for *Our Royal Navy*," would not the wealth of the town have been much greater than it now is?

Soon after coming into town, Capt. Granger purchased the farm on which the writer now resides, situated about a mile north of where Orford bridge now stands; but subsequently sold or exchanged it for real estate, near the bridge, on which he erected buildings for a store and tavern, and prosecuted, for some years, the business of both merchant and inn-keeper. He was succeeded in the business of inn-keeper by Capt. Solomon Mann, and in the mercantile, by Geo. S. Mann, a son of Solomon Mann. Capt. Granger was an intelligent, industrious man and a great reader, which, aided by a retentive memory, kept him thoroughly posted in political as well as other matters; but, having the misfortune to lose his eye-sight, many years before his death, he was compelled to abandon reading, with thousands of other pleasures humanity enjoys through the blessing of sight. His aged widow, now (Feb. 1870) in her 93d year, still is living with her only son and child, Samuel L. Granger, who has always provided liberally for her comfort and happiness.

BENJAMIN BROWN,

a shoe and boot maker by trade, located here 1801, and was employed, by General Morey, as ferry-man, for a while, just previous to erecting the first bridge in 1802. He had the misfortune to lose an arm by a falling tree. Of his 11 children but one remains in town, George W. Brown, who has been employed by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company, as station agent, at this place, ever since the opening of the road—now 22 years.

He was appointed post-master under President Jackson,—holding the office from Oct. 11, 1830, to Sept. 27, 1831; and again appointed, Sept. 9, 1845, holding the office until July 14, 1851.

SAMUEL BLISS

was born in Longmeadow, Ct., and, with his wife and two sons, Solomon and Samuel, emigrated to this town in the Winter of 1786 or '87, and located himself at the head of Fairlee Pond, where he died, Nov. 22, 1814. His

religious principles were strictly Puritanical, which he inculcated, both publicly and privately, transmitting the same, in a greater or less degree, to his two sons, Samuel, jr., and Solomon; the latter of whom, for many years, held the office of deacon in the Congregational Church. Some years after the death of his father, Deacon Bliss exchanged farms with a Mr. Rufus Ormsbee, on the River road, near Bradford line, which located him nearer to the church in Bradford than that of Fairlee, and ever after, during his life, he attended the Bradford Church.

In his latter days, his farming operations were conducted by Mr. Ozias King, the husband of the deacon's daughter, Anna, and to whom the property was left, at the decease of her father.

Samuel Bliss, jr., after becoming of age, purchased and located himself on a river farm, which he sold to the writer in 1836, —removing to Wolcott, Vt., where he soon after died.

DEACON JOSHUA HEATH,

born in Hampstead, N. H., Oct. 5th, 1767; married Rachel Nettleton of Killingsworth, Ct., Jan. 5, 1794. Previous to his marriage he had located himself in Newport, N. H. In the year 1813 his wife died, and for a second wife, he married Betsey Carr, who was born in Goffstown, N. H., in 1784. In the year 1816, about the time of his marriage to his second wife, he moved to this town, locating on a farm on the northerly side of what was originally known as the governor's right, and at one time owned by John Baldwin, the first inhabitant of the town. Deacon Heath was the occupant of this farm during the remainder of his days, after which it came into the hands of Calvin Coburn, Esq., son-in-law of Deacon Heath, and subsequently into the possession of Harvey S. Colton, son-in-law of Mr. Coburn. Deacon Heath's family consisted of 10 children, seven by the first, and three by the last wife. He died, Sept. 22, 1841, in his 74th year. His oldest son, William, was educated a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, and, at the time of his death, which occurred within the present year, he was a resident of Reading, Mass. His youngest son, George W., commenced business as a farmer, but that calling not being adapted to his taste, he soon abandoned it for mercantile pursuits,—first on his own limited capital,—then as salesman for the firm of Anderson, Sargent & Co.; and subsequently he became one of the firm, known as that of Anderson, Heath & Co., of Boston, and by strict and diligent attention to businesss has acquired the reputation of a wealthy man. He recently contributed a donation of $100 or $200, in books, to the Sabbath School Library of this, his native town.

EBENEZER COOK

was born in Plymouth, Mass., Apr., 6, 1745; was great-grandson of John Cook, a passenger in the celebrated Mayflower. Ebenezer's father was a seafaring man, and in that pursuit gained a sufficient competency to purchase a farm in Norton, Mass., which he afterwards lost in consequence of a defective title,—rendering it necessary for Ebenezer, then but 16 years of age, to shift for himself. He, shouldering his pack, started on foot for Keene, N. H., where he learned the joiner's trade, and, at the age of 19, married Sarah Nymes, of Keene. He was a soldier in the French war, and subsequently, in obedience to his country's call, was in the Revolutionary struggle against Great Britain, and at the battle of Bunker Hill, under Gen. Israel Putnam, on the 17th of June, 1775, where he, with his brave comrades in arms, suffered almost incredible hardship, in consequence of the extreme heat and fatigue of the day,—rendering him incompetent for active service for a short time, during which he was appointed on what was known, at that time, as a committee of safety,—one branch of whose duty was to look after the Tories, who infested the country, to the great annoyance and detriment of the cause of freedom. After regaining his health, he again took the field, and was at the battle of Bennington, holding a lieutenant's commission. After leaving Bennington, he, with others, was sent to a fort on the shore of Lake Champlain, and at one time was bearer of a flag of truce to the enemy, and, while returning, was fired upon by a party of tories, receiving a slight wound on the cheek.

After a cessation of hostilities with England, he returned to Keene, and soon after removed to Norwich, Vt. and the next year to this town,—engaging with General Morey as a miller, in his new grist-mill, then just completed, on what is known as Fairlee Pond Brook,—it being the outlet of said pond.—How long he followed the occupation of miller is uncertain, but he subsequently aban-

doned the business, in consequence of impaired health, spending his remaining years on a farm with his son, Ebenezer, jr., and his grandson, Col. Geo W. Cook, with whom he died at the advanced age of more than 88 years. Ebenezer Cook, jr., and his wife, Martha (Chafee), died some years after their father,—leaving their estate in possession of their only son, George W., who, with his wife Sarah (Hiland), are still occupants of the old homestead.

PHINEAS BAILEY ESQ.

was born in Dunbarton, N. H., in 1772. Sarah (Bagley), his wife, was born in Warner, N. H. They early located in Orford, N. H., in the business of hotel-keeping. In 1821, they moved from Orford to Fairlee, resuming their former occupation in the old hotel building, previously and for many years occupied by various individuals, in the same business. This old building was subsequently remodeled by Mr. Bailey, in connection with his son, Major Jerome B. Bailey,—making with their spacious additions and improvements a very comfortable and commodious hotel, in which the father and son prosecuted the same business until the death of the father; after which the son continued the same business until his death; since which it has been in possession and occupancy of F. M. Bailey, a grandson of Phineas Bailey, and son of Jerome B. Bailey, making three generations of the Bailey family, succeeding each other in the business of keeping a hotel. Esq. Bailey had a family of 9 children, and only two (Jerome B. and a sister, the Widow Hannah Mann) remained residents of the town for a great length of time. He repeatedly held various important offices in town, and was six times elected to represent the town in the legislature.

MAJOR JEROME B. BAILEY

was for many years engaged in mercantile business, in connection with the hotel; was appointed post-master, Sept. 27, 1831, holding the office to Sept. 9, 1845, when George W. Brown received the appointment, and held it till July 14, 1851, when Maj. Bailey was reappointed, holding the office to the time of his death, or 30 years and about 5 months. He prosecuted his business with that degree of diligence and success as to gain a handsome competency for himself and family,—holding various offices of trust pertaining to the town, and was twice elected to represent the town in the General Assembly of the State, and held the office of town clerk 16 years. He died suddenly, Jan. 1, 1868,—leaving a widow and one son, and a son and daughter by a former wife.

ELIAS DRIGGS

and his wife, Abigail (Coe), were born in Middletown, Ct.; the former, July 22, 1777, the latter, April 21, 1779; were married in 1798; moved from Connecticut to Thetford, Vt., in 1810, and in 1820 came to this town, where they both lived, and died at an advanced age,—the husband being almost 91 years of age, and the wife in her 87th year, having lived together, as husband and wife, 68 years. It is a rare case for a married couple to enjoy wedded life for that length of time. Their family consisted of 6 sons and 4 daughters. Their youngest daughter, Sarah, is the only one now living in town. A son, Hiram C. Driggs, is located in Bradford, in the mercantile business.

CAPT. JAMES MORRISON

was born in Londonderry, N. H., March 22, 1781. At the age of 11 years, he accompanied his father in a removal to West Fairlee. In 1799, at the age of 18, he went to Orford, N. H.,—working as a mechanic, until 1803, when he married Martha Pelton, of Lyme, N. H., by whom he had 10 children. John, the oldest son, lost his life by drowning, while attempting to extricate a fisherman's seine, in Dover, N. H., in 1841. Elinus J., a mason by trade, while prosecuting his occupation at St. Albans, was shot by the Canadian raiders,* Oct. 21, 1864. George, the second son, is in successful practice as a lawyer, in Manchester, N. H.; has been several times elected a member of the N. H. Legislature from that city, and for one or more terms has served as member of Congress from that State. Parker I., who for some years owned and occupied his father's homestead, after the decease of the latter, subsequently sold,—removing to Lyme, N. H., and becoming a partner in a steam-mill for the manufacture of lumber Davenport A., the youngest son of Capt. Morrison, is the only son who is a resident of this State, who, with a sister older than himself, are now residing in town,—supporting an aged mother, now (Feb. 1870) in her 87th year.

*See St. Albans,—page 307.

SIMON B. BISSELL, ESQ.,

At an early day settled in this town, and married Martha,* a daughter of Gen. Israel Morey, by whom he had four sons, Edward M., Simon B., Israel M. and George W. P.

Edward was a successful merchant in Orford, N. H., and for a while had a branch store in this town. Simon, after completing his education at West Point, entered the United States Navy, and is now holding a prominent office in that important arm of our national defence. Israel is in the mercantile business in Philadelphia—and George, after following the sea for many years, in command of merchant vessels, settled in San Francisco, and subsequently became an eminent banker in that city, where he died a few years since.

Esq. Bissell was born in Windsor, Ct., but he was an early and long time resident of this town, as all four of his boys were born here, living with their parents until commencing business for themselves. The writer has a perfect recollection of his gentlemanly appearance, his kind and courteous bearing toward all with whom he came in contact; notwithstanding the frowns of fortune, in depriving him of his limited store of worldly goods, he seemed to enjoy life with a much greater zest than his richer neighbors.

After the death of his wife, he was invited to share the filial affection and hospitality of his son Edward M., of Orford, N. H., with whom he spent his remaining years in that calm and happy manner which had characterized his entire lite, passing quietly to his final rest. He had a brother, Major Noadiah Bissell, who resided in town, on the farm now owned by Hon. A. H. Gilmore, until 1815, when he sold out, removing West, I think.

JOHN BALDWIN,

according to the most reliable authority, came from Hebron, Ct. to this town in 1766, and made his first pitch, not far from the present location of Orford bridge, but soon changed his locality, by removing near the south line of the town, to what is now known as the Deacon Joshua Heath farm—where he built a log-house and a hovel for farm-stock, on the river interval—but, as he thought, sufficiently distant and high, to be above high-water mark of the Connecticut River. But in this he was sadly mistaken, as events proved: as a few years after his location there, a remarkable flood, such as has not been since known—if ever before, occurred in the Connecticut; the water rising to such a pitch as to sweep away his farm-stock during the night, and surround his domicil to such height, as to make it necessary to convey the family from their home in a dug-out. He removed from the town about 1807.

*The first white female born in Orford, N. H.

ABEL CURTIS,

born in Hanover, N. H., in 1787, came to Orford in 1816, married Lucy Morey, a daughter of Major Israel Morey, and soon after moved to Fairlee, where he died in 1865. His wife died in 1837.

HON. JEDEDIAH P. BUCKINGHAM

early settled in this town, as we find from the following record, but the precise time of his coming, and of the time and place of his birth are all uncertain. We think his native State was Connecticut. His name first appears on the records of this town, in a deed from Gen. Morey, to himself and his wife Anna, of house lots Nos. 54 and 55, dated March 19th, 1790, containing sixty acres. Included in this deed is a small tract of 3 acres, bounded as follows viz. "South by the road running from the house where the said Morey now lives, to the mill-pond, thence north on the western shore of said pond, to the bridge leading over said pond, or pond-brook—thence southerly on the public road to the first bound, including the buildings thereon—Consideration 17 pounds"

He was a large land owner, as appears by a deed dated Dec. 29, 1790, conveying over 1200 acres of land to Gen. Israel Morey, for the sum of 170£. Dec. 6, 1790, he sold the above named house lots Nos. 54 and 55 to Benjamin Follett, for 40£; and on Mar. 26,1791, the 3 acres above described, together with the buildings then occupied by him and his wife Anna, as a homestead, for the sum of 25£, when he moved to Thetford. He held various offices while in town, and among others that of justice of the peace, and, as one old lady about 90 years old expressed herself in conversation with me in relation to Judge B. in answer to an inquiry if she knew him—"La suz! I knew the squire and his wife well, they tended our meetin, dressed up slicker'n ennybody else in town, tho they was Piscopals, and the squire used to marry folks."

After his removal to Thetford, he held the office of judge of probate for some years, and after the erection of the academy in that town, was an efficient officer of that institution for many years, and many who have seen 50 years or more well recollect his gentlemanly deportment while officiating as probate judge, and also as treasurer of the institution above referred to. The house above referred to, as being occupied by General Morey, was the one afterward owned and occupied by Capt. Morrison—built on the spot where H. S. Porter has recently erected a new house, and the one then occupied by Judge Buckingham was the house subsequently occupied by a man of the name of Thing, whom many of us well recollect.

PIERCE—AND OTHER FAMILIES.

Some two or three families of the above name were early residents of the town, but having failed to elicit any information in regard to them from their descendants, either as to birth, nativity, or the time of their emigration to this town, I am therefore reluctantly compelled to forego any further reference to them or their descendants, as we would be glad to make as full and complete a biographical history as possible.

The same may also be said of several other families—the Freeman family for instance—some of the fourth generation of whom are now living in the vicinity; the same may also be said of a family by the name of Dodge, and perhaps others.

I am compelled to omit a notice of many names—such as the Woodwards, (Asa and Benjamin) Jesse Horner and Col. John Ivers, with many others—for want of the necessary data; and in conclusion, permit me to say, it is far from my intention or inclination to make any invidious distinction of the early inhabitants of the town; many who perhaps occupied a somewhat obscure and humble position in life—yet in their humble sphere have acted well their part, and contributed as much, and perhaps more to the general good than many of those who have figured largely in an official capacity, and who perhaps under different circumstances might have shone more conspicuously in social position, wealth, or official stations.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

The human character is formed and moulded into shape in a greater or less degree by surrounding circumstances, while at the same time to some extent we all become the architects of our own characters.

And viewing the various conditions and circumstances of mankind in this life—their means of happiness and prosperity, together with the sorrows and woes, which are more or less the lot of all—we reflect with the wise as sweet-singing psalmist: "Thy ways, O God, are inscrutable and past finding out!" or with Paul, "We see through a glass darkly."

LITERARY OR PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Neither of the above named classes has ever seen sufficient inducements to settle permanently with us; yet we have for the most part been very comfortably supplied with clerical services by non-resident pastors of various denominations, but for the most part Congregationalists and Methodists. An abundant supply of physicians can also be had at short notice, for the cure of the various ills our mortal frames are heirs to. And as to lawyers—we don't have much use for them, claiming to be a very quiet and orderly people. Counsellors-at-law probably think the prospect of procuring their bread and butter by their profession here has a somewhat billious appearance—and whether we, as inhabitants of the town, are sufferers or not by this condition of things—I leave the reader to judge.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Out of our population of 549, we have one hundred or more, who have seen 50 years and upwards—79 who are rising of 60 years of age—28 who are over 70 years—8 who are over 80 years, and 2 who are over 90 years of age—leaving over 300 of our population under 50 years. The marriages in town during the year 1868, have been but 4; births for the same time 9, and deaths 3. These statistics we think show a state of longevity equal to, if not exceeding most other towns of the State and, when we compare the number of births with those of deaths, we think our population must have increased since the census of 1860. We think this a good town to be born in, also to spend one's life in; and this opinion is not based on any one single circumstance, but on various circumstances, such as healthfulness of the town, productiveness of soil, social position of the inhabitants, equality in distribution of wealth, low percentage of taxation, &c. &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Through the kindness of JOHN STRATTON, Esq. the following history of the Congregational church has been furnished us for publication.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The records of the town of Fairlee show that appropriations were made for the support of the gospel as early as the year 1782,* and a vote was passed on the 7th of March in that year "that the town would join with Orford in hiring a minister for 3 years, commencing on the 1st of April last." The first instance in which the name of any minister occurs in the records is in a warning dated Feb. 22, 1785: "To see what the town will do about paying Messrs. Storey and Stewart for preaching, which said town agreed to pay." This article was passed over without action.

April 28, 1794, it was voted to employ Rev. Daniel Gould 6 Sabbaths and that the places for holding the meetings should be at Mr. Asa May's, Mr. Cephas Child's and at or "nigh" Mr. Daniel Freeman's. On the 11th of July following it was voted to hire him 6 Sabbaths more. Feb. 10, 1795, after many town-meetings and much opposition, the town voted "to give Mr. Daniel Gould a call to settle in their town in the work of the Gospell Ministry."

His salary was to be £45 for the first year, and £5 to be added each year until it should amount to £65. He was to have the minister's right of land, or £200 as a settlement. He was probably ordained about this time, for June, 22, 1797, Israel Morey and Samuel Smith were appointed agents for the town in an action commenced by Mr. Gould for his pay for preaching, and they were empowered to refer the accounts for boarding the minister and the costs of the ordination to Capt. Joseph Pratt, John Mann, Esq., and Timothy Bartholomew, Esq. Some arbitrators of the present day would be disposed to disallow a part of the account, as it was for rum used on the occasion.

The West Congregational Church of Orford, N. H. was organized in 1822 and some of the christian people of Fairlee united with that church. Early in the year 1823, Rev. Sylvester Dana was installed as its pastor. He preached upon alternate Sabbaths in Orford and Fairlee till Jan. 1, 1833, when he was dismissed, and at the same time 32 members, residents of Fairlee, were dismissed for the purpose of forming a new church in their own town, which was organized Feb. 28, 1833, by an ecclesiastical council. 53 persons have been added to the church by profession, and 28 by letter.

No regular pastor has ever been settled over the church, but it has been favored with much faithful preaching by various ministers as acting pastors.

The following named ministers have been employed by the church and society, but it is impossible to give the dates, or duration of their labors, viz.

Rev. Nathaniel Lambert, Rev. Mr. Sanders, Rev. Stephen Morse, Rev. Daniel Campbell, Rev. Andrew B. Foster, Rev. Geo. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Marsh, Rev. Increase S. Davis, Rev. Enos Merrill, Rev. Isaac Hosford, and Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D. who has preached here since August, 1866.

The first deacons of the church were Joshua Swift and Joshua Cook, elected Mar. 21, 1833. Dea. Swift continued in office till his death in October, 1852. Dea. Cook, by his own request was discharged from serving as deacon Sept. 20, 1833. The following October, Benijah Sabin was appointed in his place. He removed to Amesbury, Mass., in February, 1836. Oct. 8, 1850, David G. Lord was chosen deacon. He was dismissed and recommended to the church in Post Mills, Dec. 31, 1865. He had removed from this town some years previous to this date. Aug. 20, 1852, Peter Marston was appointed deacon, and July 12, 1862, Edwin Fuller. They still officiate.

In 1850, the meeting-house was remodeled and repaired. Since then, and also for some time previous, the Methodist church and society have supplied the pulpit upon alternate Sabbaths in perfect harmony with the Congregationalists, each attending the other's meetings and communions as though they were their own.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1828, a school-teacher by the name of McNeal, then teaching in school-district No. 7, in this town, was active in starting and going forward in meetings of that order, being subsequently assisted by a preacher of the same persuasion, by the name of Chamberlin, and by their united efforts, a society, con-

*In 1779, two hundred pounds were appropriated by the town for the support of the Gospel in connection with Orford or otherwise.—*Author.*

sisting of such of the inhabitants as were partial to that order, was formed in 1829.

In 1832 a church was organized, then consisting of 12 numbers, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Goold, who was soon succeeded by Rev. Dan Young, then a resident of Piermont, N. H., who after a time removed to Ohio. He was succeeded by Mr. Medford, who in 1834 resigned his charge in favor of Rev. Francis R. Hoyt, afterwards Presiding Elder of Grafton District, in the New Hampshire Conference.

Mr. Hoyt's successor was Rev. James Campbell, a man well versed in Scripture, referring readily to almost any passage, naming book, chapter and verse.

In 1838 Rev. Haynes Johnson, of Bradford, became pastor, a genial, kind and exemplary man, who was succeeded by Rev. Silas Quimby, and Rev. Elisha Adams.

In 1840 Rev. Wm. M. Mann assumed the charge, and was succeeded in turn by Rev. Moses Spencer and Rev. Joseph Clarke, of Bradford, and his nephew, Russell Clarke.

Next came to officiate two aged fathers of the church: Revs. J. G. Dow, of Newbury, Vt., and Dennis Wells, of Orford, N. H. They were followed in succession by Revs. G. Cowan, Mr. Fletcher, Elisha Brown, A. T. Bullard, and Perez Mason.

In 1850 the old church edifice was repaired by the united efforts of the Congregational and Methodist societies.

Rev. Linus Fish, of Bradford, labored with the society in this and the succeeding year, and was followed by Rev. Dennis Wells of Newbury.

In 1852 Rev. Haynes Johnson was again assigned to this charge, and labored with much zeal for 2 years, and was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. J. G. Dow, then reverently known as "father Dow." This aged patriarch of the church labored but one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Wesley Cushing, then principal of Newbury Seminary, who in addition to rare scholarly attainments, possessed that persuasive, fluent style of pulpit oratory, and fervent spirit of devotion to the cause of his Great Master, which rendered him eminently successfull, as well as beloved in his labors.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Francis D. Hemenway, a logical and effective preacher, and Rev. R. M. Manley, a clergyman of great usefulness and fine social qualities.

In 1858 Rev. Amasa G. Burton came to labor with this charge, and, with exception of the year 1860 (in which year Rev. Mr. Mallory, a colored clergyman, officiated), was preacher in charge till 1864.

In 1864 Rev. W. E. McAllister was assigned to this charge, and after a year of great activity and usefulness, and having gathered many souls as the seal of his ministry, was called up higher, his work well done and finished, we trust, to the acceptance of the Great Master.

Rev. Z. S. Haynes was appointed to this charge in 1865, and labored with great zeal and success for 3 years. Under his labors the church was much augmented in numbers, and new life, spirit and activity, pervaded its every department of labor.

In 1868, Fairlee being left without supply, Rev. J. C. Sherborn, of Plainfield, then fitting or the ministry at Newbury, supplied the pulpit a portion of the year, and endeared himself to all by earnest piety and practical godliness. The remaining portion has been occupied by Rev. Haynes P. Chushing, of Burke, who is well known as an earnest and powerful preacher.

In conclusion, the little band of 12 who in 1832 organized this church, have all passed away; many of its earlier and later pastors have rested from their labors; many of its ranks have fallen; but to its membership, which now numbers nearly 60, the voice of the past, the future, and of inspiration, can only cry: "Be faithful, and I will give thee a crown of life."

[For the foregoing history of the M. E. Church, I am indebted to Perly Mason, Esq., who kindly consented to render me this valuable assistance.]

EDUCATIONAL.

The population of this town (549) as well as the territory being small, the number of our districts is necessarily small, and the number of scholars between 4 and 18 years of age consequently small.

The town is divided into 8 school districts, and according to Superintendent John Stratton's annual report, made in March, 1867, we had but 139 scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 years.

The cost of educating this number of scholars, for the year ending at that time, was about $1000, exclusive of interest on buildings, which would swell the sum to over $1200; or about $9 the scholar. And as I am permitted by the politeness of Esq. Stratton, to copy from that report, I do it for the purpose of showing that the funds appropriated to school purposes are often unwisely and injudiciously expended;

whether more so than in other towns in the State, I leave for the reader to judge. The superintendent says:

"We have discovered in a majority of schools, a want of thoroughness. Scholars are too much confined to text-books, and, although they may answer verbally every question as it is in the book, they may know nothing of the lesson.—In one school, after a scholar had recited perfectly all the definitions of the different angles and triangles, I asked her to make a right angle on the board, but she had no more idea of a right angle than she had of the conjugation of a Greek verb. In another school, a class that had recited a perfect lesson in geography, could neither bound nor give the name of this town.—Some, after having been through their geographies, cannot tell whether the equator divides the earth into northern and southern, or eastern and western hemispheres. Deplorable ignorance! showing a deficiency somewhere—either in parent, scholar, or teacher; probably in all three. Was it so with those of us who obtained our limited education, half a century or more ago? So far as the writer is aware, it was not. Then, what little we learned, we learned well—we were drilled in Webster's until we had it by heart—the teacher daily asking a thousand and one questions, or less, that no author ever thought of publishing in a book; but all useful to a thorough drilling of the pupil. Soon we were permitted to try our hand at penmanship, and our teachers were not above giving instruction in that important branch of an education, as some at the present day are, who say it is a separate and distinct branch of education, to be taught exclusively by a writing-master.

Afterwards the fundamental rules of arithmetic were commenced, and no scholar was allowed to proceed farther than substraction, until he was a perfect master of the multiplication table, so that in our further arithmetical progress we should not be compelled to collect our brains, or count our fingers to answer any portion of it, as some do now, who boast of having gone nearly through the arithmetic. As to grammar, but precious few ever made any pretentions to that branch, but the numbers were small who would ever use a plural noun or pronoun in connection with a singular verb, as we have known some high school graduates to do. But we were led on step by step, in the most important branches, as long as our limited time and means would allow, learning whatever we undertook in a thorough manner, thereby fitting us for the duties and common business of life. A remedy for some of the defects in our present methods of instruction is pointed out in the following extract, taken by permission, from the report of Town Superintendent, A. W. Paine, submitted at our last annual town-meeting.

The report says: 'Every superintendent of schools soon learns that the inhabitants of school-districts are not apt to have a sufficient degree of interest in their school—not so much as we wish there might be. In looking over the school registers in the different districts in town, we find that only about one in ten of the inhabitants of the town have visited any of the schools, during the past year.

We think these figures indicate a lack of interest in the schools! If there is anything that will encourage a teacher—stimulate the scholars to a more active pursuit of study—and promote a more general interest with all—it is to receive frequent visits from the inhabitants and friends who are interested in the work. And we would suggest and earnestly recommend to the people of every school district, who never see the inside of their school-house more than once a year, to make the pilgrimage from their homes to their school-house, and visit their school four times each year. If every family in each school-district was actively engaged in the prosperity and success of our schools, and directed their most earnest efforts to the accomplishment of that end, our schools would be far more successful, and the rising generation would grow up to tread the higher walks of an educated life, rather than walk the careless paths of the half educated—hardly ever rising above the dead level of the world.'

In addition to the faults of parents, pointed out in the foregoing extracts, we add a want of faculty, on the part of many teachers, to govern a school wisely, and a disposition on the part of both teacher and scholars to overlook the primary or fundamental principles of a thorough education, thereby rendering future progress much more difficult and imperfect. I am not ready to admit that the schools of our town are behind those of neighboring towns—but this much am constrained to admit: that there is abundant room for improvement, and the first step towards it which we would suggest is to keep the scholars in the district-school until they have thoroughly mastered the rudiments of an English education; having the teacher also understand that his or her duty requires a thorough and systematic drilling in first principles, before proceeding to higher studies."

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

For the following statistics in relation to our P. O. and P. M'rs, I am indebted to George T. Driggs, Esq., formerly of this town, but now of Washington, D. C., who was for some time a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, but has recently opened an office as attorney and counsellor at law, in the latter place.

The first post-office was established in this town July 27, 1808. Lancelot H. Granger was the first postmaster, being appointed under President Jefferson, and held the office until 1818, when for some reason, good or bad, the office was discontinued. But in 1819, our people were fortunate enough to have the office reinstated, and George S. Mann was appointed P. M., on ths 9th of October, of that year, and during the administration of President Madison. March 20, 1825, Solomon Mann, Jr., (a brother of George) was appointed, and held the office

one year. April 1, 1826, Isaac Farrington was appointed during the administration of President J. Q. Adams, and held the office about 4½ years, being succeeded by George W. Brown, Oct. 11, 1830, under President Andrew Jackson

Jerome B. Bailey's first appointment as P. M. was on the 27th of September, 1831, also under Jackson, being succeeded by George W. Brown, September 9, 1845, and during Polk's administration.

July 14, 1851, Jerome B. Bailey was reappointed under the administration of President Taylor, and continued to hold the office until his death, Jan. 1, 1868, the duties of the office being often discharged by a deputy, until June 1, 1868, when Benjamin P. Driggs, Esq., succeeded in the office of postmaster.

Previous to the establishment of the first post-office in town, the inhabitants were under the necessity of going to neighboring towns for postal accommodations, and in some instances 10 miles or more, but letters and papers were few, and far between, a half a century ago, and once a week was about as often as any of our population expected to hear from a post-office at that early day.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The first year Fairlee elected a Representative to the legislature was in 1784. That year and the following the town was represented by Hon. Nathaniel Niles, who was elected speaker of the House one or both years, and the names of those who resided in that portion of the town now constituting West Fairlee are designated by a *, as both towns submitted to the restriction of the legislature allowing but one representative, down to the year 1822, when each town, by mutual consent, elected a representative as before stated, and here follows the names of those who have represented the town from the time of its first organization to the present time, with the years of their election:

Nathaniel Niles,* 1784, '85; Israel Morey, 1786; Samuel Smith, 1787, '88, '89, '90; Israel Morey, 1791, '92; Samuel Smith, 1793, '94, '95, '96, '97; Israel Morey, 1798, '99; Samuel Smith, 1800, '01, '02; Nathan'l Niles,* 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07; Elisha Thayer,* 1808; Samuel Smith, 1809, '10, '11; Elisha Thayer,* 1812, '13; Nathan'l Niles,* 1814; Asa May,* 1815; Elisha Thayer,* 1816, '17, '18; Solomon Mann, 1819, '20; Elisha Thayer,* 1821.

In 1822, as before stated, both towns, by mutual consent, violated that portion of the law dividing the town into two separate townships, which restricted them to one representative; Fairlee sending Solomon Mann, and West Fairlee Samuel Graves; and of course no further names from West Fairlee will be inserted, as both towns had now become entirely separate and distinct, in all their municipal regulations.

Jesse Stoddard was elected in the year 1823; Moulton Morey, 1824, '25; Phineas Bailey, 1826, '27, '28, '29; Isaac Farrington, 1830, '31—no election in 1832—Phineas Bailey, 1833, '34; Stephen Jenkins, 1835, '36;† Samuel Moore, 1837, '38; A. H. Gilmore, 1839, '40; Zebulon Morris, 1841, '42; John McLane, 1843; Dyar Waterman, 1844; J. B. Bailey, 1845, '46; Lewis Jenkins, 1847, '48; Stephen Chapman, 1849; William Child, 1850; Stephen Chapman, 1851; Thomas Stratton, 1852; no choice, 1853; Alexander McLane, 1854, '55; A. H. Gilmore, 1856, '57; Benjamin Celley, 1858, '59; Thomas S. Paine, 1860, '61; William Child, 1862, '63; William H. Kibbey, 1864, '65; Charles H. Mann, 1866, '67; David C. Abbott, 1868.

† Died before the sitting of the legislature of 1836.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The following named persons, inhabitants of Fairlee, have filled the office of assitant judge of the County Court, viz: Israel Morey, from 1786 to '90; Moulton Morey, from 1803 to 1805; John McLane, 1845, '46; A. H. Gilmore, 1849; William Child, 1866, '67. Moulton Morey was also an associate justice of the Supreme Court, from 1806 to 1808.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Smith was elected first town clerk in 1791, and held the office 35 years in succession. He was succeeded in the office by his son, Grant Smith, who held the office 10 years. J. B. Bailey followed, continuing 16 years; Samuel L. Granger filled the same office 1 year, and Alexander McLane 10 years. William Child, the present incumbent, now, (March, 1870,) just commencing his 7th year.

TOWN OFFICERS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,
Commencing March, 1869.

For Moderator, Perley Mason—Clerk, William Child—Selectmen, William H. Kibbey, S. B. Hayes, Philander Staples—Overseer of the poor, William Child—Treasurer, William H. Gilmore—Listers, George A. Morey, Walter E. Abbott, Dennison Melendy—Auditors, Alexander McLane, F. M. Bailey, George A. Morey—Trustee U. S. Deposit, A. H. Gilmore

—Town Agent, A. H. Gilmore—Town Grand Jurors, George A. Morey, William E. S. Celley—Town Tax, 55 per cent. of the Grand List—Highway Tax, 25 pr. ct.—Town indebted to the amount of $1600, including U. S. deposit fund.

The preceding portion of this short history, like all human histories, presents its varied changes of hope and fear, of joy and sorrow; and, to pioneers of a new country, attended with many privations and hardships—yet we believe a large preponderance of happiness has ever permeated through all the varied channels of human action put forth by the hardy settlers, making their hearts joyful in the participation of present blessings, and still more joyful in anticipation of a brighter and more prosperous future—which hope has been more than realized in our rapid growth and substantial prosperity as a nation, and as individuals. But, like all earthly good, evil was prominent in the form of "Human slavery," which eventually engendered bitter strife resulting in a civil war of such magnitude as to demand the united energies of all loyal men to suppress it—and for that purpose every town was called upon—this with others. Although small in territory, and still smaller in population, we furnished 44 men; and, in honor of their bravery, and to perpetuate their memory, I gladly perform the sacred duty of recording their names below.

MILITARY.

Although the voluntary offering of our young men, on the altar of our common country, for the suppression of a rebellion instigated and prosecuted for the sole purpose of the extension of slavery, and a consequent increase of political power, is a matter of great joy and rejoicing—yet, in glancing our eyes along the list of patriotic names, our joy is ever and anon turned to sorrow and sadness, by the frequent occurrence of some of the following expressions set against various names composing the patriotic list; "Killed in battle!" "Died in a rebel prison!" "Died in hospital!" either from wounds received in battle, or by disease. These, with other things, are sad reminders of the most melancholly event of our nation's history.

But it presents an epoch, from which we may date the disenthrallment and enfranchisement of a large number of the human race, and the acknowledged strength and stability of a Republican Government, which secures "Liberty and Equal Rights" to all, regardless of "caste or color," thereby adding another pillar to the Temple of Liberty, and securing to our "National Fabric" a firm and enduring foundation.

In the following list, containing 44 names, furnished by the town to fill our quotas under the various calls, 26 were residents of the town, the other 18 were from outside sources, all volunteering, and some the second, and in one or two instances the third time, thus rendering voluntary instead of compulsory service in the greal "National Struggle."

Out of the above number seven died of disease, and three fell in battle—ten in all, equal to nearly 23 per cent of the whole number furnished.

At the time of the draft the five following names were drawn, each paying commutation, viz.: Warren Eastman, James A. Gilmore, Perley Mason, Lyman H. Morris, Swift J. Pierce.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Re-enlisted.*	*Time, pl., cause of death.*	*Mustered out.*	*Remarks.*
Blake, Henry H.		B	6	for 3 years.			June 1, '65.	
Bonette, Dallas R.	18	K	8	Dec. 26, '61, 1 year.				
Barber, Charles S.	21	D	8	Dec. 2, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.	Consump'n, Winchester, Va., Feb. 26, '65.		
Barber, Alpheus P.	22	D	8	Dec. 6, '61, 3 years.			June 22, '64.	
Clifford, Gilbert M.	19	B	6	Sept. 25, '61, 3 years,		June 5, '64.		
Clement, F. K.	20	D	8	Aug. 23, '64, 1 year.			June 1, '65.	
Child, Darius G.	25	D	8	3 mos. Bradford g'ds, Apr. '61, 1st Vt. reg. stationed at Fortress Munroe.	Dec. 4, '61,	Fever New Orleans, July 20, '62.		2d lieut. Co. D; remains bro't home.
Child, Lewis	23	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.		Aug. 1, '64.	Act. Brig. Com—rank Lieutenant.
Child, Willard H.	23	D	8	Aug. 23, '64, 1 year.			June 1, '65	
Davis, Daniel T.	21	S. S.		Nov. 1, '61, 1 year.	Dec. 21, '63	June 23, '64, of w'nds rec. in battle May 6, '64.		
Derby, Alfred B.	21	D	8	Aug. 10, '64, 3 years.			July 19, '65.	
Davis, Milton H.	18	D	8	Jan. 4, '64, 3 years.			June 28, '65.	
Fuller, Dan B.	20	G	10	July 29, '62, 3 years.		Kl'd, Winchester, Va. Sept. 19, '64, Body never recognized.		
Fuller, Albert C.	20	D	8	Jan. 1, '64, 3 years.			June 28, '65.	
Gilmore, Wm. H.	22	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.			June 29, '65.	Pro. Com. Sergt. July 1, '62.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Re-enlistcd.*	*Time, pl., cause of death.*	*Mustered out.*	*Remarks.*
Grant, Albert D.	20	K	8	Dec. 1,'63, 3 years.			"	
Griffin, James O.		Cav.		Sept. 24, '64, 3 years.			June 21,'65.	
Gooding, Walter		B	6					
Hutton, Abia	18	Cav.		Nov.30, '63, 3 years.			Aug. 9, '65.	Tr. Co. C, June 21,'65
Horton, Walter B.	19	D	8	Aug. 25, '64, 1 year.			June 1,'65.	
Hammond, G. F.	21	D	8	Dec. 16,'61, 3 years.		Consump'n, New Orleans, Sept. 21, '62.		
Halbert, John		F	15					
Ide, Horace K.	19	Cav.		Sept. 14, '61, 3 yrs.				Pro. Sergt.—Lieut.—Capt.
Jenkins, Mason B.	26	D	8	Dec. 26, '61, 3 yrs.			June 21,'65.	
Jenkins, Thos. J.	35	D	8	Dec. 16, '61, 3 yrs.			Apr. 11, '62.	
Jenkins, Lewis S.	23		5	Sept. 9, '61.			"	Member of Band.
Kennison, Asa S.	37	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.		June 28,'65.	
Luffkin, Jona. C.	44	D	8	"			Mar. 28,'63.	
Mann, Stephen H.	25	D	8	Dec. 2, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.		June 28,'65.	Pro. Com. Sergt. Feb. 6, 65.
Marston, A. W.	18	G	10	July 21, '62, 3 yrs.			June 22,'65.	
Morey, Daniel W.	22	H	12	Aug. 23,'62,9 mos.			July 14,'63.	
Marston, Levi	33	B	4	Aug. 17,'61, 3 years.			May 29, '62.	
Morris, Royal A.	22	H	12	Aug. 23, '62. 9 mos.			July 14,'63.	
Pierce, Geo. H.	21	H	12	Aug. 23, '62, 9 mos.			"	
Paine, Walter P.	22	H	"	"		Wolf Run Shoals, Va. typhoid fever, May 18, '63.		Remains bro't home.
Putnam, John C.	23	H	12	"			July 14,'63.	
Roberts, Perley P.	24	K	8	Nov. 30, '63, 3 yrs.			June 28,'65.	
Sawyer, Amos B.	19	B	6	Aug. 12,'62, 3 yrs.			June 19,'65.	
Sawyer, Elliot F.	20	B	"	"			"	
Smith, Clark M.	35	H	12	Aug. 25, '62, 9 mos.			July 14,'63.	
Stratton, Benj. A.	18	H	"	"		Small pox, Fairfax C. H. Va. Jan. 24'63.		
Shumway, Munroe	32	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.		Dec. 15, '62.		
Waterman, L. P.	32	H	12	Aug. 25,'62, 9 mos.				
Whitney, C. C.	21	G	9	June 4, '62, 3 yrs.		Aug. 18, '62.		

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

As stated at the commencememt of this sketch, the history of both Fairlee and West Fairlee are necessarily blended or connected down to the year 1797, when a separation was made, organizing the town of West Fairlee from the western portion of Fairlee—it is therefore becoming to record the names of some of the more prominent men of that portion of the town.

In pursuance of the foregoing suggestion, the time honored name of

HON. NATHANIEL NILES

stands first and foremost, and in honor of whom I will transcribe the following extract from a work entitled "Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit."

"Hon. Nathaniel Niles was born in South Kingston, R. I., April 3d, 1741, commenced his collegiate course at Harvard; but in consequence of failing health, suspended his studies for a time—but subsequently resumed them—graduating at a New Jersey College in 1766, at the age of 25. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, and doubtless in consequence of something the Doctor had heard respecting Mr. Niles' religious views, he was led to say to him that he must give up all his preconceived opinions and begin anew,—and gave him for a theme upon which to study and write, "The existence and attributes of God." Mr. Niles said, "I do not believe there is a God!" What! said the doctor, come here to study divinity and not believe there is a God! Mr. Niles replied, "I *had* believed there was a God—but yon said I must give up all my preconceived opinions."

He subsequently took up his residence in Norwich, Ct., and at the close of the Revolutionary War, purchased lands in Vermont, principally in Orange County—and in Fairlee (now West Fairlee) he subsequently settled. He was a man possessing a sound, well balanced mind, extensive knowledge, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and was by them promoted to various positions of honor and responsibility.

He was the leading man of the place, often officiating as clergyman, lawyer and physician. The writer distinctly recollects listening to his pious admonitions, while holding forth in the former capacity, in his own house, which was voluntarily thrown open by him for religious worship, previous to the erection of our first church edifice.

We find Judge Niles, as he was familiarly called, represented the town in the legislature in 1784 and '85, occupying the position of speaker one or both years; in 1786 and '87 he was a member of the State Council, and was again elected to the same office from 1803 to 1807 inclusive. He was again elect-

ed a member of the lower branch of the legislature in the years 1800, '01 and '02, again to the same office, in 1812, '13 and '14. From 1784 to '87 he was one of the Supreme Court Judges, and member of a constitutional convention in 1791, and again in 1814; member of a council of censors in 1799, and member of Congress from 1791 to '95, and was six times chosen elector of President and Vice-President. He lived a peaceful, tranquil and useful life —dying Oct. 31, 1828, in his 88th year.

He had three sons—William, the oldest, was educated a lawyer; the second son, Nathaniel, after completing his education, held the office of Secretary of Legation from the United States Government to the Court of France; Watson, the third son, was educated for the ministry, but soon abandoned the profession for other pursuits.

His seven children, three sons and four daughters, have all passed away—the youngest who was the wife of Joseph Kimball, Esq., of West Fairlee, died the past year—one other, the wife of Dr. Noyes, of Newburyport, Mass., died sone years ago—the other two daughters were never married according to my best recollection. [A further biography of Judge Niles and family, it will be found, appears in the historyof West Fairlee.—*Ed.*]

Other pioneers emigrated to that locality from the older States near the close of the last century, who, though not so prominent in political life, yet by their untiring energy, industry and perseverance, have probably rendered as much real service to mankind, and promoted the general good of the community to as great an extent as those oftener promoted to office; and among those may be named two or three families by the name of Wild, as many more by the name of Bassett, the same may also be said of the Southworths, not forgetting to mention Calvin Morse (referred to in the biography of Samuel Coburn), Stephen and Asa May, Elijah Blood, a Mr. House, etc.

This brief notice of some few of the inhabitants of what is now called West Fairlee, appeared necessary under existing circumstances, as their emigration was made previous to the organization of West Fairlee. But I would forbear any further encroachment on the labors and duties of a more able pen, that I understand has written a very acceptable history of that town.

WEST FAIRLEE.

BY HON. ALVAH BEAN.

The town of West Fairlee was originally a part of the town of Fairlee, and chartered as such. It was separated and set off from Fairlee, in the year 1796, and called by the name of West Fairlee, it being the westerly part of said town of Fairlee. It is about 6½ miles in length and 3½ miles in width, and is bounded northerly by Bradford, cornering upon Corinth; E. by Fairlee, S. by Thetford, westerly by Vershire, cornering upon Strafford at its S. W. corner. At its southeasterly extremity, it borders upon Fairlee Lake for a distance of about 3 miles, which is one of the most beautiful sheets of water within the limits of the State. The main traveled highway through the town to the rail-road, winds around the westerly and northerly side of said lake, affording to the traveler a picturesque and enchanting view of the lake, and beautiful scenery around it.

At the taking of the last census, in 1860, the town contained 830 inhabitants, and has largely increased since in population. The increase has been, mostly, at the village, in the southwesterly part of the town, which is located within 1½ miles of the celebrated Vermont Copper Mines, in Vershire, where are employed some 300 workmen, a portion of whom live in the village; and nearly all the trade of said mines is done in this village, which, at the present time, and for some years past has rendered it an active, enterprising business place—as much so, probably, as any one of its size within the State. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel, a meeting-house, a large carriage-manufactory, a rake-manufactory, tannery, clothing-store, millinery-store, and various other places of business, such as shoe-manufacturing, groceries, &c.; and contains at the present time some 500 inhabitants, and is situated within about 8 miles of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers rail-road, to and from which there is a daily stage, affording good accommodations to the traveler. It intersects with the rail-road at East Thetford and Lyme station. The freight connects with the rail-road at a nearer point, being a distance of some 7 miles. Over this road nearly 300 tons are freighted monthly,—a very large proportion of which is copper ore, and the metal, including the fuel for reducing of the ores.

And there is now in contemplation a rail-

road from the mines in Vershire, to intersect with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers road, a charter having been obtained at the last session of the legislature.

The surface of the town is somewhat uneven, diversified with ranges of hills and valleys. The land in the valleys is very easy of cultivation, and some of it of excellent quality, and that upon the hills is generally good and very productive.

There are some excellent peat lands in this and the adjoining towns, which will, in time, no doubt, prove to be valuable. Already a company has been formed, under a charter from the legislature, at its session in 1867, who have purchased lands, and are about purchasing their machinery, and making preparations for working it in the early Spring.

There are three streams of water running through the town, viz. Blood Brook, Middle Brook, and Ompompanoosuc, which afford some very good mill privileges. Blood and Middle Brooks rise within the limits of the town, and empty into Fairlee Lake. Middle Brook runs nearly the entire length of the town. Ompompanoosuc rises in Vershire, runs through the S. W. corner of this town, (through the village), thence through Thetford, and empties into Connecticut river.

The first town-meeting was held in said town Mar. 31, 1797, at the dwelling-house of George Bixby, pursuant to a notice issued by Benjamin Frissell, a justice of the peace. At this meeting Calvin Morse was elected moderator; Asa May, town clerk; Reuben Dickinson, Samuel Robinson and George Bixby, selectmen.

The next meeting of the inhabitants of said town was holden May 22, 1797, under the call of Gov. Chittenden, for the election of a representative to Congress for this eastern district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Buck. There were present at this meeting 15 voters only, as follows: Amos Morse, Simeon Bliss, Elnathan Basset, Randall Wild, Elisha Thayer, George Bixby, Elisha Wild, Calvin Morse, Asa May, Asa Southworth, Reuben Dickinson, Phineas Child, Oliver Bassett, Sands Niles, Lemuel Southworth. At this meeting the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of said town (and of whom I shall hereafter speak more extensively), received the entire vote.

The town in its infancy, it seems, had some crude notions of self-defense, and contributed *largely* as they (no doubt) thought, of its small means for this purpose, as will be seen by the following vote taken Sept. 22, 1802, (a meeting having been called for this express purpose.)

"Voted to raise one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, on the list of the present year, of the inhabitants of said town, to be paid into the Treasury of said town, by the first day of December next, for the purpose of purchasing arms for the use of the Militia of said town."

And not only in times of peace did they prepare for war, but when war came they were disposed to respond to the wants of their soldiers, to aid and encourage them, as will be seen by the following vote taken at a meeting of the inhabitants of said town holden Aug. 10, 1812:

"Voted that the town will add to the wages of the soldiers of the detached Militia of said town, such a sum as shall amount to Ten dollars per month, including the wages allowed by the Government of the United States—which said sum is to be paid to each of said soldiers that are now detached from the Militia in said town, for so long time as they shall do service in the army of the United States."

And in the war of 1861, against Rebellion, I think it must be said of her that she has acted nobly her part, faithfully and persistently fulfilling her mission. But few towns in the State have furnished more men according to the number of inhabitants, or paid more money according to their wealth. She furnished 92 soldiers in all, and seven paid commutation. And in order that they be not forgotten—but that their memory shall be preserved, perpetuated and handed down for the benefit of those who shall live when we have passed away, I subjoin a list of their names, worthy to be written in every patriotic book of Vermont and the Union, and indelibly stamped upon the tablet of every American heart, and then transmitted from sire to son, to generations yet unborn! For who indeed should be remembered and have historic commemoration, if not those who were willing to forego the comforts and pleasures of home—leaving behind them near and dear friends, and all for which at the moment of the momentous call, they were toiling with the zest and strength of young manhood—to preserve and perpetuate, and transmit to posterity unimpaired, the principles upon which this great and glorious republic and union is founded. And it would not be going too

far if every town should erect a monument of marble, upon which should be engraven their names in letters of gold. And I will delight to at least pay them this honor to write their names and record, early in my record of this their native town.

THREE YEARS' MEN. John S. Abbott, Alfred Aldrich, Almon Aldrich, Joel Aldrich, Alpheus R. Barber, Charles A. Barber, Mills O. Brown, William N. Brown, Comodore W. Clifford, Jotham Sherman, Charles H. Whitney, Harvey C. Wyman, Abner M. Buckman, Alfred Corey, Hugh H. Griswold, James McMuling, Peter A. Morgan, Richard R. Percival, Reuben C. Sherman, Solomon Ward, Newton S. Cooley, Samuel H. Currier, Atwood A. Dickinson, James M. Dickinson, Franklin J. Douglass, Elias W. Driggs, George P. Felch, Gilbert Fisher, John Green, Stephen Thomas, George H. Whitney, George N. Bacon, James B. Cave, Franklin J. Douglass, Benjamin C. Hawley, Frederick Mercy, Edward C. Palmer, Franklin Russell, Alfred Taylor, Franklin E. West, Charles Burroughs, Spear J. Titus, Wm. E. Johnson, Thomas Lawler, David R. Morey, Mills. M. C. Morey, Calvin Morse, Jr., William E. Ordway, Silas Parker, Sullivan Rogers, Erastus B. Rowell, Wm. M. Wheaton, Azariah F. Wild, Horace D. Blaisdell, Charles H. Clogston, George E. Dunbar, Henry Junkins, Wilber Moore, William H. Parker, Jr., Hiram Russell, Albert H. Ward, Geo. W. Scott.

ONE YEAR'S MEN. Joel A. Brown, Silas B. Bemis, Mills O. Brown, William Donnelly, Myron D. Hill, Charles H. Whiting.

NINE MONTHS' MEN. Silas B. Bemis, Henry Churchill, Frederick Currier, William H. Parker, Jr., Hiram Russell, George Terry, Elias W. Driggs, Albert D. Grant, Horace Guild, Luman V. Quimby, Charles H. Sibley, Franklin E. West, Otis C. Johnson, Lyman B. Merrill, Nelson A. Palmer, Franklin Russell, Lucius E. Smith.

ENROLLED MEN, who furnished substitntes —Simeon Hastings, Phineas Kimball, Jr., Edward S. Cooke, Edmund R. Hoyt, Samuel G. Saville—making, in all, including those who paid commutation, 99 men, paying to some of them bounties as high as $1350, which with the small list the town then had, made her taxes exceedingly heavy and burdensome.

As well as soldiers, she has also the credit of furnishing a Colonel and a General, both in the person of the Hon. Stephen Thomas, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State. And although it is not the intention to write of the living, yet a passing remark in this connection might seem appropriate. He is, in the strictest sense, a self-made man, possessed of good native talent, an indomitable will, and persistent in all his undertakings. In his younger years, he struggled hard with poverty, and his privileges for intellectual cultivation were exceedingly few, except what he gleaned by his own extra exertion. But he has worked his way up step by step, until he now holds the second office in the gift of the people of his native State. No man has struggled harder, and no man under like circumstances has accomplished more. And not only is he held in high estimation by his fellow-citizens, but it is a common saying, that in the field no officer was more highly esteemed by his soldiers.

EARLY HISTORY.

Among the first settlers was the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, who came in about the year 1779, and located near the center of the town, upon what is called Middle Brook. He was a man of liberal education and was a preacher of the Congregational order. He came from Norwich, Ct., taking along with him a few of his acquaintances, who settled near him. To these, with a few others who came about the same time, he preached for many years, holding meetings in his own house, upon the place where Newcom Perry now lives, and in another dwelling-house upon Middle Brook, about 2 miles southerly; neither of which houses is now standing. He was a man of great intellectual attainments—noted for purity of character and honesty of purpose, and his devotion to the subject of religion, although slightly eccentric (as we might view it) in some of his characteristics.

It is said of him, that upon a certain occasion, while preaching to his little flock upon the Sabbath, in his own house,—in the midst of his sermon his wife approached him with a message unknown to the congregation;—immediately thereupon, he remarked "that services would be suspended for a few moments," and passed into an adjoining room, put on his hat and veil, passed out through the room in which his congregation was seated, and hived a swarm of bees, came back and commenced his discourse where he left off, and went through with his sermon. By his first wife,

who was the daughter of Doctor Lathrop, of Connecticut, he had 4 children, viz. William, Sally, Mary and Elizabeth.

His second wife, ELIZABETH WATSON, was the daughter of William Watson, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass., and, it is said, was one of the most eminent women of New England, distinguished for her great native talent, her mental culture, and her devoted piety. It is said of her, that she was associated in correspondence with several of the most eminent philosophers and theologians of England, and that her letters appear in the published correspondence of John Newton; and a writer in the "New York Observer," March, 1859, says that he has in his possession some of her letters, "which are models of eloquence and beauty, and bear the impress of an earnest and devoted evangelical spirit."

By her he had 5 children, namely, Nathaniel, Samuel, Betsey, Watson and Nancy.

William and Watson were men of liberal education and all of them of considerable note in public life, and of whom I may hereafter speak.

Nathaniel Niles was the first member of Congress from this State, receiving, I think, two elections. He was elected Representative to the General Assembly of the State in the years 1784, '85. Also in the years 1800, '01, '02' '12, '13 and '14. In 1784 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the same year was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and continued in said office until 1788. He was elected one of the Council of Censors in 1799. In 1791 and 1814 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1785, 1803, '04, '05, '06 and '07, was a member of the Council; and in 1803 and '13, was Presidential Elector from this State. Thus it will be seen that he had bestowed upon him, by his fellow-citizens, very many offices of honor and trust. He was not only endowed with great energy of mind and persistent in all his purposes, but attained a high reputation for intellectual attainments, purity of character and usefulness in life.

Through the kindness of his friends I have in my possession an Ode, composed by him immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill. It appeared in the "Connecticut Gazette," and "Universal Intelligencer," in February, 1776. The words were immediately set to music by Rev. Mr. Ripley, father of General Ripley, who had acquired some celebrity as a composer of sacred music, and, it is said, was almost universally sung in the churches and religious assemblies of the Eastern and Northern States, and became the war-song of New-England soldiers. For the benefit of those who may have the curiosity to peruse it, I here subjoin the Ode:

THE AMERICAN HERO.*

REVOLUTIONARY SONG—BY HON. NATHANIEL NILES.

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of
Death and destruction in the field of battle,
Where blood and carnage clothe the ground in crimson,
Sounding in death-groans!

Death will invade us by the means appointed,
And we must all bow to the King of Terrors;
Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared,
What shape he comes in.

Infinite Goodness teaches us submission,
Bids us be quiet under all his dealings—
Never repining, but forever praising
God, our Creator!

Well may we praise him, all his ways are perfect,
Though a resplendence infinitely glowing,
Dazzles in glory on the sight of mortals,
Struck blind by lustre.

Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine,
Nor less his goodness in the storm and thunder;
Mercies and judgments, both proceed from kindness,—
Infinite kindness!

O, then exult that God forever reigneth!
Clouds, which around him hinder our perception,
Bind us the stronger to exalt his name, and
Shout louder his praises.

Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Master
I will commit all that I have or wish for;
Sweetly as babes sleep will I give my life up,
When called to yield it.

Now, Mars, I dare thee, clad in smoky pillars
Bursting from bomb-shells—roaring from cannon—
Rattling in grape-shot, like a storm of hail-stones,—
Torturing ether!

Up the black heavens let the spreading flames rise,
Breaking, like Ætna, through the smoky columns,
Lowering like Egypt, o'er the falling City,
Wantonly burnt down.

While all their hearts quick palpitate for havoc,
Let slip your blood-hounds, named the British Lions,
Dauntless Death stares, nimble as the whirlwind,
Dreadful as demons!

Let ocean waft on all your floating castles,
Fraught with destruction, horrible to Nature!
Then, with your sails filled by a storm of vengeance,
Bear down to battle!

From the dire caverns, made by ghostly miners,
Let the explosion—dreadful as volcanoes—
Heave the broad town, with all its wealth and people,
Quick to destruction!

*Published also, with biographical note, in the Revised Poets and Poetry of Vermont.—*Ed.*

Still shall the banner of the King of Heaven
Never advance where I'm afraid to follow:
While that precedes me, with an open bosom,
War, I defy thee!

Fame and dear Freedom lure me on to battle;
While a fell despot, grimmer than a death's head,
Stings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa,
To the encounter.

Life for my Country and the cause of Freedom
Is but a trifle for a worm to part with;
And, if preserved in so great a contest,
Life is redoubled.

He closed his long, useful, eventful and honored life on earth November, 1828, at the advanced age of 87 years, in humble trust of a higher life beyond this sphere of action.

A massive granite monument was erected over his grave, in the cemetery at the centre of the town, by Col. Elisha May, (who has been a prominent, leading business citizen of the town), under the direction and at the expense of his son, the Hon. Nathaniel Niles (who is now his only surviving child), and who was then Consul or charge to Sardinia; and since, Acting Plenipotentiary at Vienna, Austria, and also Secretary of Legation to the court of St. James, under Gen. Cass. He is a man possessing large native talent, good intellectual attainments, and highly honored, as will be seen by the distinguished positions which he has occupied.

WILLIAM NILES,

another son of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Sen., graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and by profession was a lawyer; although he did not follow this profession for any great length of time, having about him certain characteristics and traits that were not particularly adapted to this calling.

It is said of him, that upon one occasion, after having gone through with a labored argument, the court made the inquiry of him to learn whether he was for the plaintiff or defence, as it was impossible to tell by his argument. He held the office of probate register in this district some 15 or more years, under the Hon. Elisha Thayer; and was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1836. He was a man of considerable native talent,—quite apt in many of his remarks, and exceedingly eccentric in some of his traits of character, and commonly went by the name of "Lawyer Billy." After he had completed his collegiate course, he commenced the study of medicine with doctor Smith, at Hanover, N. H. And upon one occasion he went with the Doctor to visit a patient, and who, by the way, was a young lady of very prepossessing appearance. The disease was of that nature which required bleeding, and "Lawyer Billy" was requested to assist in the operation, but told the older doctor, upon his return, that if the profession of medicine required the taking of blood from such angels' arms as hers, that he would abandon the profession, and did so from that date.

Upon another occasion, it is said of him, that while in college it was his custom to teach a district school in the winter season: and that upon his way to his school one morning, in company with his father, upon separating at the corner of roads, where stood an ancient guide-post, he called after the old gentleman, and inquired of him if he knew what those guide-posts were like? The old man gave it up; said he: "Father, they are like you priests! always *pointing the way, but never go.*"

ELIJAH BLOOD

was the first inhabitant who settled in the east part of the town. He came from Connecticut, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1778, and settled upon Blood Brook, and from whom said brook derived its name.

HON. ELISHA THAYER

was an early settler in said town. He came with (or about the same time) the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, and located at the Centre. His ancestry is traced to those who came over in the May Flower, and landed upon Plymouth Rock. He was, during his active years in life, a prominent man, celebrated for his integrity and honesty of purpose, and filled very many places of honor and trust. He held the office of judge of the probate court for this district 17 years in succession. He was elected town clerk of said town in the year 1800, and continued to hold said office 47 years in succession, until he was incapacitated by old age; and during nearly all of said term of time he held the office of town treasurer. He was elected a member of the general assembly in the years 1803 to 1811, inclusive, and 1816, '18, '21, '25 and '26, and held various other town offices.

The public had the most implicit confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose, and in his ability to faithfully execute and discharge the duties of any office bestowed upon him, or any trust committed to his charge. He lived a long and useful life, and died at the advanced age of 87 years, and went down to his grave, as can be said of but few, "honored in life, and lamented by all in death."

CALVIN MORSE

came about the same time of the Hon. Elisha Thayer, from Connecticut, and located upon Middle Brook, south of the centre of the town. He was the first constable elected in said town, and held many prominent offices afterwards.—He has a son now living by the name of Calvin, who has lived upon the same spot where his father first settled, for 73 years—probably longer than any other man in town has lived upon any one place.

Nathan Avery was the first male child born in town.

SANDS NILES,

who is now living, is the second male child born in town. He is a nephew of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, and is now 83 years of age. He has been an energetic and able man in his active years—having for a long time followed the business of surveying, and is a proficient in the business. He has held many important town offices, and is a strong minded man, noted for his inquisitiveness upon all subjects, and exceedingly firm and unchangeable in all his conclusions.

The first man who died in town since its organization, was one Aspinwall; and the oldest man living in town is Samuel Dodge, who was born in 1777, making him 91 years of age.—The next oldest man is Capt. Phineas Kimball, who was born in Charlestown, N. H., November 17, 1780, and moved into town in the year 1801, and located in the S. W. part, where the village now stands. He now resides upon the same place where he first located, living upon the same spot 67 years. There were but three or four families in the west part of the town when he came. In 1814 he was lieutenant in a Light Infantry Company; and, upon being ordered out to the battle of Plattsburg, within less than 24 hours from the time of receiving orders he had his company warned out and marched as far as Montpelier, where the news of victory reached them. He is the only person living in the west part of the town, (and probably the only one in town) who was heads of a famiy at the time he came here.—He is now 88 years of age—has always been a hard laboring, industrious and good citizen, and is possessed of good strength of body and mind for a man of his advanced years.

A. B. SOUTHWORTH

was the first inn-keeper and first postmaster in town. He came in 1827, and commenced keeping public house in 1828, and continued in the same business for 30 years in succession, upon the same spot where he commenced—and during this time he held the office of postmaster 29 years. From information obtained from him, his first quarterly return amounted to only $1,50; whereas, at the present time, the same office yields an income of about $120 quarterly, to the postmaster. He is now 72 years of age, and has retired from business.

The towns of West Fairlee and Fairlee were allowed to send but one representative to the general assembly prior to the year 1823—holding their freemen's meetings at West Fairlee and Fairlee, alternately. Samuel Graves was the first representative elected, after it became an independent town, in the year 1823. The first clerk elected in said town was Asa May, who was elected in 1797, holding the office 3 years. In the year 1800 the Hon. Elisha Thayer was elected, and held the office 47 years, as before stated—since which time, Alvah Bean, the present incumbent, has held the office 22 years—making 3 clerks, only, that the town has had since its organization.

The following is a list of the citizens of said town who have held important civil offices in town and State, with the number of their elections:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. General Stephen Thomas, 1867, 1868.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1791—'94.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1799.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1785, '87, 1803, '04, '05, '06.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1791, 1814. Isaac Lyon, Esq., 1828. William Niles, Esq., 1836. Gen. Stephen Thomas, 1843, '50.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1803, '13.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1784—'87.

JUDGES OF PROBATE. Elisha Thayer, from 1807—'23. Stephen Thomas, 1847—'49.—Alvah Bean, 1859, '60.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE. William Niles, 1807—'21. Stephen Thomas, 1842—'46. Alvah Bean, 1853, '54, '58, 1861—'68.

STATE SENATORS. Stephen Thomas, 1849, 1850. Alvah Bean, 1862, '63.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1784.

Representatives to the General Assembly of the State. Israel Morey, 1797. Samuel Smith, 1798, '99, 1808. Nathaniel Niles, 1800—'02, 1812—'14. Elisha Thayer, 1803—1807, 1809—'11, '16—'18, '21, '25, '26.—Asa May, 1815. Solomon Mann, 1819, '20, '22. Samuel Graves, 1823, '24. Isaac Lyon, 1827, '28. Jabez Lamphere, 1829—'31. William L. Churchill, 1832. Phineas Kimball, 1833, '34. George May, 1836, '37, '41. Stephen Thomas, 1838, '39, '45, '46, '60, '61. David Robinson, 1840. Elisha May, 1842, '44. J. B. Slayton, 1847. Alvah Bean, 1848, '49, '53, '54. J. P. Southworth, 1850, '51. Jared Buzzell, 1852. Joseph H. Quimby, 1855—'57. Thomas Bond, 1858, '59. Simeon Hastings, 1862, '63. William Kimball, 1864, '65. Benj. Niles, 1866. Gorham Bigelow, 1867, '68.

I am told by inhabitants who have lived in town longer than the writer, that a most marvelous freak of nature occurred on the night of the 31st of August, 1825, which may be worthy of notice here.

A disastrous tornado, or (as the inhabitants call it), whirlwind, swept over this section the night above stated. It commenced in Strafford, running easterly to Connecticut River. Its mean width was about 125 rods. It passed through here about 11 o'clock. The night was dark beyond description. It was accompanied with terriffic thunder and hideous lightning, unroofing buildings, and in some instances shattering them in a thousand pieces, and leveling forests to the ground wherever it traveled.

It passed through a wood-lot belonging to Capt. Phineas Kimball, uprooting and entirely leveling some 100 acres or more, and carried large trees, entire, torn up by the roots, for a distance of 100 rods.

In one instance it took the roof from a dwelling house, in which two children were sleeping in the chamber, carrying the children and bed a distance of some 10 rods, and left them unharmed.

In another case the dwelling was entirely destroyed, burying the mother and a small child in her arms, in its ruins. They were immediately extricated, but the mother died. The roof was torn from the house and barn of David Robinson, who lives on the hill east of the village, and it laid waste for him some 75 acres of timber-land. He found lodged in a tree upon his farm, a lady's dress, which was recognized as having been brought a distance of 5 miles. It was a scene hideous and terrible to all who witnessed it, and one that will not be effaced from their memories while life lasts.

According to tradition, an adventurer (whose name is unknown to the writer) started from the mouth of Connecticut River, long before Vermont was settled by white people, and in process of time he reached what is now called Fairlee. He started west with a few Indians (whom he supposed friendly), to see the beautiful sheet of water before referred to, "Fairlee Lake," some two or three miles distant, and to aid them in catching beaver, upon the west side, near midway of the Lake, which is now West Fairlee. For some reasons he imagined that his Indian friends were about to prove treacherous to him, on account of a purse of gold which he had about his person. He succeeded in getting away from them—taking nearly a westerly course, crossing Middle Brook—and becoming thirsty, stopped at a spring near said brook, and near the now traveled road, to quench his thirst. He buried his gold there in a bank near the spring, and then made his way, as best he could, through the dense forest toward the setting Sun.

The Indians followed and captured him before he had proceeded far; and, after torturing him according to their mode of torture, to draw from him the locality where he had deposited his treasure, they put him to death—which, probably, was the first death of a white person in town.

About 60 years ago, two men came a long distance to search for this same gold. They found what they supposed to be the spring referred to; but I am not advised that any one has any knowledge of the discovery of the gold.

MASONIC.

There is quite a large masonic organization in town, composed of members principally in the towns of Thetford, Vershire and West Fairlee, which has been built up within a very short space of time. It was chartered in January, 1863, and now numbers some 150 members.

They have a convenient and beautiful hall in the village, which is nicely furnished, although not as large as the wants of the organization in its present flourishing condition might seem to require.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BY DEA. C. M. HOLBROOK.

Among the first settlers of this town there was a strong religious element. The sanctification of the Sabbath, and the worship of God were regarded as of paramount importance;

and early care was taken for the moral and spiritual interests of the community. For a long time the inhabitants were few, and generally poor, unable to build a house of worship, or support a pastor. But this deficiency was partially supplied by one of their own number. Hon. Nathaniel Niles for many years held religious meetings in his own house, and in other private dwellings and barns, as would best accommodate those who were interested in assembling for worship.

Judge Niles, as he was familiarly called, widely known as a statesman and politician, was a decided Christian of the puritanic stamp. He had been educated for the ministry, and was, in many respects, admirably qualified to be a teacher and leader of the people. He was a sound theologian and an able preacher. His ministerial services were gratuitous. There was no ecclesiastical organization in the place during his ministry.

The first meeting-house was built in 1811.—The Congregational church was organized Dec. 19, 1809, by Rev. Joseph Fuller, of Vershire, consisting of six members. For the first 12 years the church was without a pastor, but regularly maintained public worship on the Sabbath. Elisha Wild and Solomon Bliss were the first deacons.

Rev. Joseph Tracy was the first settled minister. He was ordained June 26, 1821. Rev. Mr. Powers preached the sermon. Mr. Tracy was an able preacher and faithful pastor, and greatly endeared himself to the people. After a successful pastorate of 7 years he was dismissed at his own request, and became editor of the "Vermont Chronicle."

From 1829 to 1831 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. T. W. Duncan. In 1831 there was a remarkable religious awakening, from the fruits of which 36 were added to the church.

Rev. Dan Blodgett, the second pastor, was installed March 26, 1833. Mr. Blodgett was an earnest preacher and an affectionate pastor.—He was dismissed Sept. 3, 1840.

Rev. Charles Boswell was ordained and installed as pastor of the church Dec. 19, 1840. He was earnestly devoted to the work of the ministry, and many were hopefully brought unto Christ through his instrumentality. He was dismissed for want of support, Nov. 21, 1849. After Mr. Boswell's dismission, Rev. Daniel Pulsifer preached 3 years.

The present house of worship was erected in 1855. Rev. Solon Martin was installed as pastor, Aug. 15, 1855. In 1858 there was a general revival, and large additions were made to the church. He remained with the church 6 years; when, upon receiving an urgent call from another parish, at his own request he was dismissed.

From 1861 there have been successive temporary supplies from Revs. Campbell, Royce, Baldwin and Barbour.

Since 1866 Rev. Solon Martin has officiated as acting pastor, and is the present incumbent. The last two years have been a period of prosperity to the church. About 40 have been added to the membership. The whole number connected with the church from its organization is 401—present number, 125.

NEWBURY.

[Compiled from "History of the Coos Country," by Rev. Grant Powers; Thompson's Gazetteer; Deming; Papers from Town Clerk's office; Papers from the Hon. Judge Underwood, of Wells River, and other sources acknowledged in the papers.—*Ed.*]

This township lies within lat. 44°, 6′, and long. 40°, 52′; bounded N. by Ryegate, E. by Connecticut river, separating it from Haverhill, N. H., S. by Bradford, and W. by Topsham, 27 miles easterly from Montpelier, and 47 northeasterly from Windsor; the area 8 miles on the river by 6. Along the Connecticut river, which girds the eastern boundary, are some of the finest tracts of interval in the State. The meadows are Ox Bow meadow, called also The Great Ox Bow, containing 450 acres, and Cow Meadow, in the bend of the Connecticut, Musquash Meadow, south of the mouth of Harriman's brook, the Upper Meadow in the north part of the township, containing about 300 acres, Sleeper's Meadow of 160 acres, named after the first settler in the town, who located here, Kent's Meadow, containing about 200 acres, where Col. Isaac Kent, the first town clerk settled, Hall's Meadow of 250 acres, named after its first settler, Jacob Hall, and Musquash Meadow, which retained its Indian name, where Thomas Chamberlain first settled and where the first white son was born, to Newbury, This town might not have been inappropriately called The Land of Meadows Wells river crosses the N. E. corner, affording some good mill-sites, and Harriman's brook, which rises in Harriman pond, flows through Newbury village into the Connecticut river

and Hall's brook, the outlet of Hall's pond, runs through the south part into Bradford, where it empties into the Connecticut. Both brooks are very good mill-streams. and upon Harriman's brook, northward of the village, at a little distance, is a mineral spring of considerable long-standing notoriety. There are several other similar springs in different parts of the township. The scenery with its broad and rich meadows upon the Connecticut, and old Newbury village upon a handsome plateau or table land, with horizon of distant mountains, is particularly agreeable to the eye of the traveler. In land and water and its pleasing make-up by the beneficent Creator, it has been particularly blessed. This goodly town has the following history:

1760.—There was at this time no settlement on the Connecticut river above No. 4 (Charlestown) and but three towns in the valley of the Connecticut south of Charlestown, within the limits of New Hampshire, viz. Fort Dummer, Westmoreland and Walpole: and these towns, which with the exception of Walpole, were settled by men from Massachusetts, it was supposed the north line of the State of Massachusetts would include. Dummerston and No. 4, were garrisoned, also, at this time for the protection of the settlers against the Indians of Canada.

1752. Gov. Benning Wentworth was first sustained this year by the Assembly of New Hampshire, in adopting measures to secure to the Colony of New Hampshire that tract of the rich meadows of Coos on both sides of the Connecticut river above No. 4, (now Charlestown.)

The first design was to cut a road from No. 4 to the Coos meadows and lay out two townships opposite, on each side of the river, where Haverhill and Newbury now are. The plan was to inclose 15 acres and in the center erect a citadel with granaries and public buildings large enough to house the settlers, their families and household effects in times of danger. A court of judicature and other civil privileges was to be established and they were to be under strict military discipline and protection, and a party was sent up in the Spring of this year to lay out the two townships. This party proceeded as far as No. 4, but it is doubtful whether they proceeded further. The enterprise was broken up by the remonstrance of the St. Francis Indians who had a claim to these meadows and came to No. 4 and made their prohibition and threats. No report was made by this party. It was in the Spring of this year, John Stark (afterwards General), Amos Eastman, Daniel Stinson and William Stark, while hunting in the town of Rumney, were captured by a party of 10 Indians, Stinson was killed and John Stark and Eastman taken prisoners and carried to Canada directly through the Coos meadows, of which they gave an excellent account upon their return from captivity, the following Summer—1752. Whereupon the Governor and General Court of New Hampshire, expectant of the renewal of the French and Indian War, and that the French would be desirous of taking the Coos country for a military post, —— decided to send a company, who from No. 4 should follow the trail of the Indians by the way that they had conducted their prisoners; and in the Spring of 1754, Col. Lovewell, Major Tolford and Capt. Page were sent out with an exploring party, John Stark, guide. The party left Concord the 10th; the 17th, reached the Connecticut river at Piermont, where they spent but one night in the valley and beat a hasty retreat, probably fearing the Indians, and reached Concord the 23d. This tract is called, under date, in the life of Stark, "the hitherto undiscovered country." The government sent out another company of explorers under Capt. Powers, this same season. There was never any official report, however, made of the same, but by a diary of Capt. Peter Powers, from which Rev. Grant Powers in "The History of the Coos Country," quite extensively quotes, it appears this company, conducted by Captain Powers, Lieut. James Stevens and Ensign Ephraim Hale, left Concord June, 1754. Saturday, June 22d, we find them between Baker's river and Connecticut river, near the first Indian carrying-place mentioned in the journal. June 23d, they "marched up this river and came to the Indian carrying-place," and were obliged to follow the way marked by Capt. Tolford and others, from Baker's river to Connecticut river." "This day's march was about 6 miles." "Detained by rain in camp, June 24th." "25th day, marched along the marked way about 2 miles, steered north 12° about 12 miles, and reached Moore Meadow.* "Steered up the river by the intervale about

* Thought, by Mr. Powers, to be the meadow of Major Merrill, in Piermont.

northeast and came to a large stream from the east: camped here this night." "There are on this river the best falls for mills, nearly 20 feet perpendicular."

June 26. "Marched up the intervale to the great turn of clear intervale, which is the uppermost part of the clear intervale, on the westerly side of Connecticut river." The Great Ox Bow on the west side of the Connecticut river, now in Newbury, and the Little Ox Bow, now in Haverhill, on the east side of the river, were both cleared intervale when the first Indian captives were carried through them and were evidently old and favorite Indian camping-grounds, which had been cultivated to some extent by the Indians.

June 27th. "Some of our men went up the river Amonoosuck" * * * "discovered excellent land and a considerable quantity of large white pines."

28th. "Marched, after we left the river, about 10 miles" * * * "exceedingly good upland, some quantity of white pine, not thick, but some fit for masts."

June 30th. The party had proceeded so far as Lancaster and camped by a river which they named *Powers* river, but which is now known as Israel's river. They had also named another river to which they had come in their march this day, *Stark's* river, after John Stark, and which is now called John's river. Here they rested one day, during which Captain Powers, with two of his men, penetrated about 5 miles further up the river where they came upon a large Indian camping-place,* where the Indians had made canoes and had not evidently been gone "above one or two days at most." They returned, and their provisions being well nigh expended, started upon their return to Concord the next morning.

July 4th. They are upon their march homeward. Mr. Powers remarks—"This was the day on which the delegates from six of the colonies signed at Albany articles of Union for mutual government and defense, anticipating the renewal of war between France and England, "exactly 22 years before the Declaration of American Independence.

July 5th. "Marched about 3 miles to our packs at Amonoosuck, the same course we had steered heretofore; and afterward went over Connecticut river and looked up Wells river, and camped a little below the river this night"—"at the west end of the bridge, perhaps leading from Haverhill to Wells river," says Mr. Powers.

July 6th. "Marched down the great river to Great Coos, and crossed the river below the great turn of clear interval," "there left the river; steered south by east about 3 miles and camped. Here was the best of upland and some quantity of large pines," when Mr. Powers thinks they "crossed into Haverhill from the Dow farm" "with hostile Indians pressing hard in their rear, who by the 13th of August were at Bakerstown, killing and taking captive the inhabitants. "And from this time to the British conquest of Quebec, 1759, no further efforts were made for the settlement of the Connecticut valley until 1761.

1761. There being no longer any fear of the French and Indians, the spirit of emigration from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire "surpassed all that had been before witnessed. This year 78 townships were granted in the Connecticut valley, 60 on the west side of the river, and 18 on the east. "The continual passing of troops through this valley during the war, caused their value to be known." Col. Jacob Bailey, of Newbury, Mass., and Capt. John Hazen, of Haverhill, Mass., who for services in the French war had been promised a charter of a township each, in the Coos, on condition that they would themselves commence settlements thereon, determined to act in conjunction, and lay out their townships one on the east and the other on the west side of the river, opposite. Bailey not being able to leave his affairs in Massachusetts as early as Hazen, it was agreed Hazen should go on and make the first settlement on the New Hampshire side of the river—that is, upon the east side, and Bailey should follow and commence on the west side as soon as he could arrange his affairs to that effect. This Summer, (1761), Capt. Hazen sent on two men, Michael Johnson and John Pettee, with his cattle, who took possession of the Little Ox Bow, and thus commenced the settlement of Haverhill.

1762. The first settlement was commenced in March, this year, by one Samuel Sleeper. He had reached Charlestown with his family and was looking out for a way to get on through the wilderness from there to Newbury, when he fell in with a Mr. Glazier Wheeler and his brother from Shutesbury, Mass., who had come up on a hunt, and hired

*At present, Northumberland.

Wheeler to take them upon his sled to Newbury. Thomas and Richard Chamberlain, two men and their families, who came on in the interest of one Oliver Willard, of Northfield, Mass., were the next settlers. Thomas and Richard Chamberlain both settled on Musquash Meadow. Thomas, who came on first, settled to the south of the Great Ox Bow. Richard landed at the ferry with his family about noon, and the same day a shanty was put up which served for a house about 3 months. In the center stood a large stump, for a table. He built a better house near the river into which they removed from here.

The opposition of Mr. Willard to Bailey and Hazen was violent in its threats, for a time, but Bailey and Hazen were united in their petition for grants, in favor with the governor, and had taken prior possession; Willard threatened flogging, in particular for Hazen, if he could catch him out of the settlement, and these two men meeting afterward at No. 4, Hazen attempted to carry out his threat, when he caught a flogging himself that quite terminated the matter.

John Hazelton also moved into Newbury, and had a daughter born here this year—the first English child born in this town. This child, Betsey (Hazelton) Lovewell, was living a widow, in Haverhill, in her 77th year, in 1841. The first male child was a son to Thomas Chamberlain, who was named, in honor of General Bailey, Jacob Bailey Chamberlain, and the parents received the 100 acres of land promised to the mother of the first son born in town

Glazier Wheeler also settled in Newbury this year.

These first settlers, as has been before stated, found the Little Ox Bow and the Great Ox Bow, both "cleared intervale,"—"the hills swarded over," and a "tall wild grass" so abundant, the cattle found sufficient fodder. The Indians dwelt on these same meadows, for a time, with the settlers. They had bitterly felt this encroachment upon their rights, in these beautiful and favorite grounds. In the words of Powers, "It was a fine country for them. It was easy of cultivation and suited to their imperfect means. The soil was rich, the river abounded in salmon and the streams in trout, and the whole country was plentifully supplied with game,—bear, moose and fowls.

It was the half way resting-place between the Canadas and the shores of the Atlantic; and while this was retained, it was the key that opened the door to, or shut it against the most direct communication between the colonies and the Canadas; and, what was more than all to the Indians, it was their fathers' sepulchre."

But the power of the St. Francis tribe, to which these Indians belonged, had been broken by the prowess of Rogers, and they dwelt amicably by the settlers.

In the Spring of this year, Hazen, himself, came to settle, bringing with him hands and materials to erect a grist and saw-mill, which was speedily accomplished and was as great an accommodation to the settlers at Newbury as to those of Haverhill

The first white person buried on the Great Ox Bow was a man by the name of Poole, one of the settlers at Haverhill, who was drowned a mile above the Narrows in Connecticut River, above Wells River. Glazier Wheeler and his son found the body, a week after, and it was brought down and interred in Newbury. The name of this man was conferred upon the stream known to this day as Poole brook. He had but one child, a daughter, who married John Johnson of Newbury, and was afterward drowned in the Connecticut, near the spot where her father was buried.

Thomas Johnson, born in Haverhill, Mass., March 22, 1742, came into the settlement, in the service of Gen. Bailey, this year; but boarded the first season with the family of Uriah Morse, on the east side of the river. His first purchase in Newbury bears date Oct. 6, 1763.

1763—"The year of Charters."—The eventful day to these two townships of the bestowment of their charters, bears date March 18, 1763; the two proprietors having named their respective townships,—the one on the east side of the river, Haverhill, and the one on the west side, Newbury, after their old home towns, Newbury and Haverhill, Mass.

June 13, 1763, at Plaistow, N. H., distant not less than 100 miles, the freemen of Newbury held their first town meeting, and "voted to unite with Haverhill in paying a preacher two or three months, this Fall or Winter." Benjamin and Jacob Hall from Massachusetts, Jonathan Saunders and Sarah Rowell from Hampton, N. H., and Hon. James Woodward of Hampstead, N. H., joined the settlement

this year. Mr. Woodward was 22 years of age at this time. He bought his farm for 22 cents per acre.

General Bailey sent up his stock this year, which was cared for by a Mr. John Page, who, as soon as able, purchased a farm in Haverhill, where he lived, and died at the ripe age of 82.

Noah White settled also with his family in Newbury, in 1763; and Col. Jacob Kent, Nov. 4, 1763,—"the twelfth family in both towns,"—"a number of young men boarding in these families."

Col. Kent was born in Chebacco, Mass., June 11, 1726; Mary, his wife, in Plaistow, N. H., Aug. 14, 1736. Mrs. Kent, when nearly 90, used to relate,—when the Colonel was gone to meeting one Sunday, three bears came and looked in at the door upon her.

At this time, moose, bear, deer, beaver, otter, mink, and sables were numerous, and trout was not so abundant in the lesser streams as salmon in the Connecticut. But at this time there were no roads in any direction, and their bread-stuffs had to be brought in boats from No. 4.

1764.—Newbury was blessed this year by the arrival and settlement with his family of the man who had been the first and chief mover in the settlement:

GEN. JACOB BAILEY,

he, whose influence had already been felt in every proceeding, had now come "to bless himself, and save much people alive in the approaching contests between Great Britain and her colonies." This happy event occurred in October 1764. General Bailey was 38 years of age at the time. He died here, March, 1815; "having devoted a long life to his country, to his town, and, for a considerable length of time, to his God."

"Gen. Jacob Bailey was born in Newbury, Mass., 1726; married in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 16, 1745, to Prudence Noyes; arrived in Newbury, Vt., Oct., 1764.

Children of Jacob and Prudence Bailey:

Ephraim	Bailey,	born	Oct. 1, 1746.
Abigail	"	"	Jan. 16, 1749.
Noyes	"	"	Feb. 16, 1752.
Sophronia	"	"	June 11, 1753.
Jacob	"	"	Oct. 2, 1755.
James	"	"	Oct. 1, 1757.
Amherst	"	"	Jan. 16, 1760.
Abner	"	"	Dec. 10, 1763.
John	"	"	May 20, 1765.
Isaac	"	"	June 28, 1767.

Prudence, wife of Gen. Bailey, died, June 1, 1809.

Gen. Jacob Bailey died March 1, 1815.

I have no means of learning the early history of Gen. Jacob Bailey. George Johnson of Troy, N. Y., son of David Johnson,* has a full and complete history, compiled by his father, of all the early settlers of our town. Gen. Bailey built his house a few years after he moved into town,—it was south of Col. Thomas Johnson's house, built, Aug., 1775. Gen. Bailey was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary War,—so I have been informed.

In 1776, he commenced the work on the celebrated Hazen road. He commenced making the road from Newbury to St. Johns, which was opened by Gen. Hazen in 1779, as far as Hazen Notch in the township of Westfield in Orleans County."—*Town Clerk.*

This year was also noted by the accession to the settlement of a minister, the Rev. Peter Powers, and the organization of a church and ecclesiastical society, which continued nearly 20 years.

1765.—Our town settlements at Coos began to have some neighbors at Bradford, Orford, Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon and Plymouth. Meanwhile, at Newbury, Jan. 24th, Rev. Peter Powers received a call to settle over the new church and society, and gave a favorable answer, Feb. 1, 1765; whereupon it was voted,

That the installment be on the last Wednesday of this instant, and voted, that the Reverend Messrs. Abner Bailey, Daniel Emerson, Joseph Emerson, Henry True and Joseph Goodhue, with their churches, be a council for said installment. Voted, that Jacob Bailey, Esq., shall represent the town of Newbury at the council, which was voted to meet at said installment, *down country where it is thought is best.*

JACOB KENT, *Town Clerk.*"

*These papers—it will be seen by the following letter—are engaged to the Gazetteer.

"Troy, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1868.

Miss Hemenway—Your letter, and the several numbers of the Magazine came to-day—I am much obliged for the Magazine. I will try to write a History of Newbury, so far as my father's manuscripts and any other historical documents or volumes in my possession will enable me to do it. I cannot say anything about the recent history of the town during and since the war. I am editor of the Troy Daily Whig, and my labors in that capacity wil prevent my giving time to complete the work so soon as I would like, or as you may wish. Yours respectfully,

A. G. JOHNSON."

Mr. Johnson, who is the editor of a daily paper, has not found time to complete them in season to come in this connection; but, as he engages to complete them now speedily, we hope to receive them in time to add at the end of the County, in this volume; if not, they may appear in Vol. III.—*Ed.*

"There were no ministers or churches in all the region, and they must go by their delegation till they found them."

The Rev. Mr. Powers was installed, preaching his own installation sermon, which was published. The following is a *fac simile* of the title page:

"A Sermon, preached at Hollis, Feb. 27, 1765, at the Installation of the Rev. Peter Powers, A. M., for the towns of Newbury and Haverhill, at a place called Coos, in the Province of New-hampshire. By Myself. Published at the desire of many who heard it, to whom it is humbly dedicated by the unworthy Author. 'Then saith he to the servants, the wedding is ready: go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.'—Matt. xxii: 8, 9. Portsmouth, in New-hampshire.—Printed and sold by Daniel and Robert Fowle, 1765."

The goods of the minister were brought by his parishioners from No. 4, upon the ice of the river in February, but the family did not come on till April. A little circumstance occurred in bringing home the minister's family, rather pleasantly narrated by Rev. Grant Powers:

"A man living in Newbury, and member of the church, named Way,—an eccentric character who would sometimes speak unadvisedly,—yet, a very friendly man and held in general esteem, was one who volunteered his services to bring up the goods upon the ice. It was so late in February, in some places, especially where tributaries came in, the ice was thin and brittle. They, however, made their way, without serious difficulty, until they came to the mouth of Ompompanoosuc, at the north-east part of Norwich, when Way's sled broke through and had like to have gone down, sled, team, Way and all. By timely efforts on the part of his traveling companions, he was extricated; but, as soon as he had reached firm footing, turning round and surveying the dangers he had been in, he said to his companions, 'That is a cursed hole.'

"When the party had arrived at Newbury, and they were relating the trials and dangers of the way, some one mentioned what Mr. Way said of Ompompanoosuc. It was not long before this came to the ears of Mr. Powers; and he resolved to go, as his custom was in like cases, and have a conversation with Mr. Way, and admonish him, if he should be found to have been delinquent. He, accordingly, went and told Mr. Way that he had been told that he had been speaking unadvisedly and wickedly. 'What was it?' said Mr. Way. 'Why, they say you said of Ompompanoosuc, that *it was a cursed hole.*'—'Well, it *is* a cursed hole,' said Way. 'I say it is a cursed hole, and I can prove it.' 'Oh no, you cannot,' said Mr. Powers, 'and you have done very wrong; you must repent.' 'Why,' said Way, 'did not the Lord curse the earth for man's sin?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Powers. 'Well,' replied Way, 'do you think that little *divilish* Ompompanoosuc was an exception?' Mr. Powers turned away. 'Oh, Mr. Way, Mr. Way, I stand in fear for you,' and recording his *nolle prosequi*, departed."

The residence of Mr. Powers was between that of Gen. Bailey and Mr. Thomas Johnson, and the meetings were held in General Bailey's house until they could put up a log meeting-house, which was built south of General Bailey's and north of the hill, and occupied several years, till a framed meeting) house was built, which was erected on the same spot where the present Congregational meeting-house was erected in 1790. But, as there was dissatisfaction in regard to its location, it was pulled down and re-erected west of the burying-ground, for a "court house and jail." Whether it was used likewise in the capacity of a meeting-house does not, from the records that we have been able to obtain, appear certain; but Mr. Powers, the Coos historian, thinks that it might have been "after the first house" (the log one) "had become too small to accommodate the congregation, and before the meeting-house in 1790 was erected."

"They worshipped at the Ox Bow some years, and Haverhill people assembled with them, with great punctuality."

Mr. Powers thus picturesquely describes the Haverhill part of the church and society coming to Newbury to meeting some Summer Sabbath morning:

"There was a footpath leading from Judge James Woodward's late residence, north-westerly to the river, where was a log-canoe to set them across, and from the point of landing, a serpentine path through tall grass, bushes, and sometimes towering trees, led them to the place of worship. They had another canoe at the Dow farm and another at the Porter place." Mr. Powers goes on to state, "it was a sin at that day, and disreputable in the sight of all, for persons to absent

themselves from the place of worship without valid cause, and parents were seen carrying their children in their arms from Dr. Carleton's place to the Johnson place and back again the same day, and sometimes when the grass and bushes were wet and the trees from above dropped upon them dewy blessings." Going and coming, in their meandering course, could not have been less than 12 miles, and sometimes each parent had one to carry. Nor was the attendance from the west side of the river less uniform—some of the females walked from Bradford and Ryegate, 10 miles distant; "those from Ryegate, when they came to Wells River fording-place, baring their feet and tripping over as nimbly as the deer. The men generally had no shoes to take off. The women usually wore shoes but the men went barefoot." The wife of Judge Ladd, of Haverhill used to very pleasantly relate, that the first Sunday she attended meeting at the Ox Bow, being recently married, she thought she must appear in wedding silks and ruffled cuffs—extending to the elbow and made fast by brilliant sleeve-buttons,—silk hose and florid shoes. Her husband appeared also in his best, and they took their seats on benches, early, in the sanctuary: but as she piquantly added, "they went alone, sat alone, and returned alone; and for her part, she could not get near enough to one of the women to hold the least conversation, and that when she was so homesick she thought she would have given anything to have formed some acquaintance with those who were to be her neighbors. The next Sabbath she wore a clean check linen gown, and found very sociable and warm-hearted friends."

Mr. Powers continued his regular ministrations but in the Summer of the first year, if not earlier, the Quaker preacher, Sleeper, seems to have contested the ground with him.

General Bailey, it is said, finding it extremely difficult to find a man to go on and make the first settlement among the Indians, found at length Samuel Sleeper, a Quaker and preacher among the sect, who agreed to go on, provided, he might, when they had obtained a grant and formed a Christian society, become their preacher,—and Bailey is said to have answered him, "O yes, Sleeper, you shall be our minister." It is not probable Bailey thought seriously of his promise at the time, but the fruit of this concession began at length to appear. Sleeper had taken Mr. Bailey's promise "as specie," to use the words of Mr. Powers, historian, and did not mean to relinquish his rights as preacher for the first religious society, and "claimed the right to hold forth at any time and on all occasions as the spirit moved; and while Mr. Powers was speaking, he would say—"Thee lies, friend Peter." At other times would vociferate "glorious truths! glorious truths!" again, "False doctrines! false doctrines!"—The principal men endeavored to dissuade him, and when he only grew refractory and denunciative, shut him up in a cellar on Musquash meadow, whereupon one Benoni Wright, a disciple of Sleeper, undertook to take the place of his imprisoned teacher, and if the captive preacher had chastised them with *whips*, he would do it with *scorpions*. He allowed his beard to grow untouched by the razor, professed himself to be the true prophet of the Lord and delivered his messages, it is said, in the most frantic manner. This was more than these good, staid Congregational fathers could submit to. They had not the least idea of suffering their meetings or their neighborhoods to be thus disturbed and "the elders of the people, of both Newbury and Haverhill, took Wright to the meadow and held a court over him, near the cellar where Sleeper was confined, and sentenced him to "ten lashes well laid on." Poor Wright was stripped and the ten lashes laid not lightly on, and a decree was sent from "this self-constituted court" to Sleeper in the cellar "that if he appeared again after confinement to make the least disturbance, he should receive *thirty lashes* in full tale. The spirit does not appear to have moved these prophets again to open their mouths in public—"and peace and order were restored." The next season Sleeper and Wright left the settlement at Newbury and settled on the meadows in Bradford,* and the little Congregational church continued to grow and prosper, without rivalry, for many years. The following statistics of the Congregational church in Newbury are from the papers of the late Rev. PLINY H. WHITE:

Organized in 1764. Ministers.—(1) PETER POWERS, graduated at Harvard in 1754; settled Feb. 27, 1765; dismissed in 1784; died in 1799 or 1800.

(2.) JACOB WOOD. Born in Boxford, Mass.;

*See Bradford, page 814.

graduated at Dartmouth College 1778; settled Jan. 9, 1788; died Feb. 10, 1790, aged 32 years.

(3.) NATHANIEL LAMBERT. Graduated at Brown University 1787; settled Nov. 17, 1790.

(4.) LUTHER JEWETT. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1795; settled Feb. 28th, 1821.

(5.) CLARK PERRY. Graduated at Harvard in 1823; settled June 4, 1828; dismissed 183–; died July 22, 1843, aged 43 years.

(6.) GEO. W. CAMPBELL. Born in Lebanon, N. H., 1794. Graduated at Union College in 1820; Princeton Theological Seminary in 1823; settled Jan. 27, 1836; dismissed July 9, 1850; preached sermon at dedication of meeting-house, Nov. 13, 1840.

(7.) ARTEMAS DEAN, JR. Graduated at Amherst College in 1842, and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled July, 1851.

(8.) HORATIO N. BURTON. Settled Dec. 31, 1857; dismissed March 16, 1869.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT WELLS RIVER (NEWBURY.)

Organized Jan. 13, 1842.

Ministers.—(1). SAMUEL ROWLEY THRALL. Born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 16, 1811. Graduated at Middlebury College in 1835 and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled April 13, 1842; dismissed March 15, 1847.

(2). JAMES DAVIE BUTLER. Born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815. Graduated at Middlebury College in 1836; studied at New Haven and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled Oct. 14, 1847; dismissed Feb., 1851.

(3). SALEM M. PLIMPTON. Graduated at Amherst College in 1846, and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled May 8, 1851; labored just 10 years; died Sept. 14, 1866.

(4). WM. S. PALMER. Graduated at Dartmouth College; settled Feb. 19, 1862—now pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN WEST NEWBURY.

Organized Feb. 13, 1867.

Minister.—DAVID CONNELL.

About this period, the first saw-mill was built. Judge Woodard and John Page, with three or four men, went to Concord for the crank, and brought it home upon a handsled. The weather was intensely cold, and though they stopped to warm at the camps* they came near freezing twice by the way, once in crossing the ice upon Newfound Pond, where there was 6 miles and no forest to break the wind and which would have been their sad fate, but for Page, who, when the company had made a halt and were taking a temporary rest upon their sleds, became so thirsty, he arose and took an ax and, going a little distance, cut through the ice for water. The exercise warmed him somewhat, and coming back to the sled, he found, with horror, his companions were sinking down into a sleep which must have been their last; upon which he "preached terror till he aroused and started them on their way;" the second time, when they came nigh perishing in the same way, they had reached the corner of Piermont. Judge Woodard was their good angel this time. He pointed out Haverhill, which they had come in full sight of, and encouraged them to one effort more.

There was no road from the Coos settlements to Boston, for transporting hea y goods, till after the Revolutionary war, and such freight had to be brought either from Charlestown, N. H., or upon the ice of the river in the Winter, or on pack-horses, through the woods, from Concord. Col. Robert Johnson, who opened the first tavern in Newbury, imported his liquors in this way, and the glass for Col. Thomas Johnson's house was thus brought through the woods.

Richard Chamberlain, one of the first settlers, used to tell the following story:

"Early in the settlement of the Coos, it so happened, the annual thanksgiving passed before we heard of it up here. A Dr. White who came to visit his friends at Newbury, however brought up with him the Proclamation, and it was publicly read by Mr. Powers, the next Sabbath, who proposed they should keep the Thanksgiving, notwithstanding the time proposed by the Governor had passed, and he proposed the next Thursday. Upon which a member gravely arose and proposed that it might be delayed longer; for, said he, "there is not a drop of molasses in the town and we know how important it is to have molasses, to keep Thanksgiving. My boys have gone to No. 4, and will be back probably by the beginning of next week, and they will bring molasses, and it better be put off till next week Thursday." It was unanimously agreed to, and the molasses not coming, was deferred another week still, and finally Thanksgiving was kept without molasses.

*The early settlers took the precaution to build camps at the distance of every 10 to 15 miles between Haverhill and Salisbury—a camp was a rude shelter formed of logs, boughs and bark—where they kept firewood and pitch-pine for kindling, and hemlock boughs for a bed.

1766–1769. The town which had been organized in its first settlement, continued to prosper and increase, and society to improve. "The Coos settlements became to other infant settlements, north and south of them, what the granaries of Egypt were to Canaan and the surrounding nations in the days of the seven years' famine." Says Mr. Powers, "An aged gentleman in Lyme, N. H., says he can very well recollect when they used to carry up their silver shoe-buckles to the Coos and exchange them for wheat."

1770. This whole section from Lancaster, N. H., to Northfield, Mass., was smitten by a plague of worms. "The inhabitants called them the 'Northern Army,' as they moved from the north and west to the east and south. It is affirmed that the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Thetford, said "he had seen whole pastures so covered he could not put down his finger in a single spot without placing it upon a worm, and that he had seen more than 10 bushels in a heap." They were sometimes found "not larger than a pin, but in their maturity were as long as a man's finger and proportionately large." "There was a stripe upon the back like black velvet, and on either side a yellow stripe, and they appeared to be in great haste except when they halted for food." "They did not take hold of the pumpkin vine, peas, potatoes, or flax, but wheat and corn disappeared before them." 'They would climb up the stalks of wheat, eat off the stalk just below the head and almost as soon as the head had fallen upon the ground, it was devoured. The men tried to save their wheat by a process called "drawing the rope." Two men would take a rope, one at each end, would pass through their wheat-fields and brush the worms from the stalk, but nothing could save it. There were fields of corn in Newbury so tall and luxuriant "it was difficult to see a man standing in the field more than one rod from the outermost row, that in ten days after the appearance of the worms, nothing but bare stalks remained." In vain the farmers dug trenches round their fields; they soon filled the ditch and the millions that pressed over on the backs of their fellows and made a speedy destruction of the interdicted field." Then the farmers dug trenches as before, but took sharpened stakes, of 6 or 8 inches in diameter and 6 or 8 feet in length and drove them into the bottom of the ditch, once in 2 or 3 feet, and as these meadows were bottom-lands, easily made holes 2 to 3 feet in depth below the bottom of the trench. As the sides of the holes thus made were smooth, as soon as the worm stepped from, or was thrust over the brink, he fell to the bottom, and the destroyer coming round when the hole was pretty well filled, thrust in his pointed stick and made an extermination of every one. In this way a part of the farmers saved enough seed for the next year. About the first of September the worms suddenly disappeared, and not a worm or the skin of a worm was seen till in the Summer of 1781, when they appeared just 11 years afterward, the same kind of worm, but comparatively few in number, and though the fears of the people were greatly excited, they were soon destroyed, and have never appeared since. This visitation of the worms was felt severely by the new settlements. The people of Newbury and Haverhill however did not feel it so much as those who had not been so long in their settlements. They had some old stock of grain and provisions and more means to obtain supplies by way of No. 4, and the corn being cut off and the pumpkins left untouched, there was so great a crop of pumpkins that the people of Newbury and Haverhill gave the people of Piermont and their neighbors of the new settlements, as many pumpkins as they would carry away. The Piermont settlers made a kind of raft and went up for them and transported them by water, and another supply came from Providence in flocks of pigeons that nothing could equal their number, unless the worms which preceded them, and which they immediately followed.

1771 "The first settlers of Newbury, a number of them at least, first pitched their tents upon the meadow with a view of making their permanent residence there, but were driven off by a flood in this year, which was very destructive to many, burying their crops under 2 or 3 feet of sand, in some instances, and ruining the soil for several years, the freshet invading also and taking possession of some of their habitations and property, and several curious incidents occurred.

A horse that was tied to a stackyard on the Ox Bow was floated off with the log and taken out of the river alive at Hanover, and some swine were brought down to the Ox Bow from Haverhill upon the top of a haystack where they had made good their standing.

This calamity, so soon succeeding that of the worms, was regarded by many a controversy of the Lord with his family.

INDIAN RELICS AND TRADITIONS.

"On the high ground, east of the mouth of Cow Meadow brook, south of the three large projecting rocks, the ground was burned over, and there were many domestic implements found there by the earliest settlers, says the late David Johnson. "Among the rest were heads of arrows and a stone mortar and pestle—I have seen the pestle." Near the rocks on the river some 40 or 50 rods below, was evidently an old Indian burying-ground. Bones have been frequently turned up by the plough, and it has been ascertained that they were buried in the sitting posture peculiar to the Indians; also, "when the first settlers came here, the remains of a fort were still visible on the Ox Bow. "The size of the fort was plain to be seen." Trees about as large as a man's thigh, were growing in the circumference, "and a profusion of white flint-stones and heads of arrows are yet scattered over the ground." It is a tradition which I frequently have heard that after the fight with Lovewell, the Indians said that now they should be obliged to leave their "*Cossack*"—(our Coos).—[Communication from David Johnson, of Newbury, in 1840.]

After the French war a number of families of those Indians returned to the Coos, where they lived peaceably with the English for many years after the settlement. Among these, were two families of special distinction—John and Joe, or Captain John and Captain Joe, as they preferred to be called. John had been a chief of some note of the St. Francis tribe, was at the battle of Braddock's defeat, and used to relate that he shot a British officer after having been knocked down by the officer, and how he tried to shoot young Washington, but could not. He had frequently used the tomahawk and scalping-knife likewise on the defenceless English settlers in the time of the war and when under the influence of liquor, would narrate his barbarities at Fort Dummer and Boscawen, with fiendish satisfaction, too shocking to narrate. "He was a fierce and cruel Indian," but a staunch friend to the Yankees in the war of the Revolution and marched with them against Burgoyne. He had two sons, Pial and Pial-Soosup, who were excellent Indians, of worthy dispositions; the latter belonged to the company of Capt. Thomas Johnson, and was in the engagement at Fort Independence. It was his first battle and he was frightened at the commencement by the roar of the cannon. But when he saw the shots, both from the Lake and from the Fort pass over their heads, turning to Capt. Johnson, he said, "Is this the way to fight?" Yes, said Johnson, fire! fire! "I say," said he, "this is good fun," and raising his gun, fired.

Captain Joe, was a young man when he came to Coos. He belonged to a tribe in Nova Scotia; but his tribe was scattered when he was very young and he grew up among the St. Francis Indians. Joe was peaceable and it was his boast that "he never pointed the gun." His squaw, Molly, had two sons by a former husband, when they came to Newbury, and it is said that Molly had with her two sons eloped with Joe, who was a great favorite among the women of his adopted tribe. The names of Molly's sons were Toomalek and Muxawuxal. The latter died young and without bringing sorrow to the heart of Molly, but Toomalek brought bitter sorrow. This Indian was dwarfed in height, but was of broad build and "extraordinary muscular powers, and his thick, stiff hair grew down within an inch of his eyes, which were fiend-like." Toomalek, when he grew up became enamored with a young squaw who married another Indian, upon which Toomalek determined upon murdering the man who had married the beautiful squaw he coveted, and taking her to himself. The squaw was named Lewa, and the Indian she had married Mitchell. Toomalek loaded his gun and lurking around Mitchell's wigwam, seeing the young couple seated together by the fire, raised his gun and fired. The shot was intended for Mitchell, but Lewa received the ball in her breast and died that night. Mitchell, who was slightly wounded, soon recovered. The murderer was tried by the Indians, but old John, the friend of Toomalek, presided, and it was decided "that as he did not kill Mitchell, and did not intend to kill Lewa, he was no murderer." So Toomalek thought he would make another trial, as Mitchell had taken another wife as beautiful as the fated Lewa. So he took a bottle of rum and Ebenzer Olmstead, a white man, with him, and went to the wigwam of Mitchell and commenced treating the company. Toomalek drank very little, while Mitchell indulged

freely, and when under liquor commenced upbraiding Toomalek for the murder of Lewa, who recriminated and quarreled with Mitchell till he provoked him to draw his knife, which he did, making a slight and drunken pass, when the watchful Toomalek with his vindictive blade gave him his death-wound at one thrust. Toomalek had his second trial for murder, but it was again before old John, and by his favor, as Mitchell made the first assault, he got off again. Every one was satisfied that Toomalek went to Mitchell's wigwam with the intent to kill, and not a few blamed old John, whose delight was in blood, but the settlers never interfered with the Indians in their administration of justice where it simply concerned themselves; but Providence, at length, did in this wise: Toomalek, Pial, the eldest son of old John, and several others, were over on the Haverhill side one day after the second acquittal. The company indulged in whisky, rather freely. Upon returning in the afternoon, near where the old court-house stood in Haverhill, north parish, they met a young squaw from Newbury, whom they accosted, and she began to rally Pial upon some past gallantries. Pial, under the influence of the whisky, returned the attack, jest for jest, which the young lady-squaw took in high miff, and appealed to Toomalek, with whom she turned aside and held a brief conversation in a low voice, when she passed on. Toomalek rejoined his companions and walked by the side of Pial a few moments, when he stealthily drew his knife and plunged it into Pial's throat. The poor victim who was taken wholly unawares, ran with the blood gushing from the wound a few rods, fell to the earth and almost instantly bled to death. His horrified companions proclaimed the murder at once, and the murderer was taken immediately into custody. What was most strange, he made no resistance, nor any attempt to escape. As he had twice escaped so easily, perhaps he thought again to escape, or that as they had not before, they would not now condemn him; but he was carried over the river to Newbury for his trial the next day and did not find quite so placable a judge. When old John received the news that this fiend had murdered his own son, he was well nigh beside himself. He freely confessed his sin in twice sparing the life of this murderer. He acknowledged the retribution of Heaven and spent the night in loud wailing and self-reproaches. The Indian trial was held the next day, and Toomalek was by unanimous verdict condemned to be shot. The Indians, however, appointed a delegation to wait upon "the white minister" at Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Powers, to inquire whether that verdict was agreeable to the word of God, who after hearing their evidence, solemnly assured them that he believed it was. And they proceeded at once to make arrangements for the execution. The ground-floor of the old court-house, opposite the burying-ground, was the place appointed, and Toomalek came to the spot with apparent indifference. Old John, the nearest of blood to the slain, who according to Indian law, must be the executioner, stood in readiness with his loaded rifle. When all was ready, the avenger raised his gun; it only snapped. Toomalek mocked the sound derisively—"click! click!" Old John stepped nearer, put the muzzle to his head and in a moment more the poor wretch was in eternity.*

"As soon as it was over, Molly and Joe, who were both present at the execution took each hold of one arm and dragged the body from the house and buried it, and the Indian mother who had wept bitterly over the death of her younger son, never was seen to shed a tear over the grave of the elder, nor heard to again mention his name.

Old Joe had no passion for war himself, but he was a great whig, and rejoiced in the defeat of the British whom he never could forgive the slaughter and dispersion of his tribe, in Nova Scotia. He paid Gen. Washington a visit at his head-quarters on North river, where he was received with attention: Gen. Washington shaking hands with him, and causing him and Molly to be invited, after he and his officers had dined, to his table. After the war, some St. Francis Indians came down to persuade him to return with them to Canada, but, so deep rooted was his hatred to the English and English authority, it was in vain. He had taken his resolution to never set his foot on their soil, and so far did he carry it, that in the hunting excursions he was wont to take in the extreme north of the

*Mr. Powers (Grant) tells the story that Toomalek said his prayer before he was shot, but does not tell of his mocking the snap of the gun. We have another old paper, in which is this account of the closing scene in lieu of prayers, and have given it as comporting more with the character of Toomalek, although it is possible he both said some prayers and mocked the gun. Nothing much surprises one in so hardened a wretch.

State; he was strictly careful never to go over the line. It is told of him, that at one time after having followed a moose two days, as soon as he found the moose had crossed the line, he quit the pursuit, saying facetiously: "Good bye, Mr. Moose." The Indians, however, did not give up their desire of his return to them, and thinking if they could capture or persuade Molly to go back to Canada, he would follow, they came down one summer when Molly had come to Derby with Joe on a hunt, and watching the opportunity when he was out on the hunt, took Molly and carried her off with them. He grieved for the loss of Molly, but his obstinacy signally triumphed: go he would not, and nothing was left for Molly but to return to him.

Joe survived her for many years, and when he became old received a pension of $70 from the State, and in his last years was taken care of in the family of Mr. Fry Bailey, of Newbury, where he died, Feb. 19, 1819, aged, some thought, about 80 years, while others thought, and it was reported, much older. He was buried in the south-east corner of the old burying-yard at Newbury, and the gun, so long his constant companion, was discharged over his grave. His snow-shoes were kept by Mr. Bailey as a relic.

Old John had been found dead years before, at the foot of a hill in the town. Capt. Joe was the last of the Indians at Coössuck—that once favorite and precious land of the Indians.

The town was organized in its first settlement, and progressed prosperously till the revolutionary war opened upon them, when being frontier settlements, they were constantly exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indian, beside the burdens they were called upon, in common with other towns in the colonies, to bear; and in addition, and worst of all, Vermont was not an acknowledged State, even by their own Congress. It was no ordinary difficulty to effect a settlement upon this border-ground, in the days when Vermont had a part to perform in the grand progress of the Revolution, that required all her old Ethan and Green Mountain Boy muscular power, and Ira Allen finesse not to founder between Scylla and Charybdis.

The policy adopted by the leading men in the new State determined to be, was neither to declare that they would or would not be independent of the mother country, which preserved them, on the one hand, from an inevitable devastation by a British army from Canada, and on the other, rendered it expedient for Congress to take them into the Union in the only way in which they would consent to come in, an independent and sovereign State. It was impossible to prevent, meantime, the indeclarative State from becoming a sort of rendezvous for British agents, spies and tories—though the great heart and majority of the people were thoroughly and valiantly loyal; and there were of this class of true patriots, leading men in almost every town who were very obnoxious to the British and tories, and whom, while they dare not publicly attack, they were unwearied in their strategies to get into their hands. It was of frequent occurrence that some despicable tory would lead on a scouting party of tories and Indians, with a few British soldiers, either in the abscence of his neighbor, or at the dead of night, to kill, take captive, plunder and burn—and for 8 years Newbury stood particularly exposed to this kind of warfare, and very much more so (being upon the west side of the river) than Haverhill, where, if the enemy crossed the Connecticut, they would be in danger of being cut off in their retreat. Hence it was mostly Newbury that had to bleed from these visits.

There were three excellent and prominent men in particular, at Newbury, who, by their distinguished devotion to their country, had become eminently obnoxious to the British, and they resolved on their capture: One was the venerable pastor who preached zealously and valiantly against them, and had given his oldest son to the army of his country, who had already lost his life in the American cause.—But word was conveyed to Mr. Powers in time, and he removed over to the Haverhill side where he was secure. Gen. Bailey and Col. Johnson were the other two of these men. The General possessed not only great influence at Newbury, but in all the neighboring settlements. The British were so desirous to secure him, they offered a large reward for his capture; but this time they had reckoned without their ally. The General had always befriended the Indians, and when acting as quarter-master-general to the troops stationed at Newbury, he had never once overlooked the Indians in the daily rations. They looked up to him as a father, and had no desire their good father should fall into the hands of his enemies. The British never succeeded in any of their attempts to surprise him. The most bold attack was made the 17th of June, 1782, while Col. Johnson, who had been captured the year before, was at home on a parole.

General Bailey was living at the Johnson village. Capt. Prichard, the enemy, came with his scout to the heights west of the great Ox-Bow, and lay in waiting with 18 men. He made a prēdetermined signal for Johnson to visit him. Johnson went according to the conditions of his parole, and learned they were come to capture Bailey that night. Johnson, whom the British regarded as working with them, was then permitted to return to his home. He feared the consequences to himself, should he notify Bailey. He knew every movement of his was closely watched by the foe in ambuscade upon the hill, who could distinctly look over his house and the meadow where Gen. Bailey was that day ploughing, with two of his sons. But he could not think to have Bailey taken, and consulted as to what could be done, with a brother of his wife, Dudley Carleton, Esq., who was at his house that afternoon, and Mr. Carleton undertook to manage the matter. Col. Johnson should write him a letter, and he would go on to the meadow, not near enough to speak to him, but where he could drop the paper so it must be seen by Bailey as he came round with his furrow. The note was written and Esq. Carleton passed directly down on to the meadow that afternoon, under the eyes of the ambuscade; but as he did not go near enough to Bailey to speak with him, and took a circuitous route back, their suspicions were allayed. General Bailey had also noticed the coming of Carleton down to the meadow, and coming round to the spot found the little leaf of white paper, upon which was written: "The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson." To avoid the suspicion falling upon his friends, he continued ploughing for a little time longer, when he turned out his team and saying, "Boys, take care of yourselves," went directly himself down to the river, and escaped over to Haverhill. The boys at the same time hastened to the house to apprise the inmates and the guard stationed there.

"This guard consisted of Capt. Fry Bailey, commandant, Ezra Gates, Jacob Bailey, Jr., Joshua Bailey, Sergeant Samuel Torrey, a hired man of Gen. Bailey, three boys—John Bailey, Isaac Bailey and Thomas Metcalf, and a hired maid, Sarah Fowler."

The guard would not believe there was any danger, and so suffered themselves, while taking their evening grog, to be surprised by the enemy—whom one of the number accidentally perceived, only when their foe was but a few rods from the door. Sergeant Torrey met them at the door, and, notwithstanding the odds were so great against him, raised his gun to fire, but Prichard dashed aside the gun, seized Torrey, and the assailants rushed in. The guard turned to flee: Thomas Metcalf escaped to the meadow, where he remained hid till the next day, and escaped captivity; John Bailey ran for the Ox-Bow, and likewise escaped, but as he was leaping a fence in his start, two balls sent after him struck the fence behind him; Ezra Gates ran from the south front-door; was shot and brought in wounded in the arm, and laid upon the bed, where he lay bleeding profusely while the house was searched; Mrs. Bailey, at the moment of attack, had escaped through a window into the garden, where she crouched down among the currant bushes and remained concealed till after the departure of the foe. But "Sarah Fowler, the servant maid spoken of," was the hero here. Intrepidly this noble girl stood her ground, with the babe of Mrs. Bailey in her arms, and several times extinguished the candle that one of the soldiers was endeavoring to light that they might search the house. Admiring her spirit and enjoying the defeat of their companions by a woman, the other soldiers forbare interference for the time, and it is said she put out the candle as fast as lit till the soldier, not succeeding with the candle, snatched a fire-brand to continue the search, which she also fearlessly struck from his hand. But, tired by this time with her interference, one of the soldiers approached with the muzzle of his gun near to her head, and swore with an oath, so frightful it left her no room to doubt, if she did not desist he would blow her brains out. She did not dare make any further interference.

Prichard and his men were greatly chagrined to find that the General had escaped; but they carried off what of his papers they could find, and took Gates, Pike and the hired man prisoners. They departed southward and met or overtook James Bailey, a son of the General, whom they also took, and who was detained a prisoner till the end of the war. They also took Mr. Pelatiah Bliss. He started with them, but played the simpleton so well, whined and cried so piteously about his wife and tender babes, out of contempt they let him go. They are reported to have made one other call at the house of Andrew Carter, where, finding Mr. Carter absent, "they drank up all the old lady's pans of milk, and then prosecuted their march" onward to Canada.

We have spoken in this connection of Johnson as a prisoner of the British, at this time on parole.

COL. THOMAS JOHNSON

had distinguished himself at the taking of Ticonderoga and siege of Mt. Independence in the autumn of 1777. He went out as the captain of a volunteer company from Newbury, but was part of the time aid to Gen. Lincoln, and had charge of 100 of the English prisoners after the surrender of the fort, which he marched back into the country and held in ward, where they would not be exposed to a recapture. From this time the Colonel was regarded "a notorious rebel," and his capture determined on; but he escaped all the traps laid for him until the spring of 1781, when Col. Johnson, who had a contract to build a grist-mill at Peacham, went up one day with the stones, and put up with Dea. Elkins, of that place, who was an old friend who settled for a time at Haverhill, (in 1774) but after 10 years removed to Peacham The tories, who knew he would be going up with the stones, kept watch—and that night the house of the Deacon was surrounded and broken into, and the Colonel, Jacob Page and Jonathan and Joseph Elkins (two sons of the Deacon) were all taken prisoners.

The following account is from the journal of Johnson, at the time:

"Thursday, 8th. This morning about twelve or one o'clock, I awaked out of my sleep and found the house beset with enemies. Thought I would slip on my stockings, jump out of the window and run. But before that came in two men with their guns pointed at me, and challenged me for their prisoner, but did not find me the least terrified. Soon found two of the men old acquaintances of mine. I saw some motions for tying me; but I told them I submitted myself a prisoner, and would offer no abuse. Soon packed up and marched, but never saw people so surprised as the family was.—When we came to Mr. Davis's, I found the party to consist of eleven men, Capt. Prichard commanding. Then marched seven or eight miles, when daylight began to appear. I found Moses Elkins looked very pale. I told the Captain he had better let him go back, for he was drowned when small, and will not live to go through the woods. He said he would try him further; but on my pleading the pity it would be to lose such a youngster, he sent him back. We soon halted for refreshment. To my great surprise, I found John Gibson and Barlow of the company.—Then marched about four miles and obtained leave to write a letter and leave on a tree; then marched. I was most terribly tired and faint. Camped down on the river Lamoille this night.

Friday, 9th. This day marched down the river Lamoille about twelve miles below the forks. One of the finest countries of land that ever I saw. Camped about eleven o'clock at night.

Saturday, 10th. This day marched to the lake. Underwent a great deal by being faint and tired. The Captain and men were very kind to us. A stormy and uncomfortable night.

Sunday, 11th. This morning went on to the lake 10 miles, north of the river Lamoille; marched fifteen miles on the lake, then crossed the Grand Isle; marched ten miles to Point Au Fer. Dinner being on the table, I dined with the commandant of that fort, and supped with him. Was well treated.

Monday, 12th. This day marched to the Isle Au Noix. Went into the fort. Into a barrack, got a cooking; but the commandant ordered the prisoners out of the fort to a blockhouse; but soon had sent me a good dinner and a bottle of wine. Capt. Prichard and I slept there.

Tuesday, 13th. This day marched to St. Johns. Col. St. Ledger took me to his house and gave me a shirt; gave me some refreshments, which I much needed. Told me I was to dine with him. Major Rogers and Esq. Marsh and others dined there. Then gave me my parole, which I am told is the first instance of a prisoner having his parole in this fort without some confinement. Lodged with Esq. Marsh.

Wednesday, 14th. This morning Esq. Marsh and I were invited to Capt. Sherwood's to breakfast. Then Capt. Sherwood took the charge of me and I lived with him. To my great satisfaction, this evening, came Mr. Spardwin to see me, who was a prisoner to me at Ti. He said, on hearing that I was a prisoner, he went to the commandant to inform him of the good treatment he and others had from me while they were prisoners to me. The commandant sent him to my quarters to inform me that my good treatment of them was much to my advantage."

Col. Johnson was allowed his parole; but was frequently shifted from St. Johns to Montreal, then to Chambly, then to Three Rivers. The British were anxious to win him to their cause, and he was treated with great consideration.—He affected as much indifference from the first as he could, by which course he soon learned their intentions, and concluded that if they wished to play Yankee with him, he would take a game with them. Every day he grew colder and colder to the cause of the colonies, until they came to count so sure on him that after 7 or 8 months they proposed to let him return to Newbury on his parole, upon condition that he should lodge and provision their scouts when sent to him, and furnish them what information he could of the movement of the American army. The Colonel made no scruple, and they drew up

the following agreement which he signed, and was returned to his family in Newbury:

COL. JOHNSON'S PAROLE OF HONOR.

"I Lieut. Col. Johnson, now at St. Johns, do hereby pledge my faith and word of honor to his Excellancy, Gen. Haldimand, whose permission I have obtained to go home, that I shall not do or say any thing contrary to his majesty's interest or government, and that whenever required so to do, I shall repair to whatever place Excellency or any other, his majesty's commander-in-chief in America shall judge expedient to order me, until I shall be legally exchanged, and such other persons as shall be agreed upon sent in my place.

Given under my hand at St. Johns this fifth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one.

COL. THOMAS JOHNSON."

The fortune of Page and Jonathan Elkins was very different. Page was sent to Montreal, and never heard of afterwards—and Elkins was carried immediately to Quebec, where he was imprisoned till fall, and then sent in a prison ship to England, where he suffered many hardships in Mill prison till the great exchange of prisoners in June, 1780. Col. Johnson returned to Vermont, and was not called upon for any information by the British till the January following, (1782) when he sent by Levi Sylvester, of Newbury, two letters—one to General Haldimand, and one to Prichard—and a newspaper that had an account of the surrender of Cornwallis. Sylvester had brought him a letter from Smith and a message from Major Rogers, "who had come into the grants at the head of a strong scout," and was at Bradford, to come and see him. Johnson did not get round to go in pursuit of Rogers till some days after, when he found that he was gone.

At this time Col. Johnson was painfully "oppressed with his peculiar situation." He saw he was liable to be regarded as a traitor—by the British on one hand, by his countrymen on the other. Accordingly, in May following, he sent Smith's letter that he had received, with a copy of his letters to Gen. Haldimand and Prichard, to Gen. Washington. He also drew up a document which he sent at the same time, giving a detailed account of his capture, imprisonment, treatment, agreement with the British, "and his motives for doing so, and wrote the accompanying letter, which is a sufficient expletive of the whole."

THOS. JOHNSON TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Newbury, May* 30, 1782.

"May it please your Excellency to indulge me while I say that in the month of March, 1781, I was taken a prisoner, as set forth in my narrative, continued in Canada until September, when I obtained liberty to return home on parole, which I could effect only by engaging to carry on a correspondence with them. This was my view, to get what intelligence I was able respecting their plans and movements, and in hopes to be exchanged, that I might be able, in a regular way to have given some important intelligence. I have taken such measures as seemed most likely to affect the same; but as these have hitherto failed, I find the season so far advanced as not to admit of further delay without acquainting your Excellency.

The proposed plan of the enemy for the last campaign were frustrated for want of provisions; but they determined to pursue them this spring as early as possible. To this end they have used their most unwearied endeavors with Vermont to prepare the way, which they have in a great and incredible degree brought to pass and is daily increasing, and unless some speedy stop is put to it, I dread the consequences. I entreat your Excellency that if possible, by a regular exchange, I may be enabled to give all the intelligence in my power without hazarding my character, which, otherwise, I am determined to do, at the risk of my honor, my all—and, perhaps, to the great injury of hundreds of poor prisoners now in their hands. Having had experience, I am grieved to think of their situation. This infernal plan of treachery in Vermont (as I have often heard in Canada) was contrived before Ethan Allen left the British, and he was engaged on their side. It ran through the country like a torrent, from New York to Canada, and the present temper of Vermont is a piece of the same. Were the people in general upon the grants on this side of the mountains to declare for New Hampshire or New York, it would be contrary to the agreement of their leading men; and unless protected by your Excellency, the innocent with the guilty would share a miserable fate. This part of the country being sold by a few designing men, of whom a large number are very jealous, a small number have by me their informer, or otherwise, got the certainty of it, and it puts them in a most disagreeable situation. They are desirous of declaring for New Hampshire; but many of their leaders earnestly dissuading them from it, it keeps us in a tumult, and I fear the enemy will get so great an advantage as to raise their standard, to the destruction of this part of the country. They keep their spies constantly in this quarter without molestation, and know every movement and transmit the same directly to Canada; and when matters take a turn contrary to their minds, we are miserably exposed to their severest resentment. I am entirely devoted to your Excellency's pleasure. Should my past conduct meet your Excellency's approbation, my highest ambition will be satisfied; if not, deal with me as your wisdom shall dictate. I most earnestly entreat your Excellency to meditate a moment on my critical and perplexing situation, as well as that of this part of the country, and that I may receive by Capt. Bailey, the bearer, who will be able to give you further information, your Excellency's pleasure in this af

fair. I beg leave to subscribe myself your Excellency's most sincere and most devoted servant. THOS. JOHNSON."

The Colonel did not know old Governor Thomas and the Allens were playing chess with Congress—using the British as a check against New York—and he had seen enough while a prisoner in Canada to make any one not acquainted with the game tremble for the fate of his country. Neither is it at all strange that a man who had been permitted so liberal a parole, and was living in the enjoyment of his own home at Newbury, going about his own secular business, was too great an object of suspicion among the leading men of his State to be entrusted with State secrets. It was contrary to British custom with staunch patriots—such a parole; and the leading men understood without knowing his motives, that he was in secret correspondence with the British. They had their spies over him and his movements, and knew when he was visited by British parties. We have seen some interesting letters of Ira Allen and his correspondents on this subject, among the antiquarian papers of the late Henry Stevens, and, at best, it is a painful fact in the life of this brave officer of Mt. Independence and "Fort Ti." memory, that notwithstanding all his efforts to clear up his relation with the British, the aspersions heaped upon him by the Whigs for his course at this period, clung to him and cast a cloud over his whole after-life. He poured his confidence into the ear of Washington, and on the other hand, the men by whom he was doubted poured in their suspicions.

Washington sustained him in some measure, at least, as may be seen by the following letters and account given; but whether it was from a diplomatic motive, or a generosity to the man who had thus cast himself upon his protection, or an assured faith in the man, it is an undeniable fact, he never granted an exchange:

LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*To Capt. Thomas Johnson, Exeter, N. H.*
Head Quarters, 14 June, 1782.

"Sir: I have received your favor per Capt. Bailey, and thank you for the information contained and would beg you to continue your communications whenever you shall collect any intelligence you shall think of importance. It would give me real pleasure to have it in my power to effect your exchange; but some unhappy circumstances have lately taken place, which, for the present cut off all exchange. If you can fall upon any mode to accomplish your wishes, in which I can with propriety give you my assistance, I shall be very glad to afford it.

I am, sir, &c.
G. WASHINGTON."

THOS. JOHNSON TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Exeter, July* 20, 1782.

"I am obliged by your Excellency's favor of the 14th of June, to acknowledge your Excellency's goodness in offering your assistance in my exchange. I think it proper to give a more particular account of my situation, and have enclosed a copy of my parole for your perusal. I think, agreeable to the parole, they cannot refuse a man in my room, although there is no exchange agreed on. Your Excellency will determine on my rank. I was held at Canada a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. I was a captain, and afterwards chosen a lieutenant-colonel in the militia, agreeably to the order of the Assembly of New York; but being at a great distance before my commission could reach me, Vermont claimed jurisdiction and I never had the commission, and I told them the same; but I was obliged to acknowledge myself such in my parole, or I could not have accomplished my design. My situation grows more distressing. I have been exposed by the infirmity or the imprudence of a gentleman, one that we could not have expected it from. I have received nothing of much importance since my last. I have since received a confirmation of their intentions to execute rigorous measures against the opposers of Vermont. I have fears of an invasion on that part of New Hampshire by the imprudence above mentioned. I have fears of the correspondence being stopped; have wrote to Canada: since which by agreement Capt. Prichard was to meet on Onion River, the 10th of this instant. Private concerns brought me here at this time. If suspicion dont prevent, I expect something of importance waiting for me; should it prevent, shall stand in the greatest need of a man to send in exchange for me. I am sir, your most humble servant,

THOS. JOHNSON."

MESHECH WEARE TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Hampton Falls, Nov.* 25, 1782.

"Sir—The bearer, Col. Thomas Johnson, of whose conduct with respect to procuring intelligence from the enemy your Excellency has been informed, now waits on you to communicate something which appears to be important. From every information I have been able to obtain, I have no reason to suspect his honesty or fidelity. His situation at this time is very difficult, as he will fully inform you, and requests your assistance in such way as you may think proper. I cannot help expressing my fears of what may be the consequence of the negociations carrying on between Vermont and Congress, of which there now seems to be scarce a doubt.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Yours, &c.,

MESHECH WEARE."

NATHANIEL PEABODY TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Atkinson, State of New Hampshire, November* 27, 1782.

"Sir—

"I take the liberty to address your Excellency respecting the unhappy situation of Lt. Col. Johnson of Newbury, Coos, who will take charge

of this letter, and do himself the honor to wait on your Excellency in person. Col. Johnson is desirous of giving to your Excellency every information in his power, relative to the situation, strength and designs of the enemy at the northward, the embarrassed state of affairs in the country where he lives, and more particularly the ineligible circumstances in which his own person, family and domestic concerns are unhappily involved.

I have no doubt he hath been ungenerously deceived, injured and betrayed by some persons with whom he found it necessary to intrust certain secrets, to him of great importance, and from whom he had a claim to better treatment.

The latter end of last month I received a letter from Col. Johnson, the contents of which he will make known to you; and I should have then done myself the honor of transmitting the same, with some other information, to your Excellency; but on a conference I had with the president of this State, it was concluded that intrusting affairs of that nature to common post-riders would be unsafe for the public, and dangerous for Col. Johnson, and that it was inexpedient to detach an express on purpose, as it was adjudged probable your Excellency had such a variety of other channels for information, that there was little prospect of giving new and important intelligence. From the best information I have been able to obtain, my own observation, and the personal knowledge I have had for some years past, of Col. Johnson, I am led without hesitating to conclude, that he is a faithful and sincere friend to the independence of these United States; that he would contribute every thing in his power to promote the political salvation of this his native country; and that he is a gentleman on whose declaration your Excellency may place full dependence.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

NATH. PEABODY."

Mr. Peabody was a member of the council in 1785, and afterward a member of Congress from New Hampshire. Jared Sparks gives a certificate signed in 1835, which, with these same letters, may be found in "The History of the Coos Country," that the foregoing are true copies of the original letters in his possession.

Col. Johnson was greatly pleased with the reception that Gen. Washington gave him, and he would, 'till near the close of his life, narrate with great satisfaction the particulars of this interview, and that he had the full approbation and sympathy of Washington. He did not effect his exchange, as before stated—but peace was concluded in less than two months after this visit, which relieved Johnson from his apprehension of the retaliation of the British, who, exasperated by the escape of General Bailey, and the accusation of the tories that Johnson had aided his escape, gave out that he should be brought back to Canada, and his buildings burned to the ground.

By some means not known to us—perhaps in applying for a pension—he had let all the documents relating to this affair go out of his hands, many years before his death, and had thereby deprived himself of all documentary proof in his favor, which he particularly lamented, and went down to his grave under the sad impression that they were all irrecoverably lost. These and some other papers bearing on the subject, but giving no additional information, were, however, found among the private papers of Washington, and came into the possession of Rev. Mr. Sparks. Col. Thomas Johnson died at Newbury, Jan. 4, 1819, aged 77 years.

FIRST PASTOR OF NEWBURY.

Rev. Peter Powers came into Newbury in 1764. He was born in Dunstable, N. H. Nov. 29, 1728, and was the first child of Capt. Peter and Anna Powers, who in January, 1731, made the first settlement in Hollis, N. H.—their nearest neighbor for 2 years, 10 miles distant, and for about 12 years without schools or meetings. But they carried with them, says their biographer, the love of God in their hearts, and instructed well their children in Gospel principles; and Peter was pious from his early youth. To Peter as their oldest son, they looked for support in their old age, and a successor in the homestead. But as he grew in years a great desire grew in his heart for a collegiate education. His parents would not listen to this, and the subject was dropped till one "calm summer evening, Peter was absent at the hour of prayer; nor did he appear when it was necessary to close and secure the house against the intrusion of Indians." Nor did he appear during the whole night, which the parents spent in listening, prayer and great anxiety. Peter had never done so before. The day at length dawned, and the father unbarred the door to go forth in search of his son, when he saw Peter "emerging from the forest," and coming towards the house "with a solemn and downcast look."—The father beheld his son with joy, because he had received him safe and sound, and with resentment because he did not suppose there could be any adequate cause to justify such an absence without the knowledge of his family. "Yet he restrained himself and called for no explanation till the hour of prayer, when he was accustomed to administer reproof if it was necessary. The family being seated, and a portion of scripture having been read, the father paused, and fixing a reproving look upon Peter, said, "where did you spend the night,

Peter?" The son, exceedingly embarrassed, did not return an explicit answer. The father more sternly repeated the question. Tears coursed down Peter's cheeks, he faintly replied, "I spent it in the woods, sir." "In the woods," inquired the father, "*how* did you spend it?" "In prayer, sir." There was a pause, "the subdued soul of the father rushed to the eye." He resumed the inquiry in a softened tone. "My son, what were you praying for during the night?" "That I might go to college." "What would you go to college for?" "That I might be prepared to preach the gospel to sinners."—The father turned and looked upon his wife, but did not speak. As soon as he could command his voice he led in the morning prayer, and as soon as Peter went out said to his wife in a tremulous voice, "I do not see but we must give up the matter, and let Peter go to college." Peter went to Harvard and graduated in 1754, which was the same year that his father explored the Coos country. He was ordained and settled first at Newent, now Lisbon, Ct., where he remained for several years. He was 36 years of age when he came to Newbury—where, as already stated, he gathered and organized the first church in the Coos settlements—his parish extending over the two towns of Newbury and Haverhill—the two settlements for nearly 20 years harmoniously forming one church. In the fall of the first year of his settlement, he performed the first marriage ceremony in his new parish; the marriage in the tent of Judge Woodward upon the meadows of Haverhill—the parties the Judge and pretty Hannah Clark, just fifteen; Ephraim Bailey and Hannah Fellows, groomsman and bridesmaid. This "falling in love" and opposition, this clandestine marriage, all which are pleasantly told in the old "History of the Coos country." Mr. Powers had also the honor to perform the first marriage ceremony in Hanover, and it is quite probable in some other town, as he was the only minister north of Charlestown for several years. It is recorded of him that "his labors were abundant," and the church increased "by additions from time to time from both sides of the river, until it consisted of a goodly number of persons," and "he was frequently called to attend funerals and weddings, and also to preach lectures at infant settlements upon the river." Before there was a foot-path upon the banks of the river, he used to go to these appointments in his canoe; and it is said when making these journeys, if he happened to see any of the settlers felling trees upon the banks of the river he would pause in rowing, lift his oar to attract their attention, and calling to them make an appointment to preach "in that place, on such a day and at such an hour." These appointments were very popular with the settlers, and the good news would soon spread for miles around, and when the minister came he would find his audience in waiting, "seated on stumps and logs around," ready to listen with reverence and attention—a minister was regarded as a great man in those days, as I have heard old people say, a great deal more than now, and his whole person and character to them was invested with a certain awe or sanctity; or that by the elders he was held in great respect, and by the young in godly fear.

In meeting his appointments, Mr. Powers was noted for punctuality. At a certain time it happened he had given out one of these appointments in passing down the river, to preach upon his return. Meantime there fell one of those great rains that always quickly swell the Connecticut, and will in three hours, perhaps, increase the rapidity of its currents so it is regarded dangerous for a single boat. The people were well assured he could not this time fill his appointment, yet so proverbial was his punctuality, they met to see the result. One man especially, knew Mr. Powers would not return, and of course another man knew then he would, and a bet was laid between them. The one who tells this story remarks, "neither one was pious." This little wager created a greater interest, and every one now watched the river.—It was twenty-five minutes to preaching time and no man or boat appeared yet in sight. The man who made the bet was exultant; the excitement was absorbing. It was fifteen minutes to the time, but all of a sudden rode Mr. Powers and his boat into full view. He had kept so close to the inland shore to so avoid the stronger currents, they had not seen him. He appeared "as if by magic, and not half the distance from them upon which their eyes were fixed. An instantaneous shout went up that made the woods ring, and Mr. Powers stood before them at the appointed moment."

"The Rev. Mr. Powers," says the Rev. Grant Powers, "was a serious, godly man, and more distinguished, I should think, for his plain, faithful and pungent preaching, than for grace in style or diction. He preached mostly without notes, and yet he generally studied his sermons. Those I have seen in print exhibit thought, ar-

rangement, a deep knowledge of the scriptures and a soul full of the love of Christ and of the souls of men. His labors were abundant."—"Mr. Powers being thus known and being generally loved and respected, did much to increase the settlements at Coos. Persons often attended worship there from Thetford, Orford, Bradford and Piermont. There was one Dea. Howard, who used to ride to Newbury often with his wife, to hear Mr. Powers, and he loved him as his own soul. At this time there was no tavern between Charlestown and Coos, and adventurers had called on Dea. Howard, some making compensation and some not, until his means for subsistence were running low, and there was a sort of inn opened about 3 miles north of him. He resolved to entertain no more strangers, but send hereafter all such applicants on to the new tavern. Now it happened one day after this, Mr. Powers passed down the river on horse-back, and upon his return, finding he should be overtaken by the night before he could reach the inn, and as it began to rain just before he reached the Deacon's, he thought he would stop there over night. It was in the dusk of the twilight as he rode up and tapped at the door with his whip—the Deacon coming to the door inquired what was wanted. Mr. Powers answered, he was journeying up the river, and overtaken by the night and the rain and would like to stop with him over night.—"Keep you," said the Deacon in a gruff voice, "we have kept folks here till they have eaten us out of house and home. We cannot take you in." Mr. Powers urged that he was fatigued and did not know how to proceed further and would pay whatever he should be disposed to charge. "No, no!" said the Deacon, "there is a house of entertainment ahead, and you *must* go there."

By this time the old lady had come forward, and was looking over her husband's shoulder, listening to the conversation as it proceeded; and as Mr. Powers began to turn his horse away from the door, she said to her husband, "It seems to me that man speaks like Mr. Powers, of Newbury." "Mr. Powers! Oh no!" said he. "But why don't you ask him who he is," said she. "I don't care who he is, I can't keep him," but, at the same time, stepping from his door and advancing along after Mr. Powers, he said, "where are you from, sir?" "Newbury." "From *Newbury!*" "Yes sir." "Well, you know the Rev. Mr. Powers then, don't you?" "Yes, very well." "And he is a very good man aint he?" "Some have a very good opinion of him," said Mr. Powers, "much better than I have." "Well, you may go along."

By this time Mrs. Howard had come up to her husband, in the rain, and as the Deacon turned to go in she affirmed, "I do believe *that is Mr. Powers.*" The Deacon suddenly turned and making rapid strides after the retreating stranger, cried out, "Sir, what is *your name.*" "My name is Powers," was the reply. "You *rascal!*" exclaimed the Deacon, and drew him from the horse and held him fast until he got him into the house, where he made all concessions to the man he loved above all others. A very pleasant time they had over it, and the Deacon would relate the adventure with much emotion until the close of his life.

Mr. Powers was pastor of Newbury nearly 20 years, and with the exception of the troubles which grew out of the revolutionary war, his union with this people was a very happy one. But he was a high whig in his politics, and the zeal with which he preached and labored for the American cause, drew upon him the fierce hatred and malediction of the tories. He was one of the three already named, whose special object it was of the British and tories to get into their power, and having good reason to fear they would put their threat into execution, he removed over into Haverhill to reside with his parishioners on that side. This displeased many of his Newbury part of the church, "and although he continued to preach in Newbury one-half of the time for a year or two, yet it resulted in his dismission from the church in Newbury, some time in 1782."

The proposition of the division of the ecclesiastical union between Newbury and Haverhill had been previously made, and there had been "a proposition coming from Mr. Powers as early as December, 1781, for an agreement between the town of Haverhill and the town of Newbury to be separate parishes." The proposition seems to have come through Mr. Powers, as chairman, from the people of Haverhill to the people of Newbury, whereupon the people of Newbury voted, Dec. 31, 1781—"That the above committee treat with the town of Haverhill relative to the Rev. Peter Powers." But the dismission was not till after the removal of Mr. Powers to Haverhill. The ecclesiastical council of the churches called for his dismission, sat in Haverhill, and Newbury church did not unite with the council. The church in Haverhill was not constituted a separate church for several years after this; but Mr. Powers' dismission from the Newbury church, led soon "to the dissolution

of the union between Newbury and Haverhill in all ecclesiastical concerns," and it does not appear that they ever assisted each other in supporting the gospel afterwards.

He preached still a year or two in Haverhill, and sometimes on funeral, and perhaps other occasions, for particular friends in Newbury; but there was no organized church in Haverhill during his stay; nor till 1790, some years after his departure, and there were but two male members of Newbury church that belonged on this side, viz. Col. Charles Johnson and Judge James Woodward.

Finally Mr. Powers left and settled on Deer Island, in Maine, where he died of cancer, May, 1800, aged 72. When told by one of his sons that he was dying, he looked around upon his family and said, "The will of the Lord be done."

The wife of Mr. Powers, whose maiden name was Martha Hale, and who was a native of Sutton, Mass., was a woman of piety and superior abilities. She died suddenly, at Newbury, January, 1802, while on a visit to her children. Rev. Jonathon Powers, a settled minister at Penobscot, Me., was a son of Rev. Peter Powers, as also Samuel Powers, of Newbury, a well known and respectable citizen of the town for many years. His oldest son, as has been stated, he lost in the service of his country.

Among the heroes, also, of this period, were the volunteer company from Newbury; and first among these should be chronicled the name of the brave companion of Wallace of Thetford, EPHRAIM WEBSTER, who, with Wallace, swam the Champlain between the fleet of the enemy, by night, with dispatches to the American commander. [See account of Wallace, in history of Thetford.]

There were, at this time, in the territory of Vermont four parties, three of which were American and had at heart the American cause, and a fourth which is commonly designated tory.—Of the first three, one party desired that Vermont should come under the jurisdiction of New York, and another that she should come under New Hampshire, and a third, or which should properly be named the first, piloted through the shoals by the Allens, Chittenden—Gov,—the Robinsons, Fassetts, Fays, &c. wished and determined that the little hardy Green Mountain land should be an independent State.

And perhaps we might add a fifth party, or that the party who preferred that Vermont should come under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, in event that they could not effect that issue, were with a certain goodly number of New Hampshire towns, upon and nearest the border, desirous of forming yet another new State by the union of both the Vermont and New Hampshire river towns. These "unions and controversies" are an interesting field for the historian and antiquarian, especially of these respective States.

As Newbury was one of the most important Vermont towns concernd in this controversy, and we have some interesting letters of her most distinguished citizen, General Bailey, bearing upon this topic, we have thought best to introduce here first these papers, and second a summary of this controversy, by Governor Hall.

The following papers from the archives of the State of New Hampshire, were kindly copied and furnished to the Gazetteer by W. F. GOODWIN, CAPT. U. S. A.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 19, 1870.

Miss Hemenway, Burlington, Vt.,

At your request I have copied from the volume of the New Hampshire State Papers, entitled, "*Vermont Controversy*, 1764—1791," in the Office of Secretary of State, of the State of N. H.—the two letters of Jacob Bayley to Meshech Weare, dated respectively Nov. 6, and Nov. 22, 1780: also the Resolutions of the Committees of the Towns of Newbury, Moretown, Norwich and Hartford, which met at Thetford, Vt., May 31, 1782; also the Request of the Selectmen of Newbury, that Jurisdiction of N. H. might be extended over that Town, dated Nov. 7, 1782: also the Proceedings of a Town Meeting at Newbury, May 31, 1782.

All of the above named papers have been copied *verb. et lit. et punc.*, including capital letters, and forwarded to you, to-day, by express. With high Regard I have the Honor to be

Your Ob't Serv't, W. F. GOODWIN.*

"Newb'ry June 25th 1776

"Gent'n.—I have Proceeded twenty Seven Miles on the road to Canada with Carts but by the alarming accounts from St Johns and two men I sent by *messerques*† not returning I have Caled in my work men and if the accounts are true we have received we are In Great Danger on this River in Perticular here and at uper Coos if we are not Supported Concord is the next Place a Stand can be made I am of the mind this river is much in the Regulars Veiw as Pro-

* Since the date of this letter, we have received from Mr. Goodwin various other papers, all which are arranged in chronological order.—*Ed.*

† Missisqui?

vetions is Plenty and will be a help to them and Strike a fatal blow to our Cause.

"if our Troops have left Canada no time must be lost to Support this Country this is from a Servant of the Colony and Yours

JACOB BAYLEY"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* iv. *p* 21.

"To the general Assembly of the Province of New Hampr at Exeter, from the Committees of the Towns of Newbury, Haverhill, Bath and Moretown, met at Newbury June 25th. 1776, On Account of some very alarming News from St John's, received the Evening before by two Men of public Veracity, from Onion River. That they saw a Letter from General Sullivan to Lieut. Allen to have all the Inhabitants of the Towns on Onion River to remove with all possible Despatch, not Knowing but the Enemy would soon be upon them, this they received last Thursday Evening, and removed the next day. That it was feared the enemy would get the upper hand, the sick of our Army were all sent to Crown-point. In the General's Letter it was said the Regular Army consisted of about thirty thousand, and fifteen hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians. The Continental Army was retreated to St. John's, and last Friday a very heavy fire of Cannon was heard all the day."

"The Committees voted to send Major Jonathan Hale and Capt. Robert Johnston with the above Information to Head Quarters at Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and to inform them of the dangerous Situation of these Parts were in, and that except we are immediately supported we shall be obliged to quit these parts.

"In our extreem Danger, as exposed every day to the Enemy, the Committees beg the Favor of two hundred fire arms and ammunition equal, as so much is necessary for ourselves.—And if the above Information be true, which we do not dispute, but shall send every necessary Inteligence we obtain, this fertile Part of the Country must be soon abandoned to the Enemy, except timely Aid can be had of a sufficient number of men, arms and ammunition and a few small Cannon, the Damage of which to the Continental Cause is needless for us to represent. We are Gentlemen Your humble Servants.

"JACOB BAYLEY } Chairmen for New-
"JAMES BAYLY } bry and Haverhill."

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* iv. *p.* 25.

"Newbury 27th August 1776"

"Gent'n

"according to your Desire the Continental men under my Inspection have Tarried and about twenty five have Inlisted to Tarry untill the first of December to be under the Command of Samll Atkinson Capt Jonathan Robbins Lt. and Peter Dustin Ensign—and will wait upon you for the Bounty marching money and further orders as I did not think best to Inlist the Inhabitants and have Sent mr atkinson and the other two to Inlist the remainder the men will certainly be wanted if our army Should Proceed over the Lake we shall—Imploy them in that Service to make the *road Drive* Cattle &c if not the Enemy will undoubtedly come to us. I have Sent to Generll Gates and doubtless Shall in two days know the Certainty and Shall Transmit to you. Colo Hurd will Inform of other matters I am Gentn with the Greatest regard your

Most Humble Servant

"JACOB BAYLEY"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* iv. *p.* 236.

[No Superscription. W. F. Goodwin.]

"Newbury 3rd Sept'r 1776"

"Gentn

"I find that Doctr Porter has been very busie Collecting Evidences In order to Invalidate Daniel Halls Evedce—but I know of no authority for what he has been doing however the Evidence Relateing Halls Carractor must be looked upon as Enemical to our Common Cause as well as all those who assist a man So Enemiacal as Esqr Porter and thinke that Should any man appear from hence Endeavouring to do it before you they ought not to have thier liberty to return. Thomas Chamberlin who Swares Something against Hall has been very Friendly to Hall untill thier plot was found out and by his Conduct must be of Porters Party—as to any further Tryal of Either of those we Condemned as *Enemiacal* Except they Petition for it I know of no authority they have for it but what I thot was for them to be kept out of mischeaf which I think Still they and all such as Espouse their Cause Should be Secured you wil Doubtless see the need of it when you hear the Evidences and Tryal Certainly they that are not for us are against us. I shall be glad to know whether you will if needed receive from our State the unfriendly &c

I only mention things as I hear what has been done by Doctr porter was without any authority as I Supposed I took no notice of it So as to attend his Courts—I am Gentn your most obedient Humble Servt

"JACOB BAYLEY"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* iv. *p.* 196.

[No superscription.—W. F. Goodwin.]

"Sr

"by Serjant Daniel Booth of Colo Hitchcocks Regt and Capt Tappens Compa Taken at Quebek In Genll mongomerys Defeat and Inlisted may Last into the Royal Immegrants Deserted from them from Point O Tremeble Twenty three day Since we lern that Colo mcLane is gone to London that thier is thirteen Regements in Canada about 450 men In Each that they are Stationed In Deferent Parts of Canada that Sr John Johnson has about 1000 Indians Eighteen miles above Montreal that in Canada the Regts are as follows viz the 9th–20–21–24–29–31–34–47 53–72–Royal Imegrants Sr John Johnsons 5 Compas of the Trane 150 mariens and two Regts of Hassians one of Horss ye other foot—Great Preparations for Crossing the Lake—Two Vassels of force &c

"I should have wrote more Perticular but am now Setting of for New York am Sr your Humble Sert "JACOB BAYLEY"

"Newbury 24th Septr 1776

"To John Hurd Esqr
Exeter"

"*N. H. State Papers*," *Vol.* iv. *p.* 304.

"Exeter 4th December 1776"

Sr

I have had of Late oppertunity to Converse with Indians of the St Francois Tribe and perceiving the Indians are Informed by our Enemies in Canada, that it is impossible for our States to Supply them with articles they need and of Course they must be wholly beholden to and must join them In order to Counteract their Plan I inform them that it is in our Power to Supply them as reasonably as they can be Supplied in Canada, and have Hired an Indian with two men ordered by Capt Ames to Proceed to the Indians Hunting Ground to Inform the Indians that we are ready to Supply if they Chuse at uper Coos in Exchange for Beaver &c as reasonably as they Can be Supplied in Canada, to Inform them that we are the Same as to them as twelve years Passt—that we wonder they Should make themselves Strange that we dont mean to Intreat them but to Inform and undeceive them.

"for the Service of the Indian I promised him a Blanket and his Squaw and three Children one Each Should think it will be a great Saving to this State if Some Supplys for Indians be Conveyed to Uper Coos and Directed to be Exchanged reasonably with them for furs &c for if the Indians Trade with us we need no Soldeers I thought it Deuty to Give Information beg leave to Subscribe my Self your very Humble Servant
"JACOB BAYLEY

"To the Honll the Speaker of the House of representatives for State of Newhampr
to be Communicated"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* v. *p.* 169.

"*Genl Bayley writes thus—*

"on wednesday morning 17th at day break Col: Brown began the Attack, set at Liberty 100 of our men which were Prisoners—took Prisoners 293 of the Enemy amongst which were 2 Capts 7 Lieuts & two other officers took mount Defiance mount Hope the french Lines & their Block Houses at the Landing—200 Battoes one armed Sloop several Gun boate on friday took about 100 Prisoners the Prisoners are marched for Connecticut except the 100—took a Vast Quantity of Plunder—his (Col Brown) water craft are with a Party set out for the South end of Lake George—where are all their Boats Baggage & heavy Cannon—I have not the least Doubt of his Success—the Divisions consisted of 500 men Each Col: Browns is reinforced to 700—we mean to keep Possession of the Ground gained at *Tye*

The Field is now opened wide the Time is now come that we may intirely cut off Genl Burguoins whole army if we exert ourselves our Numbers are not enongh to keep what we have and can get—I think it Duty for every man to turn out with his Horse & a Months Provision—which will accomplish undoubtedly our Design—I must call on all friends to america to turn out & come to our assistance at Tycona JACOB BAYLEY"

"Castleton Sepr 21 1777"

"P. S. Genl Lincoln is gone to join Genl Gates"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 151.

"A Copy of General Bayley Letter
Dated Castleton 22 Sepr 1777

"Sir

Success attend us as yet in Part we have Cut of there Communicaton we have taken Tie Side Except ye old fort hope soon to have all Lake Georg. Taken about 500 prisoners we want help much our Divition is only 1500 men Genl Lincoln is Gone to join General Gates you and all the Militia Eastward must turn out with Hors and one months Provition, which will I hope put an End the Despute this way—we find Since that the affair was Completed with in ye month

"General Arnold fought a Battle two Days ago on the Left of General Gates Great numbers fell on both Sids he tuck ye 250 Prisons and 3 field peaces & the field—pray turn out
"JACOB BAYLEY B D G"

"Col Israel Morey Orford"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 152.

"Castleton Sept 22- 1777

"Sr

"You will See by the Inclosed what we have Done, and what we are Doing here, Genll Lincoln is Gone to Joine Genll Gates, & left us to act in this Quarter with 1500 men, our Ground is too Large for our men, therefore Request that all the Militia Above Charlestoun and Eastward march to our Assistance with horses Bringing Flower and Beef to Serve themselves one Month By which time I hope the whole of Genll Burgoynes Army will be in our hands, I think now Every man of Spirit will Turn out, Pastering is Good and Plenty this Way - I am Your Very Humble Servt
"JACOB BAYLEY B D G"

"I Send about 100 Prisoners to you to Dispose of as you Think Will be most Safe, Some Provision must be Sent to morrow, to meet The Prisoners as far as one Days Travil from home as we have none to Spare — The Number to Supply will be about 150 men No Time may be Lost in Sending along the Militia — I have no man to Write for me you must Excuse mine. Please to Send the Inclosed as far as you think Proper — Genll Arnold has Faught the Right Wing of Genll Burgoynes, won three field Peaces, the Field and 250 Prisoners Great Loss on Both Sides J BAYLEY"

"a Coppy
attest Peter Laberee
Chairman"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. p. 153.

"New'bry 5th Nov'r 1777

"Dear S'r

"we have have Taken up Nathan Noyes who Is lately from onion River being Examinined Saith that he was Thier in Company with one Pretchet and Rugles who went through orford about 6 weeks ago and Pretchet left a Horss and money at John mans, (Rugles left his I Suppose at Cases)"

"Pretchets Business is Into Canada to get a Commition for a Privatier now fitting out at Portsmouth, under Pertence of Going in our Servise other things very Crimenal Pretchet is Guilty of Mr. man must be Previ to it an order will come by Goodhue for the Horss and and money he Shall be Secured when he comes over which will be Soon we must Examin In to the matter Soon as Pritchet may Come some other way and Clear himself of us I Should be Glad to See you but cannot leave home at Present we must Send to Exeter after Examination of the matter."

"I am Yours "Jacob Bayley"

"P. S.

"Noyes is lame and Cannot come down to you you will act Privately in the matter first and Examin whether a Horss is at mans or not or at Cases"—

"upon Examination of Mr Man we find ye hors with him & no money and Likewise a hors at Cases"

"I Morey

[Superscribed]
"For
Israel Morey Esq
at
Orford"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 249.

"Newbury 20th Novr 1777

"Dear Sr

"I heartyly congratulate you on the happy Reduction (for the New England States) of Genll Burgoins army by General Gates In which New hampr State first and last was very Instrumental Your Turning out the Voluntiers was Extraordinaryly advantagous in the affair, and now if the advantage Gained is followed this winter we may have Possession of the Lake which will for the future Prevent any more Dissturbance from the Enemy from Canada with but little Expence I wish the French Prisoners might be sent home on their Perole I think it will be of advantage to our Cause.

Mr Babcock will wait on you who is a good friend to our Cause and would be Glad to Take Mr Wing to Albany, THE no harm in his being sent I am with the Greatest Respect your Humble Servt "Jacob Bayley."

[Superscribed]
"For
The Honle
Mesh Waren"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 281.

"Newbury 6th Nov'r 1780.

"Sir, I Send Inclossed an Extract of a letter from Majr Allen to Capt Safford which is very alarming to me I question whether Either of the United States may Proceed So far as that Extract Shews they have done they confine the Truce to this State as they call it the Threats they have made and many other Concurring reasons Induceth me to think the Letters of Importance and Negotiation mentioned in the abstract are no other but in Consequence of Purposals by Genl. Allen to the Governor of Canada in behalf of Vermont I cannot Expect any Better of a number on that Side the Mountains if they Cannot have their will than to Join the Enemy and if they do it will be bad for you as well as us. Immediate Care ought to be Taken but the Case is men will not believe till too late I did give notice to you of the temper of that People and urge that you would Insist at Congress for a determination whether Vermont was a State or not and that without Delay in Stead of that I am informed your agent at Congress opposed the motion when Put, therefore the Dispute is not Settled and time given to the Enemy to make the Greatest offers to them People, all the Force that can be spared from Canada is at Crown Point, and Onion River, and tho. they have been for Six weeks in that Quarter and it had been in their Power to Distress the People on the Grants west of the mountains yet not man kiled or Capitvaetd nor House Burnt but look on this Side where People are opposed to the People on the west in their Extravagancys they Burn kill and Captivate and have been and now are watching to Destroy this and other Places on this River also look at York State what Devastation have they made even to Fort Miller the Country is Ransacked and burnt is it not Alarming on our Part we Shall Keep a good look out and are Determined to oppose to the last I do Expect they will make another attact on this River. I wish you would give orders that the mytiest Regt in you State so one might be in Readyness, while I am Writing Lt White came in from Onion River Informs that a Party of Enmy are Still on Onion River your Troops are well that are here and I am much Pleased with your officers I am Genrl

Your most obedient Humble Servant.
Jacob Bayley"

[Superscribed] "To
The Honbl
Meshech Ware
President of the Council
State—Newhampshire"

"Newbury 22nd Novr 178.

"Sr

"The Season is Such that the Enemy is not likely to do any more Mischeaf at Present we thought the Soldiers had better be Discharged and I Suppose Majr Whitcombs Soldiers will be Furlough'd, therefore you need no Issuing Commisary here, but I Should think if Major Childs or any other man Should Continue Purchassing (which I Should think adviseable) that Colo Charles Johnson should be appointed to Receive, it will be Doubless Necsary that at least, two Hundred men is Sent here as Soon as the first of Feby as then

the Snow and Ise will be hard and fit for Snow shewing. I understand General Allen has made Peace for Vermont till that time but as we Dont own that State we Shall be their only butt, if the United States and your State in Perticular do not Take notice of Such Treasonable Conduct we had better let the Cause Drop, if you had the Jurisdiction of the whole Grants, which I am sure you could if you only Desire it the Country would be Saft but if you Split at the river you keep all In Confution and must Still Depend for your own Safty and Reap no Benefit neither by Tax nor Vacant Land which is very Considerable while the matter hangs in Suspence the Enemy may Take Possession (they Claim it by the Quebec Bill as well as well as Part of your State) then where is your State, for my Part I am Determined to fight for Newhampr. and the United States as long as I am alive and have one Copper In my Hands, but if our Exertions are not Greater and more Effectual another Year will End the Desspute not in our favour

"The United States Suffer themselves to be attacted Front and Rear and on the Flanks did General Burgoin Get Clear when that was the Case with him, our Chariot is in the mire, Praying to Herculas or France without Putting too the Shoulder with all our might will not do, this Frontier is the only one for five Hundred miles west Remaining it is near the Enemy it is of Great Importance to you as well as the other New England States and the Cause in General. Shall we forever be on the defensive and yet not able to Defend our Selves as it is impossible we should while Canada is in the Hands of the Enemy Shall we not make an attempt on Canada that Harbour for Spoilers thieves and Robbers. I must Confess the Cause is Sinking So fast in my view I am willing (as I see no other remedy) to make the attempt if I run ten Chances to one to die in the attempt Sr I hope you will Excuse my freedom and give me leave to Subscribe my Self your Honrs most obedient

Humble Servant

"Jacob Bayley"

"Honble Meshech Ware"

"In pursuance of Votes passed and information given by the Towns of Newbury Moretown Norwich and Hartford lying on the N. Hampshire Grants so called west of Connecticut River proposing to take some measures to be informed of the honorable Genrl Court of New Hampshire whether a union of the territory aforesaid can be effected with the State of New Hampshire, in consequence of their claim over the same—on terms honorable and mutually beneficial—and appointing Committees from those several Towns to meet at Thetford in order further to consult on the subject and gain information therein in such way and manner as may appear most adviseable.

"The said Committees being convened in consequence of the Votes and instructions aforesaid—after mature deliberation came to the following Resolutions:

"Resolved that it evidently appears to be the wish and desire of the inhabitants of the towns above named as by their said Votes and instructions is expressed—and also by good information it appears to be the desire of several other towns who have not had opportunity to be represented at this time—that the territory aforesaid or part thereof should be united with the State of N. Hampshire and be under its jurisdiction—provided it can be done on terms that may be honorable and mutually advantageous—And that we therefore think it our duty to enquire of the said General Court of N. Hampshire whether agreeable to their claim aforesaid—the territory or Grants above mentioned or part thereof may on such terms be united with and become a part of that State.—and that we imagine such an union might be formed to the general benefit well being and intrest of the whole.

"Resolved that if the hon. Genll Court of N. Hampshire are disposed or desirous to extend jurisdiction over the territory aforesaid or a part thereof—they be earnestly requested to signify their disposition therefor to the several towns in their said claims as soon as conveniently may be—and also manifest their ideas respecting judicial and other proceedings under the authority of Vermont—cases now pending in Courts, &c—and if a seasonable adjustment of these last mentioned and other necessary matters can take place—we have full reason to believe and assert that the greater part of the inhabitants in said territory would readily acknowledge the athority of N. Hampshire—Expecting doubtless at the same time that some direction or assistance will be afforded in guarding the frontiers

"And whereas a negotiation or correspondence has been evidently—and from many circumstances we suspect is still carrying on by persons in high office in Vermont with the british officers and Government—greatly prejudicial to the cause of America and distructive of the final welfare of this Country—whereby there is the utmost reason to fear and believe that many persons who are disposed and doubtless do harbour and give intelligence to our enemies—cannot be bro't to public justice under our present situation—and other accumulated evils consequential thereto cannot now be remedied—

"Therefore Resolved that the Court of N. Hampshire be requested to order a number of troops to the defence of the frontiers—it being from many circumstances apparent that unless and assistance be speedily afforded from some quarter—the situation of these frontiers will be truly deplorable;

"Resolved that the following memorial be transmitted to and laid before the hon. Genl Court of N. Hampshire together with these Resolutions—and that Able Curtis Esquire be appointed Agent to wait on that honorable

Court with the same—And that said Agent be desired and empowered to make or receive such further proposals agreeable to the tenor here of as may then be judged beneficial and expedient.

"To the honorable general Court of New Hampshire to be convened at Concord in and for said State on the second Tuesday in June next the Committees aforesaid in the name and behalf of the Towns above named beg leave to represent—

"That the Grantees and occupants of the greater part of the lands in the territory aforesaid were possessed of titles from the Governor of New Hampshire and in expectation of having continued under the jurisdiction of that Government—

"That the people in said territory were very unexpectedly and disagreably involved in difficulties and calamities by being annexed to New York by the royal edict in the Year 1764—out of which they ever were disirous and endeavored to extricate themselves—but without success until after the memorable american revolution—when for their mutual benefit and protection against the efforts of internal and external foes they were impelled by necessity to form into a seperate jurisdiction—

"That necessity and necessity only induced the inhabitants of the Towns above mentioned and many others to unite and continue under the new Government—Being unjustly deprived of that jurisdiction and protection from New Hampshire which they had a right to expect and enjoy. And while they have esteemed the Congress of the United States to be the guardians of the rights of a numerous and free people—and have been ready to stand forthe in the defence and support of the cause of America—they have for a long while looked to them for a settlement of our unhappy disputes; but hitherto to no purpose.

"That while on the one hand we view with keenest anxiety a negotiation on foot with the british greatly to the detriment of the public cause and tending to our final ruin without a speedy remidy—which we are not at present in a capacity to obtain or afford—on the other hand we may view our rights violated in the most flagrant manner and our liberties trampled upon by a number without rebuke or remorse—And therefore unless a number of men be raised or afforded for the defence of these frontiers—we must view their situation to be indeed very distressed and unhappy.

"That altho we would not wish to involve ourselves under greater disadvantages to obtain relief from our present troubles—we think it our duty nevertheless to enquire whether the jurisdiction of New Hampshire may not be as real as its claim—and whether the territory aforesaid may not be speedily united with and become a part of that State on such principles as may be honorable mutually beneficial and advantageous to the whole—Being persuaded that the said territory on account of its fertility &c. may greatly add to the wealth and resources of New Hampshire

"The Committees aforesaid there fore beg that your honors would take the several matters herein before suggested into your wise consideration and rest assured you will pursue such measures thereupon as will eventually prove for the best good of New Hampshire and the territory aforesaid whose interest ought doubtless to be inseperable.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the Committees aforesaid—this thirty first day of May in the Year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty two and in the sixth year of American Independence.

"BILDAD ANDROS Chairman"

"Newbury May 31th 1782

"at a Legal meeting of Sd Town on said Day being a full meeting voted to be under the Government of the state of Newhampshire at the same time Chose Gideon smith to meet a Convension of members from towns who should be of our Opinion at Threadford in Order to make application to Sd state of Newhampshire

"but two men Voted in the Negative who war William Wollis and Levi silvester

JACOB KENT } Town Clerk"

"Newbury November 7th 1782

"Whereas Application was Made to the State of Newhampshire at their Sessions at Concord In June last by Mr. Curtis Agent for five Towns and Incouragement Given for Jurisdiction and protection and we are Senceable that protection has been afforded from Sd State for which we return Sd State thanks in the Name of this Town and now Desire said State would Extend Jurisdiction over said Town in its full Extent as it is the Desire of the Town in General.

"Yonr Humble Servants."

"P. S. the vote of Newbury the 31st of May last is enclosed"

"SOLO'N HEATH
"JOSHUA BAYLEY
"Frye * BAYLEY } Selectmen of Newbury

"The Hond the President Council and House of Representitives of the State of New Hampshire."

THE VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTROVERSY.

BY HON. HILAND HALL—NORTH BENNINGTON.

During the Revolutionary period two distinct attempts were made to unite the western part of New Hampshire, bordering on Connecticut river, to the State of Vermont; tho one in 1778 and the other in 1781, each of which was for a time partially successful.

* TRYE Bayley was the man's name. He was one of the Grantees of Newbury, but Heath's first name I can't make out. I do not think 'tis Alvin, as I wrote it. It may be SOLO'N. [Solomon].—GOODWIN.

The convention of Vermont had declared the State independent in January, 1777, but in consequence of the invasion of Burgoyne, the government did not get into operation under the constitution till the succeeding year. During the campaign of 1777, the government of New Hampshire had shown a friendly feeling towards those in authority in the new State; had in its official correspondence repeatedly addressed them as officers of "the State of Vermont," and was confidently expected to use its influence to have her independence acknowledged by Congress. But this favorable prospect soon became clouded. At the first meeting of the Assembly at Windsor, in March, 1778, a committee from sixteen towns east of Connecticut river presented a petition representing that their towns "were not connected with any State with respect to their internal police," and praying that they might be permitted to constitute a part of Vermont. The argument used by them was that New Hampshire had been originally granted as a province to John Mason, and by his grant extended only 60 miles inland from the sea, that all the territory to the westward of the sixty mile-line had been annexed to it by virtue of royal commissions to the governors of the province, and that the royal authority being overthrown, the people of the annexed territory were released from all obligations to continue in the New Hampshire government; and were left at perfect liberty to determine what jurisdiction they would be under. The legislature was at first inclined to reject the petition, but it was earnestly pressed; and some members from towns near Connecticut river on the west side of it threatening to withdraw from the legislature, and unite with the people east of the river and form a new State, it was at length resolved to refer the consideration of the petition to the freemen of the several towns—the decision to be postponed till the next meeting of the Assembly. During the recess the party in favor of the proposals of the New Hampshire towns was diligent and active, and secured a majority of the members in favor of the union.—At the June session an act was accordingly passed, authorizing the sixteen petitioning towns east of Connecticut river to elect and send members to the Assembly; and it was resolved that other towns on that side of the river might also be admitted into the union, on producing a vote of a majority of the inhabitants, or on their sending representatives to the Assembly.

This measure was viewed with strong disapprobation by the government of New Hampshire. Meshech Weare, president of that State, in August following addressed a letter to Gov. Chittenden complaining of the government of Vermont in admitting those towns into its jurisdiction; informing him that large minorities in them were opposed to the union with Vermont, and that they claimed the aid of New Hampshire. He averred that those towns had been settled and cultivated under grants from the government of New Hampshire, that they were within the boundaries of the State prior to the present revolution, that most of them had sent delegates to the convention of the State in 1775; had applied to that State for assistance and protection, and had received it at a very great expense; that the statement that "the sixteen towns were not connected with any State with respect to their internal police was an idle phantom, a mere chimera without the least shadow of reason for its support." And he added "that Boston in Massachusetts, and Hartford in Connecticut, might as rationally declare themselves unconnected with their respective States, as those sixteen towns their not being connected with New Hampshire." President Weare also wrote to the New Hampshire delegates in the Continental Congress invoking the aid of that body in the matter.

The governor and council of Vermont being aware that an application would be made to Congress, sent Col. Ethan Allen to Philadelphia to ascertain the light in which their proceedings would be looked upon by that body, who reported to the Assembly which met in October, 1778, that in his opinion the government of New York would not alone be able to disturb the independence of Vermont; but that the union of the N. Hampshire towns was viewed with strong disapprobation, and that unless the State receded immediately from such union, the whole power of the confederate States would be exerted to annihilate the State of Vermont and vindicate the right of New Hampshire. The legislature thereupon, after full debate, refused to form the newly claimed territory into a new county, or to connect it with the contiguous counties west of the river. This was a virtual abandonment of the union with those towns, and was so

treated by their representatives, who, together with fifteen members from towns west of the river, immediately withdrew from the Assembly; accompanied also by Col. Joseph Marsh, the Lieut. Governor, and by Thomas Moredock, Col. Peter Olcott and Elisha Payne who were members of the Council. The seceding members then met together and gave a formal invitation to the towns on both sides of the river to meet in convention at Cornish, N. H., on the 9th day of December following. At this convention eight towns west of the river, and a larger number from those on the east were in attendance, when it was, among other things, resolved to take measures to have the whole of the New Hampshire Grants (Vermont) annexed to New Hampshire, and a committee was appointed to present an application for that purpose to the New Hampshire legislature. Such application was accordingly made in March, 1779, and on the 24th of the following June, the legislature by formal vote laid "claim to the jurisdiction of the whole of the New Hampshire Grants lying westward of Connecticut river;" declaring, however, that jurisdiction should not be exercised west of that river until the dispute should be settled by Congress. The Vermont Assembly at its session in February, 1779, had voted and declared that the union with the New Hampshire towns "should be considered as null from the beginning," and had transmitted a copy of such vote and declaration to the New Hampshire legislature by Col. Ira Allen, who, by negotiation and protest, had earnestly endeavored to prevent that body from making such claim of jurisdiction, though without success.

Thus was inaugurated an unhappy controversy which continued through the whole revolutionary period, assuming different phases and complications at different times; sometimes threatening anarchy and even bloodshed. Dr. Belknap in his history of New Hampshire, published in 1791, says, "It is not easy to develope the intrigues of the several parties, or clear their transactions from the obscurity which surrounds them," and that "he who looks for consistency in the proceedings of the conventions and assemblies which were involved in this controversy, will be disappointed." Perhaps a key to the apparently inconsistent conduct of many of those residing in the neighborhood of Connecticut river, on the two sides of it, may be found in their desire to be connected together under one jurisdiction, in such manner that its seat of government would be established on that river. This object would be effected by the proposed union of the western New Hampshire towns with Vermont, or by uniting the whole of Vermont with New Hampshire, and also by a division of both Vermont and New Hampshire, and forming a new State extending from the ridge of the Green Mountains to the west line of Mason's Grant. Each of these projects had its advocates, and the same men sometimes will be found to have favored one and sometimes another, as the one or the other seemed most likely to prove successful.

The New York government had long been making great efforts to induce the continental Congress to interfere and prevent the establishment of the independence of Vermont, though hitherto without success. But with the aid of New Hampshire, the delegates from New York were enabled, in September, 1779, to procure the adoption by that body of resolutions recommending those two States to pass acts authorizing Congress to determine the whole controversy, and engaging thereupon, to hear the parties and decide it; and the first day of the ensuing February was fixed upon for the hearing. The two States passed the required acts, but the hearing did not take place until September, 1780, when the claims of each of the States were presented and argued at length, by their respective delegates. At this hearing the friends of the New York government residing in the southerly part of Windham county were represented by Luke Knowlton as their agent, and Col. Peter Olcott, of Norwich, appeared for the party that had withdrawn from the Vermont Assembly in 1778, and who were in favor of a State embracing both sides of Connecticut river.—Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradley, agents of the Vermont government, were present as spectators during a part of the discussion.—But when the hearing was completed, the Congress, instead of coming to a decision, resolved on the 27th of September, 1780, "that the further consideration of the subject be postponed."

This failure of Congress to come to a decision was quite extensively regarded as equivalent to a declaration that they would not interfere in the controversies, but would leave the people to form and regulate their own

State organizations. Under this view of the subject, those in Vermont and New Hampshire, who were not satisfied with existing jurisdictions, very soon entered upon measures for producing a change,

The Windham County friends of New York met on the 31st of October, and appointed a committee of thirteen, at the head of which was Luke Knowlton, who had been their agent to Congress, who were instructed to devise such measures as should be calculated "to unite in one political body all the inhabitants from Mason's Grant, on the east, to the height of land on the west side of Connecticut River." Conventions for a comparison of views on the subject of forming a new state organization were held at Charlestown on the 8th, and at Walpole on the 15th of November; and a general convention, at which all the towns on both sides of the river were invited to send delegates, was convened at Charlestown on the 16th of January, 1781.

At this convention delegates from 43 towns attended; and it being represented that the government of Vermont, in consequence of the continued hostility of New Hampshire, was now willing to enter into a union with the towns east of Connecticut River, it was voted, by a large majority, to take measures for forming such union. A committee was appointed to confer with the Vermont Assembly, which was to hold a session at Windsor early the ensuing month, and the Convention then adjourned to meet at the same time at Cornish, on the opposite side of the river.

At such session of the Assembly, the terms for a union were agreed upon by the respective parties—to be submitted to the several towns on both sides of the river; and the terms having been approved by a large majority of the towns, the union was completed at an adjourned session of the Assembly held at Windsor in April, 1781. On the 6th of that month thirty-five members from towns east of Connecticut River took seats in the Assembly; and those towns which were opposite to the counties of Orange and Windsor were, at the same session, declared to be annexed to those counties respectively, and the towns east of the county of Windham were erected into a new county by the name of Washington; and other necessary measures taken for perfecting the union. At a session of the Assembly held at Bennington the ensuing month of June the jurisdiction of the State was declared to be extended westwardly to the Hudson River, and 15 delegates from towns in that territory were admitted as members.

These measures of the Vermont government in extending its jurisdiction into the territories of New Hampshire and New York caused much alarm in Congress; and an apprehension existing that, if Vermont should be driven to extremities by her neighboring states, she might seek aid from the enemy in Canada—that body, after hearing, by their committee, agents from Vermont, and the delegates of New York, adopted resolutions, on the 20th of August, 1781, virtually declaring, that if Vermont would relinquish her newly claimed territory, and restrict herself to her original boundaries of a twenty-mile line from the Hudson, on the west, and Connecticut River, on the east, she should then be admitted into a union with the other states. New Hampshire was one of the states voting for these resolutions, and the only state voting against them was New York.

The annual session of the Vermont Assemsembly was holden in October, 1781, at Charlestown, on the New Hampshire side of the river. The resolutions of Congress, of the previous August, were taken into consideration: but the members from the newly acquired territory were anxious to remain connected with the State, and the Assembly was not prepared to comply with the requirement of the resolutions. Commissioners were appointed to negotiate with New Hampshire and New York in regard to boundaries, and agents to explain the situation of the State to Congress.

In the newly claimed territory east of the Connecticut River, a portion of the inhabitants adhered to the government of New Hampshire, and serious troubles soon arose from the conflicting claims of jurisdiction.—In some places justices, sheriffs and constables appointed by both Vermont and New Hampshire, were exercising, or attempting to exercise jurisdiction over the same persons. In one instance, a New Hampshire sheriff, in undertaking, in obedience to the directions of the New Hampshire Assembly, to release two prisoners from Charlestown jail, was himself arrested and imprisoned by the Vermont sheriff. The latter being sent by the authorities of Vermont, as one of a committee to agree on measures to prevent hostilities, was

arrested and thrown into prison at Exeter, and there held as a hostage for the release of the New Hampshire sheriff. The militia of both states were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to sustain their respective jurisdictions. But the New Hampshire Assembly issued a proclamation, allowing 40 days to their revolted citizens to return to their allegiance, by which a conflict of arms, for the time being, was happily averted.

In the month of November Governor Chittenden had addressed a letter to Gen. Washington, stating the difficulties in which the government of Vermont had been placed by the threatened invasions from Canada, and the hostility of the neighboring states, and explaining the measures it had been found necessary to take for the security and protection of its people. Gen. Washington, under date of January 1, 1782, wrote a friendly reply, in which, disapproving of the recent extended claims of territory by the State, and recommending a withdrawal of such claims, he assured the Governor, if that was done, that they would readily obtain from Congress "an acknowledgment of independence and sovereignty under the resolve of the 20th of August, for so much territory as did not interfere with the ancient established bounds of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts." This letter, together with other papers, was laid by the governor before the Assembly at its session at Bennington the following February; and on the 21st of that month, after full consideration, the Assembly resolved to dissolve both the east and west unions, and to apply for admission into the confederacy, on the terms proposed by Congress. This proceeding of the Assembly being laid before Congress, a committee of that body to which the matter was referred reported, on the 17th of April, that Vermont had fully complied with the requirements of Congress of the previous August, and that the State was thereby entitled to become a member of the federal union. The report was not, however, acted upon, and the State remained outside of the confederation for many years longer.

There was no occasion for further conflicts of authority between Vermont and New Hampshire; though the feeling of unfriendliness did not at once subside. The government of New York continued to foment disturbances in the southern part of Windham county, and to urge Congress to use its authority against Vermont. In the hostle efforts of New York, in Congress, the delegates from New Hampshire concurred—probably with the hope that circumstances might arise which would enable New Hampshire to make good her claim to the whole of Vermont—or at least, through compromise with New York, to extend her territory westward to the ridge of the Green Mountains. These expectations, if they existed, were doomed to disappointment. By the year 1784 all internal disturbances in Vermont were at an end, and the independence of the State, though not formally acknowledged, became so firmly established, as to be beyond all danger of assault from any quarter. In 1791, after the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, Vermont, by the consent of all parties, became the fourteenth member of the federal union.

EARLY SETTLERS AND LATER HISTORY CONTINUED.

Among others we may not forget to mention, were John Taplin, Noah and Ebenezer White and John Abbott, all of whom shared the first hardships of the settlement with brave hearts and effectual courage.

Newbury was garrisoned by one or more companies of soldiers during the Revolution, and was for many years the most important town in this part of the State. The Legislature held its session in this town in 1797 and 1801. The former opening Oct. 11, and ending Oct. 27; the latter opening Oct. 8, and ending Nov. 6; Rev. Nath'l Lambert preaching the election sermon in 1801. When, in 1771, the State was, by act of legislature, divided into two counties, Newbury was with Westminster the shire of Cumberland County—see County Chapters, Caledonia, Chittenden and Orange. For the names of counsellors, State-senators, and those who have held County, State and U. S. civil offices, see Rev. Mr. McKeen's list in Orange County Introductory Chapter, in which chapter may also be found an interesting account of the survey of this township by Mr. McDuffee, of Newbury, the account of which was prepared for Thompson's Gazetteer.

The first term of the County court—Gloucester County—was held here August, 1772, and till Feb. 1774 the courts were held alternately here and at Kingsland. The importance of Newbury at this time may be seen in some measure by reference to the old limits of Gloucester County, &c. (See Orange

County Introductory Chapter by Rev. Mr. McKeen.)

Speaking of the County Courts being held at Newbury, it may be seen by reference to Orange records that after the organization of Orange County in 1785, the County Court was removed from Thetford to Newbury in December, 1785, to be held "in a house then being built for a court-house" and they were continued to be held here till 1796, when Chelsea was made shire town of the County.

The following are complete lists of the grantees of Newbury, town clerks, representatives, first justices and a table of longevity, prepared from the records by Mr. Bailey, present town-clerk:

ORIGINAL GRANTEES

of the town of Newbury, by deed from Benning Wentworth, dated March 18, 1763:

Jacob Bayley, Esq., John Hazen, Ephraim Bayley, Jeremiah Allen, Enoch Thirston, David Flanders, John Beard, Samuel Stevens, Joshua Copp, John Ingalls, Abner Sawyer, Joshua Bayley, Wm. White, John Haselton, John Goodwin, Simeon Goodwin, Noah White, Joshua Howard, Edmund Mone, Jesse Johnson, Moses Little, Asa Foster, Joseph Chamberlin, Daniel Appleton, Jonathan Bradstreat, Samuel Johnson, William Heywood, Samuel Stevens, Stephen Little, Peter Page, Simeon Stevens, Jacob Kent, Abner Bayley, Jasial Harriman, John Hugh, Haynes Johnson, Samuel Hobart, Joseph White, Ebenezer Eaton, Zacheus Peaslee, John White, Jr., Thomas Danforth, Caleb Johnson, James King, Thomas Chamberlin, Timothy Bedle, William Holden, Moses Hazen, Ebenezer Mudget, Richard Chamberlin, Abiel Chamberlin, Jacob Eaton, Benjamin Emerson, Peter Morse, Nathaniel Marton, Archelas Miles, Joshua Haynes, Edward Bayley, Frye Bayley, John Temple, Theodore Atkinson, Esq., M. H. Wentworth, Esq., William Temple, Esq.

TOWN CLERKS.

June 12, 1764, Col. Jacob Kent,
March, 1798, Isaac Bayley,
" 15, 1814, Moses P. Clark,
" 21, 1815, Isaac Bayley,
" 11, 1828, Joseph S. Goold,
June 6, 1829, Isaac Bayley,
Mar. 11, 1835, Isaac A. Bayley,
" 7, 1837, David Johnson,
" 5. 1839, Simeon Stevens, Jr.,
" 2, 1841, David Johnson,
" 4, 1856 to '70, Henry W. Bailey.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1802, Joshua Bayley,
1803, " "
1805, Isaac Bayley,
1812, Ben Porter,
1814, '15, Isaac Bayley,
1818, Asa Tenney, Esq.,
1820, James Spear,
1823, '24, John L. Wood,
1826, Charles Johnston,
1827, '08, Timo. Shedd,
1829, '30, '31, Peter Burbank,
1832, '33, '34, '35, A. B. W. Tenney,
1836, '37, Simeon Stevens, Jr.,
1838, Moody Chamberlin,
1839, '40, '41, A. B. W. Tenney,
1842, Wm. H. Carter,
1843, Simeon Stevens, Jr.,
1844, John Atwood, Jr.,
1845, '46, James Buchanan,
1847, '48, Samuel Grow,
1849, '50, A. B. W. Tenney,
1851, Moody Chamberlin,
1852, '53, Oscar C. Hale,
1854, Jas. M. Chadwick,
1855, Henry Keyes,
1856, A. B. W. Tenney,
1857, '58, Andrew Renfrew,
1859, '60, Henry W. Bailey,
1861, '62, Hon. Abel Underwood,
1863, '64, Wm. R. Shedd,
1865, '66, Wm. W. Brock,
1867, '68, Robert R. Fulton,
1869, John Bailey, Jr.

FIRST JUSTICES.

Col. Jacob Kent,	Isaac Bayley,
Joshua Bayley,	Jacob Bayley,
Abner Bayley,	Asa Tenney,
Col. Thomas Johnson,	Col. Simeon Stevens.
Col. Frye Bayley,	

STATISTICS FOR 1856 TO 1869.

FOR 1869.

MERCHANTS. F. & H. T. Keyes & Co., H. H. Deming, F. Deming, Wells River; Bachop & Farwell, do.; J. M. Chadwick, Newbury; Wilson & Carleton, West N.; W. K. Wallace, jeweler, Newbury; Harry Holton, do., Wells River; P. N. Ladd, tinman, Newbury.

ATTORNEYS. Leslie & Rogers, A. Underwood, Wells River.

PHYSICIANS. E. V. Watkins & George B. Cochran, E. L. Wood, Dentist; and Ira Brown Wells River.

CLERGY. David Connell, Cong., West N.; W. S. Palmer, Wells River; Z. S. Haynes, Methodist.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEWBURY—1870.

NEWBURY—Clerk and treasurer, H. W. Bailey; selectmen, J. Bailey, Jr., Richard Doe, Elias S. Tuttle; constable and agent, John Bailey, Jr.; supt., Z. S. Haines; listers. Dan-

iel P. Kimball, A. H. Burton, Carlos E. Brock, overseer, Daniel Y. Ford. *Postmasters*—H. B. Morse;——James Gage, South;——H. K. Worthley, Boltonville. *Physicians*—E. V. Watkins, G. B. Cochran; E. L. Wood, dentist;——John McNab. *Churches*—Cong., ——; Meth., Z. S. Haines;——Union, —— Connel, —— Haines, West N. *Literary Institution*—Newbury Seminary. *Merchants*—F. & H. T. Keyes & Co., H. H. Deming, J. M. Chadwick, general assortment; P. W. Ladd, hardware; W. K. Wallace, jewelry; Penniman & Co., hardware;——Wilson & Carlton, West, gen. asst. *Manufacturer*—Durant & Adams, paper. *Hotel*—Newbury House, S. A. Kendall. *Livery Stable*—E. B. Chamberlin. *Mineral Springs*—Newbury Springs.

LONGEVITY.

The following are the names of persons that died in Newbury from 1860 up to 1868, upwards of 80 years of age:

1860.—Dec. 14, Experience Smith, 84 y'rs, 6 mos., 21 days, born in Walpole, N. H. Nov. 4, Mrs. Abigail Waldron, 87 y'rs, 10 mos., born in Newbury. June 9, Mrs. Phebe Newall Howe, 82 y'rs, 1 mo., 12 days, born in Holderness, N. H.

1861.—June 18, Sally Gilbert, 85 y'rs, 10 mos., born in Rockingham, Mass. Dec. 27, Jane Parker, 96 y'rs, born in Londonderry, N. H. Aug. 4, Mr. David Dailey, 81 y'rs, 5 mos., 2 days, born in Westminster. March 7, Robert McAlister, 88 y'rs, 6 mos., 13 days, born in New Boston, N. H. Feb. 18, John Emerson, 84 y'rs, 8 days, born in Haverhill, Mass. May 26, Mrs. Mary Webster, 86 y'rs, 10 mos., birthplace unknown.

1862.—Dec. 13, Joshua Bailey, 80 y'rs, 8 days, born in Newbury. Aug. 18, Ezekiel Bailey, 83 y'rs, 11 mos., 4 days, born in Newbury, Mass. July 17, Samuel Gibson, 84 y'rs, born in Francestown, Mass. Oct. 18, Mrs. Susan Clark, 80 y'rs, 5 mos., 6 days, born in Londonderry, N. H.

1863.—Aug. 27, Noyes Bailey, 83 y'rs, 9 mos., 22 days, born in Newbury. Dec. 12, Clarissa Wood, 88 y'rs, 5 mos., 14 days, born in Coventry, Ct. April 9, John Downer, 92 y'rs, 4 mos., 6 days, born in Coventry, Ct. Sept. 15, Elizabeth Chamberlin, 80 y'rs, birthplace unknown. Sept. 14, Samuel Boyce, 80 y'rs, 11 mos., born in Newbury.

1864.—March 16, Roxy Matthews, 84 y'rs, 4 mos., birthplace unknown. Jan. 19, Mrs. Nancy Smith, 81y'rs, 11 mos., 25 days, born in New Durham, N. H. June 21, Emery Gale, 80 y'rs, 3 mos., 8 days, born in Guilford, Vt. March 24, Dea. John Buxton, 84 y'rs, 4 mos., 19 days, born in Barre, Mass. Jan. 10, Ruth Rogers, 81 y'rs, 10 mos., 4 days, born in Piermont, N. H.

1865.—Nov. 13, Mrs. Sally Bowen, 95 y'rs, 5 mos., 2 days, born in Chichester, N. H. Oct. 2, Miss Hepsibah K. Hood, 80 y'rs, birthplace unknown. May 17, David Johnson, Esq., 86 y'rs, 8 mos., 4 days, born in Newbury. April 21, Sarah George, 93 y'rs, 6 mos., birthplace unknown.

1866.—Oct. 18, Joseph Prescott, 87 y'rs, 2 mos., 26 days, born in Epsom, N. H. Dec. 22, Jonas Clark, Esq., 85 y'rs, 4 mos., 23 days, born in Dummerston. Dec. 22, William Bailey, 90 y'rs, 8 mos., 7 days, born in West Newbury, Ms. Dec. 9, James Smith, 85 y'rs; 9 mos., 30 days, born in Newbury. Jan. 8, Mrs. Susan Grinner, 90 y'rs, 8 mos., 13 days, born in Westford, Mass. Dec. 14, James A. Bailey, 82 y'rs, 10 mos., 21 days, born in Newbury. Aug 26, William Atkinson, 86 y'rs, 4 mos., 29 days, born in Newburyport, Mass. Nov. 13, Mrs. Anna Atkinson, 82 y'rs, 11 mos., 13 days, born in Newburyport, Mass.

1867.—Feb. 21 Sally Bailey, 90 y'rs, 8 mos., 13 days, born in Newbury. July 1, John Peach, 87 y'rs, 11 mos., born in Marblehead, Mass.

1868.—Feb. 18, Jacob Brock, 83 y'rs, 3 mos., 17 days, born in Newbury. April 7, Louisa C. Corliss, 84 y'rs, 6 mos., 13 days, born in Germany. April 24, Susannah Marston, 89 y'rs, 8 mos., 4 days, born in Connecticut. April 15, Sally Chamberlin, 81 y'rs, 2 mos., 15 days, born in Lebanon, Ct.

[March, the 10th inst., we received from Judge Abel Underwood, of Wells River, a letter dated the 9th, recommending us to write to Judge Tappan Stevens, one of the oldest men in Newbury, for information—and we wrote the 11th, and the evening of March 19th, the same inst., under date of March 19th, received the following original revolutionary documents and other information:—*Ed.*]

"*In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York, April 16th, 1777.*

To Simeon Stevens, Esquire—Greeting.

Whereas this Convention did, on the 23d day of July last, order and direct the raising and embodying certain companies of Rangers, or troops in different parts of the State, for the defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. The said troops to be under the direction and command of such person or persons, and continued so long in the service as this Convention, or a future Legislature of this State shall please to direct, not ex-

ceeding the duration of the present war; and to be subject to the Continental Rules and Articles War, until further order from this Convention, or a future Legislature of this State.—Now, therefore, we the Representatives of the State of New-York, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, DO, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of a company of the said Troops or Rangers raised and embodied in the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, in the Corps whereof the late Joab Hoisington, Esq. was Major. You are therefore carefully and dilligently to discharge the duty of a Captain, by doing and performing all manner of things, thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders as Captain—and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this, or a future Convention of the Representatives or Legislature of the State of New-York, or of the Congress of the United States of America, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, of the army of the said United States of America, or any other your superior officers, according to the Rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force until the end of the present war, unless sooner revoked by the Congress of the United States of America, or the Convention or Legislature of the State of New-York."

By order of the Convention,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, *President.*

Attest, JOHN MCKESSON, *Sec'ry.*"

"This Commisson was altered by order of the Commissioners appointed for regulating the Rangers in the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester. JACOB BAYLEY, } *Commis-*
JAMES CLAY, } *sioners.*"

"MUSTER-ROLL of a COMPANY of MINUTE-MEN under the Command of Capt. Thomas Johnson—Newbury, 16th May, 1775.

Thomas Johnson, *Capt.*	Jacob Gates,
Simeon Stevens, *Lieut.*	Samuel Hadley,
Joseph Chamberlin,	Elijah Hall, Barnet,
Ensign.	Daniel Hall, "
Elihu Johnson,	William Johnson,
Joseph Wilson,	Moses Kelley,
Abial Chamberlin,	Amos Kimball, Barnet,
Josiah Page,	Nehemiah Lovewell, Jr.
Jacob Hall, Barnet,	Henry Lovewell,
Serjeants.	Daniel Mills,
Thomas Hibbard, *Clark.*	James Mills,
Private.	John Merret, Barnet,
John Beard,	Jacob Page,
Pelatiah Bliss, Jun'r,	Samuel Pearce, Barnet,
Jacob Bayley, Jun'r,	Benjamin Rawlins,
Er Chamberlin,	Peter Silvester, Barnet,
Nathaniel Chamberlin,	Moses Stevens,
Ashur Chamberlin,	Levi Silvester, Jun'r,
Moses Chamberlin,	Timothy Serjeants,
Silas Chamberlin,	Mansfield Taplin,
Rich'd Chamberlin, Jun.	Ward Thurston,
Samuel Eaton,	Samuel Webster,
Jacob Fowler,	Jonathan Hadley.

MUSTER-ROLL of Capt. Simeon Stevens' Company of RANGERS, under the command of Capt. Benj. Wait, June 16, 1777.

Capt. Simeon Stevens,
Lieut. Amos Chamberlin,
Lieut. Elias Stevens.

No.	Men's Names.	No.	Men's Names.
1	Samuel Eaton,	28	John Hunkins,
2	Ezra Moore,	29	Asa Webster,
3	Samuel Hadley,	30	Samuel McDuffee,
	Serjeants.	31	Richard Pillsbury,
4	Daniel Stevens,	32	John Lovering,
5	Simon Gillet,	33	Avery Saunders,
6	Moses Kelly,	34	John Taylor,
	Corporals.	35	Thomas Divine,
7	John Skeels,	36	Eldad Post,
8	John Hadley,	37	William Moore,
9	Jesse Heath,	38	Frederick Earnest,
10	John Martin,	39	Charles Chamberlin,
11	Able Davis, Sen'r,	40	Thomas Eritt,
12	Able Davis, Jun'r,	41	Thomas Savage,
13	William Chappell,	42	Seth Baldwin,
14	Hezekiah Sillaway,	43	Phinehas Parkhurst,
15	John Beard,	44	Simeon Darby,
16	Jacob Page,	45	William Baxter,
17	Nicholas White,	46	Moses Harriman,
18	James McLaughlin,	47	Moses Stevens,
19	John Barret,	48	Nathaniel White,
20	Levi Silvester,	49	Daniel Mills,
21	Ebenezer Sanborn,	50	Ephraim Martin,
22	Uriah Stone,	51	Robert Stimson,
23	Otho Stevens,	52	Jacob Fowler,
24	Timothy Serjeant,	53	David Davis,
25	James Hunbriss,	54	John Brown,
26	Ashur Chamberlin,	55	Solomon Strong,
27	Josiah Pratt,	56	Joel Chamberlin.

I Certifie that the above men are Effective.

SIMEON STEVENS, *Capt.*"

The Rev. Peter Powers had three sons, Samuel, Stephen and Jonathan. Samuel and Stephen lived to an old age—lived and died in Newbury. Whether he had other children I do not know. Rev. Mr. Powers (says the late Rev. P. H. White) preached the election sermon in Newbury, 1778.

Col. Thomas Johnson had four sons, John, Moses, Haynes and David. All lived here. All but Haynes are now dead. Haynes is now living, aged 82 years. He had also four daughters.

I send you my grandfather, "Simeon Stevens'," commission and muster-roll—the Revolutionary war. Most of them died in Newbury.

In 1812, I will say from recollection, there were the following soldiers from Newbury:—Col. John Bayley, Capt. Levi Rodgers, Lieut. Simeon Stevens, Jr. Privates: George Avery, Simeon Avery, Samuel Abbott, Moses Ladd, Burroughs Ladd, Jeffrey A. Bayley, George Bayley, William Spear, Edward Rollins—all are dead.

Information in regard to the Methodists in

town will be furnished you by the Rev. Z. S. Haynes.

Before the Methodists came, perhaps about 1806, there was a small society of "Christians," which became extinct about 1810.

Charity Lodge, No. 33, of free and accepted Masons, was organized in 1811—closed in 1828. A new one was established, "Pulaski Lodge," Jan., 1861, and is now in successful operation.

In 1811 there was a Society organized by Josiah Dunham, of Windsor, called "the Washingtonians." They attempted to get me to join, offered to pay me, &c., because I was the son of Simeon Stevens, who was an ardent Republican. I answered that "I would not, because it meant 'rebellion,' my father said,"—which was, in fact, the object of the society.—There have been several temperance societies.

This is all the information I can get for you upon this short notice.

Respectfully yours, TAPPAN STEVENS.

COMMUNICATION FROM MRS. L. M. PEASLEE—daughter of Judge Tappan Stevens.

My great grandfather, Col. Simeon Stevens, came here with Gen. Jacob Bayley (who was also my great grandfather,) and others.

From a high hill on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut, they selected their farms and the one Col. Stevens then took has always remained in the family. A large house which he built, more than one hundred years ago, is still the farm-house. Col. Stevens had eleven children. He died July 6, 1788.

My grandfather, Col. Stevens, 2d, lived and died on the farm. He also had eleven children. He died May 15, 1858, aged 91 years. He was one of the first members of the Methodist church here, and his house was a home of the preachers for half a century.

In the autobiography of "Dan Young," a Methodist itinerant, he gives an account of the first preaching of their doctrines in this town.

"Eight or ten miles from my residence was a flourishing village in Vermont called Newbury. This place had always been entirely under the influence of Calvanism. For some reason their church was not supplied, and I was invited to preach for a time on alternate Sabbaths. I considered it quite an object to give them the plain truths of the Gospel; but they became alarmed at this kind of preaching, and hit on stratagems to put down my influence. The first was to have me prosecuted for breaking the Sabbath. I had a large family to maintain, and in general received nothing for preaching, and could not spend time to go to Newbury on Saturday, and therefore rode there on Sabbath morning. The Orthodox gentry, as they considered themselves, held a caucus and resolved that I must be prosecuted for this, and they appointed one to conduct the prosecution. I sent word to him that he need not be at the trouble to watch me, as I would call and let him know when I passed; but a subsequent caucus decided it would be inexpedient to carry on the prosecution."

In regard to the "Hazen Road." In 1776 Gen. Bayley had orders to open a road from Newbury to St. Johns, for the purpose of conveying troops, provisions, &c., into Canada.—When he had made it 6 miles above Peacham, he found our army had retreated from Canada, and the opening of the road was discontinued. In 1779 Gen. Hazen came to Peacham with a part of his regiment, for the purpose of completing this road. He made a passable one for 50 miles above Peacham. This is still called the "Hazen Road."

Yours respectfully, L. M. PEASLEE.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS LIVING IN 1840.

From the "Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military services; with their names, ages and places of residence, as returned by the marshals of the several judicial districts, under the act for taking the sixth census. 'Published by authority of an Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State. Washington: Printed by Blair and Rives. 1841.'

Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military services:		*Heads of families with whom pensioners resided, June 1, 1840:*
Names.	*Age.*	*Names.*
Wm. Tice,	80	Joshua Bailey, jr.,
Asa Coburn,	83	Asa Coburn, jr.,
Sarah Ladd,	72	Sarah Ladd,
Daniel Heath,	76	Daniel Heath,
Joseph Harriman,	85	Arad Kent,
John Smith,	82	John Smith
Samuel Johnson,	77	Joseph Witcher,
Sarah Ladd,	79	Ward Buel,
Mary Smith,	79	Jonathan Smith,
Thomas Mellen,	83	Thomas Mellen,
Peter Bagley,	87	Peter Bagley,
Nathan Avery,	81	Geo. W. Avery."

SOLDIERS' RECORD, 1861—1865.

BY H. W. BAILEY.

First Regiment—three months.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Muster in.*	*Remarks.*
Avery, Nathan A.	Priv.	D	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Brooks, James B.	"	"	"	" " "
Brock, Thomas A.	"	"	"	" " "
Chamberlin, R. W.	"	"	"	" " "

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Muster in.*	*Remarks.*
Clark, Ezra,	Priv.	D	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Howard, Emery A.	"	"	"	" " "
Johnson, George A.	"	"	"	" " "
Meserves, Robert	"	"	"	" " "
Page, Albert	"	"	"	" " "
Tucker, Thomas L.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Wilcox, Edwin A.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
			Third Regiment.	
Avery, Frederick B.	Priv.	C	July 16, '61.	Died Andersonville pris., Ga. Mar. 13, '65.
Bailey, Henry W. 2d	Band.		July 16, '61.	Discharged Aug. 9, '62.
Bailey, Charles F.	Priv.	C	"	Pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 25, '63; must. out July 27, '64.
Bailey, Thomas P.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 6, '62.
Bickford, William jr.,	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 15, '62.
Bliss, Philetus	"	"	"	Must. out July 27, '64.
Bowles, Addison	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Died Feb. 27, '63.
Carruth, Robert B.	Music.	"	July 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; must. out July 11, '65.
Chamberlin, Cutler A.	"	K	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out June 19, '65.
Corbin, David T.	Capt.	C	July 16, '61.	Discharged Sept. 12, '62.
Danforth, Samuel	Priv.	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out June 19, '65.
Dunbar, Henry E.	Corp.	"	July 16, '61.	Discharged May 4, '62.
Farnham, Evelyn H.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '62.
Farnham, Frederick E.	Priv.	"	"	Died April 10, '62.
Gardner, George N.	"	"	Jan. 10, '62.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Gardner, Horatio W.	"	"	"	Discharged June 4, '62.
George, James L.	"	"	July 16, '61.	Must. out July 27, '64.
Grey, James	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63: pro. Sergt. Jan. 1, '64; killed at Cedar Cr'k Oct. 19, '64.
Heath, Everett K.	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. Corp. Dec. 18. 64; Must. out June 19, '65.
Johnston, Erastus C.	"	"	"	Dis. Dec. 1, '61; re-en. 9th G; must. out June 19, '65.
Kelley, Walter M.	"	K	Jan. 8, '63.	Dis. May 17, '65; lost one eye in action, fight in the Wilderness.
Kelly, Thomas F.	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Must. out July 11, '65.
Longmaid, Solomon S.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Re-en. March 22, '64; must. out July 17, '65.
Little, Charles W.	"	D	July 16, '61.	Discharged sick.
Lumsden, George	"	K	April 12, '62.	Discharged July 9, '62.
Meader, Charles C. 2d,	"	C	July 16, '61.	Must. out July 27, '64.
Meserve, Amos	"	"	"	Killed at Lewinsville Sept. 11, '61.
Peach, George	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. corp.; killed at Petersburg April 2, '65.
Ramsey, John W.	Q. M.		"	Pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 10, '61; killed in action June 29, '62.
Stebbins, Horatio N.	Priv.	C	Sept. 22, '62.	Tr. in corps Nov. 20, '63.
Temple, Orvin C.	"	G	July 16, '61.	Discharged Jan. 24, '63.
Tuttle, Samuel	"	C	Sept. 22, '62.	Pro. corp. dis. May 17, '65.
Wallace, William 3d,	"	"	"	Must. out June 5, '65.
White, Charles	"	I	"	" "
White, Charles K.	"	K	"	Pro. corp. Nov. 1, '63; must. out June 19, '65.
			Fourth Regiment.	
Ayers, Avery N.	Priv.	H	Sept. 20, '61.	Died March 23, '63.
Bailey, Auburn F.	"	F	Dec. 31, '63.	Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 22, '65.
Chapin, Charles C.	"	"	Sept, 30, '62.	Pro. 2d lieut.; must. out July 13, '65.
Clark, Isaac	"	G	"	Must. out July 13, '65.
Douse, Asa	"	"	"	" June 29, '65.
George, Edmund H.	"	H	Sept. 20, '61.	Discharged.
Heath, William W.	"	"	"	Re-en. Feb. 17, '64; killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Holley, John S.	"	"	"	Must. out Sept. 30, '64.
Stamford, Thomas N.	Corp.	D	"	Reduced to ranks; must out Sept. 30, '64.
Teel, Benjamin H.	Priv.	F	Sept. 30, '62.	Must. out June 19, '65.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Dickenson, Elijah	Priv.	B	Sept. 22, '62.	Tr. to inv. corps Oct. 1, '63.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Muster in.*	*Remarks.*
Jennie, Roswell C.	Priv.	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Nov. 24. '62.
Jennie, Stillman	"	"	"	" Jan. 6, '63.
Jennie, William S.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 26, '65.
Martin, Moody C.	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Discharged Nov. 13, '62.
Meader, William	"	G	"	Tr. to inv. corps Oct. 1, '63.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Atwood, William D.	Priv.	C	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Bean, Geo. N. M.	"	D	May 17, '64.	" " 15, '65.
Bean, Richard C.	"	"	"	" " "
Brown, George L.	"	"	Jan. 9, '62.	Dis. July 5. '63; re-en.; died May 20, '64.
Burnham, Benj. F.	"	F	Dec. 31, '63.	Discharged Dec. 13, '64 for promotion in colored Troops.
Danforth, George L.	"	C	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Evans, Walter D.	"	"	"	Died June 25, '63.
Fleming, Freeman F.	Wag'nr	D	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Hemenway, F. W.	Priv.	C	Dec. 31, '63.	" " "
Kelley, Loren F.	"	"	Feb. 18, '62.	Killed at Port Hudson June 14, '63.'
Meader, Horace E.	"	D	"	Died March 25, '63.
Morrison, George W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Morrison, Hiram	"	"	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Noyes, James	"	C	"	Tr. L. A. National Guards, Dec. 31, '62.
Noyes, Parker jr.,	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '63.
O'Malley, Owen F.	"	D	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; tr. to V. R. C.; must. out July 17, '65.
Page, Albert E.	Sergt.	C	"	Discharged Aug. 11, '63.
Prouty, Elijah K.	Priv.	G	"	Dis. Oct. 1,'62 for promo'n in 2d L.A.Vols.
Smith, Robert F.	"	D	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Tuttle, Elias J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Tuttle, George L.	"	"	"	Re en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. corp.; must. out June 28, '65.
Waldron, Benjamin	Sergt.	C	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '65; died March 29, '65.
Waldron, John M.	Priv.	"	"	" " must. out June 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bailey, Hibbard H.	Priv.	G	July 9, '62.	Deserted Jan. 13, '63.
Bolton, Carlos E.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Brock, Andrew	"	"	"	Discharged March 14, '63.
Chamberlin, Amos J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Flanders, Abner	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Learned, Benjamin F.	Sergt.	"	"	" March 14, '63.
Learned, Seldon F.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Learned, William A.	"	"	"	Died June 21, '63.
Murry, George M.	"	"	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Fuller, Joseph H.	"	C	Jan. 6, '64.	" May 13, '65.
Perkins, Jonathan	"	E	Dec. 31, '63.	" July 26, '65.
Putnam, John C.	"	I	Aug. 13, '64.	" Aug. 3, '65.
Wright, William T.	"	C	July 9, '62.	Tr. to inv. corps.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Bartlett, Alonzo F.	Priv.	G	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Bartlett, Oscar F.	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Feb. 6,'65; must. out June 22,'65.
Damon, George B.	Capt.	"	"	Pro. major Dec. 19, '64; brev. major Oct. 19, '64; must. out June 22, '65.
George, Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
George, Osman C. B.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 2, '63.
George, James H.	Music.	"	"	Pro. prin. music., May 1, '63; must. out June 22, '65.
George, Jere. N.	"	"	Sept. 2, '64.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hadloch, James W.	Priv.	"	Sept. 1, '62.	" " May 13, '65.
Haynes, Charles V.	"	"	"	Killed in action Nov. 27, '63.
McKinstry, Azro P.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Place, John C.	"	"	"	Missing in action Sept. 19, '64. Dead.
Scruton, William C.	Corp.	"	"	Died Sept. 19, '63.
Thompson, Charles	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Tuttle, Edwin	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Nov.1,'64: must.out June 27,'65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Sampson, Horace B.	Priv.	D	Nov. 9, '63.	Died Feb. 6, '64.
Williams, John D.	Sergt.	L	June 27, '63.	Died of wounds in action Oct. 26, '64.

Twelfth Regiment.

Names	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Muster in.*	*Remarks.*
Atkinson, William H.	Priv.	H	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Avery, Park	"	"	"	" " "
Bailey, George	"	"	"	" " "
Bailey, Milo C.	"	"	"	" " "
Barnett, George B.	"	"	"	" " "
Barrett, Charles G.	"	"	"	" " "
Bartlett, Charles P.	"	"	"	" " "
Bartlett, Daniel S.	"	"	"	" " "
Bartlett, John M.	"	"	"	" " "
Bean, George N. M.	"	"	"	" " "
Brock, Thomas A.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieut. Co. H, March 10, '63; must. out July 14, '63.
Chamberlin, Joseph A.		"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Chamberlin, R. W.	1st L't	"	"	Resigned March 4, '63.
Eastman, Addison W.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced to ranks Dec. 8, '62; must. out July 14, '63.
Gage, Asa B.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Grey, Thomas	"	"	"	" " "
Howard, Emery A.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Johnston, Joseph C.	"	"	"	" " "
Keyes, Edward P.	"	"	"	Reduced to ranks Nov. 4, '62.
Leonard, Sidney S.	Priv.	"	"	Died May 3, '63.
McAlister, Leonard W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
McKinstry, Alvin L.	"	"	"	" " "
McKinstry, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
Meservey, Robert	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt. Nov. 4, '62. must. out "
Moulton, William O.	Priv.	"	"	Died April 27, '63.
Nason, Joseph M.	"	"	"	" 7, '63.
Newell, James A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Peach, Jonathan J.	"	"	"	" " "
Ricker, Isaac M.	"	"	"	" " "
Rogers, Nelson J.	"	"	"	" " "
Rollins, Henry G.	"	"	"	" " "
Webbins, Schuyler C.	"	"	"	" " "
Stevens, Augustus B.	"	"	"	Died March 12, '63.
Tewksbury, Nelson B.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Wallace, George W.	"	"	"	" " "
Wallace, James jr.,	"	"	"	Discharged March 31, '63.
Wallace, William K.	"	"	"	" April 22, '63.
Whitman, Munroe D.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Woodward, Clark J.	"	"	"	" " "
Wormwood, William	"	"	"	" " "

Fifteenth Regiment.

Adkin, Andrew	Priv.	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Chalmers, George jr.,	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged April 28, '63.
Chalmers, William W.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Cowdry, Albert R.	Corp.	D	"	" " "
Cowdry, Milo G.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Hunter, Nathan A.	"	"	"	" " "
Jones, William B.	"	"	"	" " "
Wheeler, William	"	"	"	" " "
Webber, George	"	"	"	" " "
Webber, Russell L.	"	"	"	Discharged at Brattleboro May 11, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Aldrich, William T.	Priv.	I	May 10, '64.	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Cadue, John	"	E	April 12, '64.	Tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 21, '64.
Chapman, John	"	I	July 6, '64.	Discharged Dec. 18, '64.
Jennie, Roswell C.	"	"	April 12, '64.	" Oct. 13, '65.
Landers, Andrew	"	"	May 10, '64.	Died Sept. 5, '64.
Riley, James	"	"	April 12, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Underwood, Wm. H.	"	"	May 10, '64.	" " "
Wilson, Joseph	"	"	"	Discharged May 27, '65.

First Cavalry Regiment.

Abbott, Horace M.	Priv.	D	Dec. 31, '63.	In Gen. Hospital, June 30, '64, dead.
Bailey, Samuel P.	Corp.	H	Sept. 17, '61.	Missing Oct. 11, '63; died in And'ville pris.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Muster in.*	*Remarks.*
Bennett, John W.	L't Col.	D	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Cook, George	Priv.	F	Sept. 8, '64.	" " May 30, '65.
Fleming, George H.		D	Dec. 31, '63.	Tr. to V. R. C. April 25, '65.
Howland, Levi P.	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Deserted June 30, '63.
Leet, Charles jr.,	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out of service June 1, '65.
Leet, Henry		"	"	" " Aug. 9, '65.
Mitchell, Harris B.	Sergt.	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. capt.; mustered out "
Marsh, Henry G.	Priv.	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Deserted Dec. 26, '64.
Powers, John Hale	"	"	Nov. 19, '63.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Sargent. Phineas L.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	" " May 29, '65.
Webster, Emery	"	"	Dec. 31,	Died Feb. 15, '64.
Webber, George	"	I	Aug. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Webber, Philip	"	"	"	" " "
			Second Sharpshooters.	
Clark, Fred. E.	Priv.	H	Dec. 31, '61.	Discharged June 24, '62.
Whitman, Shepard B.	"	E	Nov. 9, '61.	" Dec. 4, '62.
			First Battery.	
Blodgett, Clark P.	Priv.		Dec. 31, '63.	Tr. to 1st Co., Hea. Art.; must. out July 28, '65.
Clark, Frederick E.	"		"	" " dis. Feb. 13, '65.
Karson, William W.	"		"	Pro. 2d lieut., Hea. Art.; must. out July 28, '65
Little, Dana D.	"		"	Died Aug. 31, '64.
Pennock, Calvin	"		"	Tr. to 1st Co., Hea. Art. must. out July 28, '65.
			Second Battery.	
Carbee, Henry C.	Priv.		Jan. 13, '64.	Mustered out of service July 31, '65.
Davidson, George B.	"		"	" " " "
Greig, Thomas	"		"	Died May 11, '64.
Smillie, John	"		"	Pro. corp.; must. out July 31. '65.
			Third Battery.	
Bailey, Milo C.	Priv.		Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Barnett, George B.	"		Sept. 2, '64.	" " "
Farnham, Frank E.	"		Sept. 3, '64.	" " "
Hardy, Sumner	"		"	" " "
Wormwood, William	"		Sept. 2, '64.	" " "

WAR EXPENSES OF NEWBURY.

Amount paid to	95	3-years' men or vols.,	$17,040.85
" "	9	1-year "	4,650.00
" "	50	9-mos. "	5,000.00
" "	13	3-years' Naval, "	7,800.00
" "	11	3-years' Sub's, "	6,650.00
	178		$41,140.85
Not paid	71	Transporting Vols.,	25.00
		Expenses Recruiting, &c.,	1,456.22
	249		$42,622.07

METHODIST PREACHERS IN NEWBURY, FROM THE FIRST.

BY Z. S. HAYNES, PASTOR.

Rev. John Foster,	1825
" John Lord,	1826
" John Bliss,	1827
" E. Iverson,	1828
" S. Chamberlain,	1829, '30
" —— Smith,	1831
" Wm. D. Cass,	1832, '33
" S. Kelley,	1834, '35
" E. J. Scott,	1836, '37
" J. G. Dow,	1838, '39
" Wm. M. Mann,	1840
" J. Templeton,	1841
" L. D. Barrows,	1842, '43
" M. Chase,	1844, '45
Rev. E. Pettingil,	1846
" P. P. Ray,	1847, '48
" A. Webster,	1849, '50
" H. P. Cushing,	1851, '52
" E. Copeland,	1853
" J. G. Dowe,	1854, '55
" S. Quimby,	1856, '57
" A. G. Button,	1858, '59
" W. D. Malcom,	1860, '61
" D. Packer,	1862, '63
" E. C. Bass,	1864, '65
" H. A. Spencer,	1866, '67
" Z. S. Haynes,	1868, '69

The Methodist church was dedicated in 1829. Rev. I. G. Dow preached the dedication sermon. The membership now is 146; probationers, 29; total on the Records, 175.

NEWBURY SEMINARY

was opened for a school in the fall of 1834, under the directions of Rev. C. Adams and Rev. Osman C. Baker. It was opened "under the immediate patronage of the New Hampshire annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," with "privileges extended to all denominations"—and has always remained under

the patronage and direction of the Methodist church and conference. The institution was 'furnished with good apparatus for illustrating the various branches of natural science, and also with a very respectable library and cabinet of minerals." For natural surroundings the location is fine—we do not know a seminary more pleasantly situated in the State. "The seminary building was a large, substantial brick edifice, three stories high, and conveniently arranged for study and recitation rooms;" connected with which is a "large boarding-house, sufficiently extensive to accommodate 100 students;" and "in the immediate vicinity of the institution such facilities were afforded, that between 200 and 300 students could be accommodated." We have not the list of teachers in this seminary, or annual or average number of students. Thompson gives the number "for the year ending July, 1841:"

	Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.
"Gentlemen,	140	51	109	62
Ladies,	96	32	111	108
Whole No.,	236	83	220	170

Aggregate of all the terms, 709.

The teachers this year were Rev. Osman C Baker, A. M., principal; Rev. Clark T. Hinman, teacher of Greek and Mathematics; Charles P. Merriam, French, Italian and Spanish; J. Harrison Goodale, Latin; Miss Rachel Smith, preceptress, and Miss E. E. Cheney, music teacher.

The editor of this work spent a day at this institution very pleasantly in the Fall of 1859 or '60, Rev. F. E. King being at that time principal.

We have failed to receive, as yet, the more particular history of this institution promised us, but think it may be summed up in this:—This school was, for some years, popular and prosperous; but, like most or all our other popular academies and seminaries in the time past, for about the same reason as others failed, or decreased, likewise declined in importance; and so much that the Methodist party who held control of the school and of the house, under certain legal limitations, determined to remove the school, and thought to sell the building.—In a word—they have removed the school to Montpelier; but the right to sell the building, or appropriate it for other purposes than for a school, has been and is contested by certain citizens of Newbury who paid certain sums towards the erection of the building, on condition that the building should be permanently used for a school. The case has been to the Supreme Court, and appealed from there to the Legislature, at the October session, 1869, and left by the Legislature undecided. The school was removed to, and opened at, Montpelier in 1868.

[Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter in regard to Newbury Seminary, which we think we should add. Our only thought is to give the simple historical facts, as they may have existed, or do still exist.—*Ed.*]

"Newbury, March 30, 1870.

Miss Hemenway:

Dear Madam—We are not satisfied with your remarks in régard to "Newbury Seminary." The facts are, that, for a period of 33 years this institution had unequaled prosperity.—Through all national or financial crises it never failed to receive extensive patronage, and the last year the number of students was over six hundred—the Institute clear from debt, and surplus funds in the hands of the treasurer.

The cause, or causes, of the removal to Montpelier are well understood by the public generally. The trustees sold the buildings to one "Willard," but their right to do so was contested by the Newbury citizens, and the case referred to a "chancellor," who decided that they had *no right* to dispose of the property.

They, the trustees, appealed to the full bench of the supreme court, and the decision has not yet been given to the public. The petition to the legislature of 1869 was for an "Act to enable the trustees to sell or convey the property of Newbury Seminary," which petition was not granted. Yours, respectfully,

MRS. L. M. PEASLEE."

EDSON CAROLUS BAILEY.

From the Aurora of the Valley.

OBITUARY. Died in this town, May 7, 1853, MR. EDSON CAROLUS BAILEY, aged 82 years. About four years since he was thrown from a hand-car while in rapid motion, and was run over by it. The injuries he received caused almost a perfect paralysis below the hips. From the activities of life he was thrown upon his bed to remain in that painful condition the remainder of his days. But his long and painful afflictions were endured with more than ordinary patience and resignation. He was enabled to use his pen and his books. His productions both in prose and poetry, which have appeared in the "Aurora," under the signature of "CAROLUS," show the tendency of his mind, and the thought of his intellect. While blessed with a "good hope," he would often say, "I know that it is good for me that I have been afflicted."

On the 24th of last Jan. he was baptized and received the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—His increasing sufferings and weakness but plainly indicated that death was nigh. An adequate idea of his sufferings can not be given. Large sores had laid bare his hip joints and caused large pieces of bones to come out, and the joint itself to fall out. In full view of death, he selected the hymns and text for his funeral, and, like a candle which flickers for a moment in its socket and then goes out, passed away to that rest for which he longed, and had labored to be prepared.' The following is the text:—Psalm LXXI, 20 and 23, "Thou which hast shewed me great and sore troubles shalt quicken me again, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth. My lips shall greatly rejoice when I sing unto thee; and my soul which thou hast redeemed." COM.

THE VOICE OF THE INVALID.

BY CAROLUS.

As one by one my friends depart
To seek for station and for fame,
What sorrow pierces through my heart—
I must repress my rising flame!

With unabated strength I feel
My spirit mounting, while I pine;
But fate resists its wild appeal,
And hope her mission must resign.

O what a wondrous field is spread
For those misfortune passes by!
What wreathes of honor wait each head!
What fruitful goals attract each eye!

Doomed to a life of lingering pain,
How oft I turn my longing eyes
To gaze on that forbidden plain
Where life in all its beauty lies!

O must it be! may I no more
Travel with them in that fair road?
Are all my days of pleasure o'er,
And I consigned to this abode?

Ye little birds that please mine ear
With sweetest notes the whole day long,
O hither bring some sound of cheer
Upon the melody of song.

Ye winds that through my lattice creep,
And gently fan my fevered brow,
Whisper some joy e'er on ye sweep,
Nor leave me sad as I am now.

O what a pleasure were 't for me
To mount on morning's rosy wing,
And launch me o'er the gleaming sea
To climes of ever-blooming spring!

How happy would I 'scape these hours
With loneliness so loaded down—
Be free from pain, and 'mid the flowers
Drive far away dull sorrow's frown.

Cease spirit, why doth Heaven's constraint
Not hold thee in the soothing spell?
'Twere virtue in thy sad complaint
To mark thy many mercies well.

What are the pleasures of the mind?
How boundless are its rich domains!
Were blasting blankness e'er to blind,
Despair exalted only reigns.

The poet darts his subtle blaze,
The offspring of his fine-drawn soul,
Encompassed in its various maze,
How every ill doth backward roll!

Go follow Him* whom darkness bound,
Though all the field his song explored,
One could, were such a vision found,
His outer eyes well nigh afford.

And, O to tread the populous word
Of Avon's wonder-working bard,†
Whose fancy's gorgeous plumes unfurled
Still gild the sky of men's regard.

But best of all that book wherein
Is found the story of the Cross,
The rise and doom of conquering sin,
And rescue of the soul from loss.

Treasure of treasures, still unfold
Thy joys to faith's uplifted eye,
'Till through death's gloom I shall behold
The shore where life and love ne'er die.

DIRGE FOR THE INDIAN OF COSSUCK.

Last song of the Redman, no more thy wild note,
In stern, savage grandeur through Cossuck‡ shall float;
For the voices that raised it are mute in the dust,
And unmarked are the graves that received them in trust.

The pride of their bosoms hath passed from the vale,
The forest no longer is swayed by the gale;
There now are the hamlet, and broad waving fields,
Their Eden to others its luxury yields.

The tale of their sorrows no mortal may know,
Nor their heart-griefs that played in the depths of their woe;
For the night of extinction hath shut on their day,
And hid all their race in the gloom of decay.

O may we who inherit the land where they dwelt,
Forget not this race nor the joys that they felt;
For the life that they lived was as free as is ours,
And, dear as our own, were their homes' sunny bowers.

CAROLUS.

THE EARLY ANNALS OF WELLS RIVER, IN THE TOWN OF NEWBURY.

WRITTEN IN 1849 BY REV. J. D. BUTLER.

Only six of the buildings now standing in the village of Wells River, date as to any part of them, from the last century. These six are, 1st, the parsonage, built in 1792, by Silas Chamberlin; 2d, George Leslie's kitchen, built in 1796, on the site where Mr. Byam now lives, by John Sly; 3d, The Wells-River House, built in 1796, by Benjamin Bowers, from Dracut, N. H.; 4th, Mr. Robert Clough's house, built in 1796, by John Quimby; 5th, Leslie's fulling-mill, built about the same time, by the same; 6th, part of the frame of

* Milton. † Shakspeare.

‡ The Indian name of the great Ox Bow, and the vicinity of Newbury village. The place was a great favorite with the Indians.

the paper-mill, formerly a saw-mill, built by Err Chamberlin.

Several other buildings, however, of which no part is now left, were put up before 1800. The first dwelling in the village was a plank-house, erected by Err Chamberlin on the Scott lot, south of the Coosuc House. This was supplanted in 1794, by a more substantial building, since burned. A similar plank-house was built by Silas Chamberlin, where the meeting-house now stands, before 1780, and the present parsonage was, at first, placed on the same spot with this plank-house. A 3d house had been built in 1794, where Cyrus J. S. Scott now lives, by Mr. Clough, a joiner.

The first grist-mill was built about 1781, some distance below where the paper-mill now stands. The second was built about 1795, adjoining the fulling-mill of this day, and in the same year a blacksmith's-shop was set up just in front of where Holt's now stands. Up to 1800, then, this village was a hamlet of 10 buildings, without school-house, church, store, or professional man of any sort.

The first traders were P. & T. Preston, who in 1801, began to sell goods in the south room of Bowers' tavern. The first bridge, over Connecticut river, was constructed in 1805, at what is called The Ferry. The paper-mill was built in 1808. The first school-house, about the same time. In the outset, burials took place in the field west of Brigham's. Among those there interred, are three children of Mr. Bowers, one of Err Chamberlin's, Charles Treat, a river man, from Glastenbury, Conn.; Mr. Campbell, a trader, and one or more girls, named Sleeper, from the Heath farm. The present grave-yard was laid out in 1810. Early in the present century, the village became a place of trade, because the rapids just above the narrows, prevented the boats, which then did the work of rail-roads of this year, and the big wagons of last year, from ascending the river any farther.

The first settler in Wells River, was Err Chamberlin. Er's father first took possession of Musquash Meadow, in Newbury, 500 acres of land in the N. E. corner of Newbury being reserved as his area by Governor Wentworth. This Mr. Chamberlin, as early as 1776, agreed with the Governor that he would build a mill and buy the whole or a portion of the land at $1.00 per acre. He built a mill and a house, but paid the Governor nothing, and when a tax was laid, suffered it to go to the hammer and then bid it off for the tax, thus acquiring a vendue title. He afterwards obtained a warrantee deed of the widow of Wentworth, by paying her $100. It is probable that he built his mill where the paper-mill now stands, early in 1776, and close by it a hut to shelter his family, so that the origin of this village is exactly coëqual with the declaration of our national Independence.

Before the end of 1776, he removed his family back to Newbury, where they remained till 1778, when they returned to the house he had erected, on the south of the Coosuc.

This flight to Newbury, may have been occasioned by our disasters in Canada, spreading consternation along all the New England frontier, and the return to Wells River appeared safe after the downfall of Burgoyne.

Much of the ground now occupied by Wells River Village, was swampy, and all of it was overgrown by ground hemlock, which it was hard to go over or under, and which was made hideous by wild beasts.

The only natural attraction of the place was The Bar, at the mouth of Wells River, where salmon were taken.

Though Err Chamberlain was the first to make his abode here, he was by no means the first white man who trod the banks of this stream. In 1757, the party sent out to carry provisions to Rogers, on his return from destroying the St. Francis Indians, reached Wells River, and many of his (Rogers') men remained in that vicinity 10 days. Moreover, 5 years previous, in 1754, our exploring party, sent out by the State of New Hampshire, and which had penetrated north, as far as Northumberland, on their return, passed a night at Wells River. The following is an extract from their journal (see History of Coos, p. 31), which is still extant.

"Fri., July 5, 1754. We marched about 3 miles to our packs, at Amonoosuc, the same course we had steered heretofore, and we afterwards went over Connecticut River, and camped a little below Wells River this night."

That is probably at the west end of the bridge, now crossing Conn. river from Wells River to Haverhill.

The members of this party were three, Peter Powers, of Hollis, N. H.; Lieut. James Stevens, and Ensign Ephraim Hale, both of Townsend, Mass.

No records of any white man's having pre-

viously surveyed the Wells River. Perhaps I do wrong to say, no record for the name Wells River used in this journal, as well known, is proof that white men had been upon that river, and the tradition, as handed down by the oldest inhabitants, (Hardy L. Chamberlin), is this: A party on their way to Canada, at an early period, halted at the mouth of the stream, now called Wells River, because two of their number were sick. After waiting two days, building a shelter for the sick, and leaving two men to take care of them, the rest of the party pushed on. In a few days the sick expired, and those left in charge over them, after committing them to the earth, made the best of their way to their comrades.

As the leader of this party was *Capt. Wells*, the stream by which his men were buried was called *Wells River*. Traces of a hut were manifest near the mouth of the river, where Err Chamberlin began his clearing, and one of his sons, (Hardy L.,) now alive, has seen human bones dug up in the same vicinity, on the south bank of Wells River.

WELLS RIVER NAVIGATION.

In 1830 a small steam-boat, called the John Ledyard, (after the famous traveler of that name) was run up Connecticut River from Hartford, Ct. to Wells River. Her advent, at Wells River, was celebrated by the firing of cannon and hurrahs of a crowd of spectators. The boat was taken by the falls on the river through the locks. She was pushed up through the narrows, a short distance above the mouth of Wells River, to a bar in the river. There a long rope was attached to the boat, and a string of river-men, wading, attempted to draw the boat over—but failed. She was put about, and sped her way back, and has not since returned. The next year, 1831, five steam-boats were constructed and put on the river, at different sections between Hartford and Wells River. One was built and launched at Wells River, called the Adam Duncan. The names of the boats and commanders as follows:

St'm-boat	Adam Duncan,	Horace Duncan, Capt.
"	David Porter,	John W. Andrus, "
"	Wm. Holmes,	Jas. Davenport, "
"	Ariel Cooly,	Hiram Smith, "
"	Wm. Hall,	Peletiah Ely, "

These boats run about a year—and, in 1832, the whole concern went up. A canal survey was made by Clinton, from Hartford to Canada line, up the river, about 1824, and another survey, for the same purpose, was made soon after the steam-boats failed; but nothing ever came of this. In 1848 the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Rail-Road was completed to Wells River, and cars running—a project not dreamed of in the days of the canal surveys and steam-boats. In 1850 it was extended to St. Johnsbury—soon after to Derby Line—and a link is now nearly filled from Derby Line to the Grand Trunk, at Lenoxville, Canada, making a continuous line from New York to Quebec. So the world has moved.

A. UNDERWOOD.

FROM A COMMUNICATION FROM WELLS RIVER.

"DIED,—In Newbury, May 17, 1865, David Johnson, Esq., aged 86 years. He was born at Newbury, Sept. 13, 1778. His father was Col. Thomas Johnson, one of the first settlers of the town. Only two persons, born in the town, older than he, survive him."

There is one son of Col. Thomas Johnson still living at Newbury, viz., Mr. Haynes Johnson. The family of Col. Frye Bailey, one of the original grantees, and a leading man here in revolutionary times, has become extinct in this town. One son, I think, lives in Maryland. The families of the first settlers of the town are all dead or removed—not one remains in the village whose ancestors came here earlier than 1808. Some of the grandchildren of the first settler here, Mr. Err Chamberlin, live in Haverhill and Lyman, N. H.

I find, among some papers left by my brother, who died forty years ago, the following note:

"The Fort at the mouth of Wells River was built by Capt. Wells and his soldiers in A. D., 1704."

I know not where he learned the fact, but he was curious in such things, and was acquainted with the first settler in this part of the town, Mr. Err Chamberlin, and with Col. Frye Bailey and other early settlers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF WELLS RIVER—1870.

Clergy, William S. Palmer, Congregationalist; *Physicians*, Ira Brown, Charles M. Trask; *Attorneys*, A. Underwood, Leslie & Rogers; *Bank*, 1st National—George Leslie, Cashier; *High School*, Fanny M. Warriner & Electa D. Grow; *Merchants*, Frank Deming, Ferdinand Sherwin, Bachop & Farwell, A. T. Baldwin; *Jeweler & Watches*, Harry Holton; *Millinery & Fancy Goods*, Misses Leslie & Rob-

insons; *Grocers*, Joseph A. Hatch, McL. Marshall; *Dentist*, H. D. Hickok; *Photographer*, George Grant; *Tailor*, A. S. Meader; *Hotels*, Durant & Adams—Coosuck House, Wells River, do.; *Manufacturers*—Durant & Adams, paper—Wells River Lumber Co., lumber & boxes—Carpenter & Jones, furniture & caskets—C. D. Penniman, tin-ware & stoves—George S. Olney, harnesses, &c.—George Hatch, shoes—E. R., & C. H. Hoyt, flour & meal—E. C. Hadlock, lumber; *Telegraph Operator*, Miss Margaret Gaitley; *Postmaster*, Frank Deming; *Express Agent*, A. S. Farwell; *Sign & Fancy Painter*, A. B. W. White.

From WM. R. SHEDD.

ORANGE.

BY CARLOS CARPENTER, OF BARRE.*

The town of Orange lies in the N. W. corner of Orange County, bounded, S. by Washington and Corinth, E. by Topsham, N. by Groton, Harris and Goshen Gores and Plainfield, and W. by Barre.

There is considerable good farming land in the town, although the heighth of land between Connecticut River and Lake Champlain runs through the town from north to south, dividing the town nearly in the centre. Knox Mountain, in this range, is quite an elevation.

This town was chartered in the usual manner, by Thomas Chittenden, Governor, August 11, 1781, to Capt. Ebenezer Green and Amos Robinson, Esq. The original proprietors of Orange were Amos Robinson, Ebenezer Green, Nath'l. Babbitt, Daniel Pinnes, Solomon Strong, Artemas Robinson, Eleazer Robinson, Mitchell Clark, Jehiel Robbins, Isaac Babbitt, Noah Hopkins, Amos Robinson, Jr, Daniel Robinson, William Wakefield, Joel Marsh, Daniel Babbitt, Asa Babbitt, Strong Burch, Oliver Taylor, Jedediah Strong, Bartholomew Durkee, Elkanah Sprague, Samuel Webster, Thomas Freeman, Jr., David Davis, David Bissell, Jr., Simon B. Bissell, Nathan Leonard, Isaiah Thomas, Asa Taylor, David Bissell, Thomas Chittenden, Moses Robinson, Jeremiah Clark, Matthew Lyon, Jonathan Chase, John Porter, John Griswold, Timothy Bush, John Bush, Paul Brigham, Ebenezer Brewer, Nath'l. Seaver, Thomas Bingham, Samuel Sprague, Noah Payne, Ebenezer Brewster, Nathan Peters, John Hibbard, Thomas Payne, Elias Porter, Isaiah Potter, Noah Payne, Jr., Jotham White, Jotham White, Jr., Elisha White, Elisha White, Jr., Solomon White, Peter Grant, Benjamin Grant, William Conant, John Chamberlin, John Lymon, Samuel Payne and David Preston.

The first settlement in town was made by Ensign Joseph Williams, in September, 1793, on the south line of the town, on the farm now owned by Horace P. Gale. Other settlers came in the next two or three years, among whom were Maj. Joseph Thayer, Christopher Carey, Humphrey and Ephriam Hunt, Gould Camp, John and Matthew Sloane, Ezra Paine, Ezra Goodale, Abel Skinner, Jabez Rodgers, Porter Lord and others. The town was organized March 9, 1796, meeting warned by Abel Skinner, justice of the peace, and holden at the house of Joseph Williams. Joseph Thayer was elected moderator; John Sloane, town clerk; Gould Camp, Thomas Storrs Paine and Fairbanks Bush, selectmen; Gould Camp, treasurer; Ezra Paine, constable; Fairbanks Bush, Ezra Goodale and Humphrey Hunt, listers; and Joseph Williams, grand-juror. The town was first represented by Ezra Goodale, in 1798.—The first check-list of voters who took the freemen's oath, was made Sept. 2, 1800, and is as follows: Ezra Paine, Wm. Baker, Abram Spafford, Ephraim Hunt, Peter Salter, Humphrey Hunt, Ezra Goodale, Solomon Howard, Wm. R. Nelson, John Nelson, Joseph Currier, Joseph Beard, David Goodrich, Ira Chamberlin, Lemuel Peake, Isaac Alden, David Nelson, Dyar Waterman, Charles C. Nelson, Absalom Strong, John Stacy, Aaron Griswold, Amariah Sanborn, Thaddeus Clapp, Fairbanks Bush, Timothy Bush, Nath'l. Holbrook, John Payne, James Pinnes and Sanborn Batchelder.

The first meeting of the original proprietors on record was holden at Maj. Burton's, in Norwich, June 28, 1785. Amos Robinson was proprietors' clerk until at a meeting holden at Orange, April 26, 1796, Joseph Thayer was elected clerk, who held the office until Feb. 14, 1810, when John Stacy was elected to the office.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Sloane from 1796 to 1798. Fairbanks Bush, 1798—1800. John Stacy, 1800—'13.—Thaddeus Clapp, 1813—'30. Reuben White, 1830—'46. Timothy Hancock, 1846—'52.—Carlos Carpenter, 1852—'54. Horace Fifield, 1854—'57. D. S. Melendy, 1857—'61. D. A. Camp, 1861—'63; and E. G. Peake from 1863 to the present time (1868).

* A native of Orange.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

Ezra Paine, Fairbanks Bush, Andrew Dewey, Thomas S. Paine, Dyar Waterman, James Baldwin, Erastus Camp, Reuben White, Nathan Foster, Louis F. Peabody, Carlos Carpenter, Artemas Houghton, M. N. Waterman, Chester Dickey and Lyman T. Mills.

The first company of enrolled militia was commanded by Captain Peter Salter, a soldier of the Revolution.

There are no professional men now (1868) residing in town: neither ministers, lawyers nor physicians can live and flourish in this town.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious denominations are Methodists, Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists and Universalists, neither having numbers or energy enough to support stated preaching. There are two very neat and commodious Union meeting-houses: one at the Centre, and the other at E. Orange. There was, at an early day, a Congregational church organized, and the Rev. Enas Bliss was settled over it. He stayed a few years, and left. In 1812 there was quite an addition made to the church under the preaching of Rev. Phineas Randall, since which time their numbers have diminished until the organization is nearly become extinct. There was a Methodist society and church organized in town about the year 1804, under the preaching of a Rev. Mr. Langdon and others, which has continued up to the present time, although they have no regular preacher. There is quite a large society of Freewill Baptists at East Orange, made up from Orange, Washington, Topsham and Corinth, who occupy the church at East Orange a part of the time. There is another Freewill Baptist society on the north road, so called, connected with West Topsham, where they usually attend church. The Universalists have no society; but occasionally have preaching at the Centre, and at East Orange churches. There is at present but one store in town, and that at East Orange. There are two post offices in town: one at Orange, and one at East Orange. The Orange post office was established in 1821: David Nelson, P. M., who held the office to 1831. Orange Fifield held the office from that time to 1849. William Huse is postmaster at the present time. The East Orange post-office was established about 1849: H. W. Bailey, postmaster. Aaron Chubb is the present postmaster.

The population of the town has not increased for several years past; many families have left town, and their places have not been filled.—The trade of the town goes to Barre, Washington, Topsham and Plainfield, where the people go for milling and mechanical works.

The following persons, born in Orange, fitted themselves, and became ministers of the gospel: Herschell Foster, Ira Beard, Joseph A. Sherburn, George P. Beard, J. Hervey Burnham, Erastus C. Payne, Corodon H. Slafter, Elisha M. Thurston, Hezekiah F. Dickey and George King.

The town has raised but few men who have held county or State offices. Horace Fifield and R. M. Bill have been county senators. B. F. Fifield (now of Montpelier) is now district attorney for the State. Luther Carpenter and Carlos Carpenter have been residents of the town, and Rodney E. Patterson is now a resident: have been judges of the county court. Luther S. Burnham and Carlos Carpenter have been high sheriffs of the county, while residents of the town.

The first settlers have nearly all passed away. The only ones now living are Ezekiel Goodrich, aged 92, who has lived in town some 70 years, and Mrs. Lucy Nelson, widow of Capt. David Nelson, now over 91 years old, who has lived in town about 73 years. There have been many persons in town who have attained to 90 years and upwards.

The inhabitants of the town have generally been remarkably healthy. The spotted fever in 1812, carried off some 40 persons in a short space of time. Other than that, the people have suffered no unusual sickness.

The first settlers of the town were a hardy set of men from the common walks of life; none highly educated, as reference to the early records and papers of the town will more fully show. Among those who filled the offices in early times in town, was

CAPT. DAVID NELSON,

who came into town from Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1796. Like many new settlers, he came into the town poor; but by dint of close saving and careful management, he amassed a very handsome property. He was called to discharge the duties of many town offices; was a selectman 13 years; overseer of poor a number of years; represented the town in 1821; was a member of the Congregational church some 25 years previous to his death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1847. He died, aged 78 years, and left a family of 9 daughters. His widow is now living, having been one of the model housewives of the town.

COL. SAMUEL FIFIELD

was one of the early settlers in town. He gave his attention to speculating in lands, and at an early day acquired quite a property for those days, in trading in every thing there was then in the country. He died in June, 1824, aged 56 years. He left a large family, only two sons, Col. Orange Fifield, of Montpelier, and Hon. Horace Fifield, of Barre, who are men of ability and enterprise.

DR. ELIPHALET MASON BILL,

one of the pioneer physicians in Vermont, was born at Lebanon, Ct., Sept. 6, 1775, and removed with his father to Hartford, Vt., about 1784. He was a grandson of Lt. Gov. Joseph Marsh. He was married to Rhoda Pitkin in 1803. Dr. Bill studied medicine at Hartford, and in 1804, removed to Orange, where he had a large and extensive practice as a physician, in that and the surrounding towns. At this time the country was new, with but few public roads; the travel was necessarily on horseback and on foot, and for many years he pursued his profession under these trying circumstances.—Giving his time and talents to his profession, he never sought political preferment; yet, in 1815, his fellow-townsmen put him in nomination, and elected him to the legislature of the State.

Dr. Bill was the first and only practicing physician in town until the spring of 1839, when he removed to West Topsham, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred suddenly, Sept. 21, 1854. His wife survived him a few years. She died at Barre, April 9, 1858, in her 85th year.

Dr. Bill was a very successful practioner for over 50 years; ever cheerful under all circumstances, affable and kind, a firm friend and good neighbor. But few men have been more respected and esteemed than Dr. Bill.

HON. LUTHER CARPENTER

was born in Norwich, Oct. 23, 1778: came to Orange in October, 1801, purchased a new lot of land and cleared it up, which he owned until his death. He was called to discharge the duties of most all the various town offices; was a selectman 17 years; an acting justice of the peace 35 years; represented the town in the General assembly 14 years; was a member of the council of censors in 1843, and of the constitutional convention in 1850; was a judge of the county court in 1833 and 1834. He died at Orange, April 22, 1861. He was very infirm for some years previous to his decease. He left but one son, Carlos Carpenter (who now resides at Barre,) who was born at Orange, Sept. 30, 1804; who has filled various town offices in Orange, having represented that town three years; was first constable twelve years; was sheriff of Orange County in 1850, and appointed judge of the county court in 1851, and town clerk of Orange in 1852 and 1853, and was elected town clerk of Barre in 1865, which office he now occupies.

DAVID HOLBROOK, ESQ.,

was born in Orange, Nov., 1803; received a common school education, became a successful teacher of common schools; a man of very strong mind and perseverance, became a very successful manager of suits at law. Although not a legal practitioner at law, yet he attended to suits in the town and vicinity, and managed them with skill not inferior to the lawyers of his day. He was overseer of poor for many years; one of the selectmen, and justice of the peace, and represented the town in the general assembly in 1847 and 1848. He died at Orange, in October, 1855, of typhoid fever, aged 52 years.

JOHN STACY.

BY REV. J. K. CONVERSE.

JOHN STACY was born at Hopkinton, Mass. Oct. 16, 1760. He was left an orphan when 2 years old, and being at an early age bound out to service, enjoyed but slight advantages of education. The death of his master subsequently set him at liberty; and, in 1777, when in his 17th year, he entered the service of his country as a private soldier, and served, with slight intermission, 'till the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge from Gen. Knox, in December, 1783, after something more than 6 years service.

To do his duty faithfully and fearlessly was with Mr. Stacy a living principle from early life. His prompt fidelity as a soldier soon procured his promotion—first to office in his own company, and afterward as clerk of his regiment. When General Washington lay at Newburgh, Mr. Stacy was selected as one of his life-guard, in which post he was personally noticed by the General in a manner most flattering to a soldier's pride. Although it was not his lot to take part in any important battles, he performed much valuable service, and at the close of the war returned to his native county, Worcester, Mass. Having acquired a trade, he settled in Windsor, Vt.—and subsquently, in 1797, removed to Orange, Vt., where he engaged in agriculture, and re-

sided 38 years. In 1835, admonished by the infirmities of age, he sought the sheltering protection of his son in Burlington, where he resided till his death, in the 87th year of his age, Dec. 9, 1846.

Mr. Stacy, by his benevolence, integrity and sound judgment, secured the respect of his townsmen, and exerted a strong influence in moulding society into a proper form. He represented the town of Orange in the legislature, was 13 years their town clerk, and 29 years and officiating magistrate, in which capacity he distinguished himself particularly as a peace-maker. As a magistrate he was called to do a somewhat extensive business, and there being no lawyer in the place, he was generally resorted to for legal advice. From his decisions as a magistrate, such was the confidence in his good judgment and integrity, that appeals were rarely taken, and in only one case, in nearly 30 years, was a decision of his overruled by the higher courts. The following incident is in point:

The late Dennison Smith, Esq., of Barre, being applied to about a writ issued by Mr. Stacy, replied: "Sir, that is hopeless; I have settled that question long since. Law, Sir, is the perfection of reason, and there is too much reason and practical common sense in what John Stacy says and does, to allow any hope of escape in quibbles. I advise you to settle your suit, or to prepare to have justice meted out to you."

Though emphatically a man of peace, he was always feelingly alive to the interest and honor of his country. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he fitted out two of his sons for the army—the younger but 15 years of age, and invoking God's blessing on them and their country's cause, he bade them go where duty called, and to regard the post of danger as the post of honor; but, said he, never return to your father's house in disgrace. Shortly after a levy was made upon the town for volunteers. The company was paraded upon the common; the requisition was read to them, and the order was given for those who would volunteer to step out in front. A dead pause for some little time ensued—when, forgetting his decrepitude (for he was then bowed down with a rheumatic affection) the old man threw aside his crutches, stepped up in front of the company, and proclaimed with emphatic indignation: "I 'll go for one: I want to see those boys of mine, and know whether they are as destitute of patriotic bearing as are the comrades they have left behind." "No! no!" shouted many voices at once, and immediately the requisition was more than filled up.

At the age of 45 Mr. S. made a public profession of religion, and from that day to the hour of his death practised it in his life, and enjoyed its consolations and hopes. For years his house in Orange was familiarly called the "Preacher's home." Experimental religion was with him a favorite theme of conversation. He loved to dwell upon the mercy and goodness of God in His dealings with man. The mere outward of Christianity he regarded as of minor importance; but he gave evidence in his old age of having drank deeply of its spirit and power. Hence he was uniformly cheerful and happy, inspiring those around with the conviction that the measure of his own happiness was full. The secret of the whole is, he had steadily filled up the measure of his duty in the various relations of life in such a manner, that the retrospect gave him the cheerfulness of youth, and the peacefulness which flows from the consciousness of well-doing. Happy the close of life to such a man. His name is honorable; and though he has filled no high station, he leaves to his kin and the world, in the treasured remembrance of what he was, as a parent, a Christian and servant of his country, a richer legacy than gold can purchase.

Dec. 11, 1846.

HENRY BALDWIN STACY.

BY HON. DAVID READ.

HENRY B. STACY, whose death occurred at Revel, in Russia, on the 18th of June last, where for seven years or more he had previously resided as United States' Consul, was the son of John Stacy, noticed in the preceding article. He was born in Orange, Aug. 23, 1804, and was the youngest, save one, of a family of 12 children, of whom one only survives him—Mrs. Haswell, of Bennington.—His father was a farmer of limited means.—The practice of industry and economy was not merely theoretical with him, but a matter of stern necessity—which necessity is more often a blessing in disguise than most people are willing to allow. Nevertheless John Stacy's was one of those families where the children had an early training calculated to develop the powers which God had given them, physical and mental—just such train-

ing as most of our intelligent, strong-minded and enterprising men usually get while young, and afterwards lean upon as their only and best capital to start life with: for the world has learned by long experience, that sound heads and large, honest hearts are not the ordinary products of luxury and ease; but rather that early education where the labor of the hands and the head necessarily unite to obtain food and clothing for the body, and development and growth to the mind.

In such a school as this the youthful days of Henry B. Stacy were spent. In boyhood he grew up under the coöperative labor required of him by industrious, yet loving parents; and he, bright and active from infancy, always applied himself with a cheerful zest, to perform his allotted work upon the farm. His labors were of that juvenile character suited to his age—he rode the horse, furrowed out the fields, dropped the corn and potatoes, drove the cows and ranged over the lots to collect the sheep; and if he lost a little time in frolic with the lambs, he was the more healthful and happy for it. These rural labors and sports were never forgotten by him: through life he was accustomed to look back upon them as part and parcel of himself, indelibly impressed by the force of early associations, giving him always a partiality for the farm.

At the age of 14, however, he left the farm and went to Bennington, to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the *Vermont Gazette*. He had previously to that time received the advantages of common school education only; but he was a ready scholar, had a quick, penetrating mind, rare powers of investigation, and within him, the germ of self education and progress, which developed itself more and more through his whole life. He entered the office of the Gazette in the capacity of an apprentice, holding the marked position, for some time, of the last and least of the type-setting fraternity of the office; but he made good improvement in the art, and was in due time promoted to the rank of a first-class workman. After some years of service at Bennington, he worked at Middlebury, and then again at Montreal, as a journeyman printer. He remained at Montreal until July, 1827, when he came to Burlington and entered the office of the "Burlington Free Press," as "printer."

The Free Press had then but just been established by Luman Foote, Esq., in the interest of the National Republican Party, and in support of the administration of John Quincy Adams—and the party then organized has to this day, under the names of whig and republican, maintained its political ascendancy over the public mind in this State—giving direction to its legislation, and to that policy in relation to the movements of the general government, which has been so repeatedly and uniformly expressed by the people of Vermont.

The first number of the Burlington Free Press was issued June 15, 1827, at which time Mr. Foote was both editor and proprietor. It commenced its existence at first under the influence of his powerful pen, and acknowledged ability as an editor; and with the aid of several outside contributors to its columns, the influence of the paper was at once felt by the community and soon gave direction to public sentiment, not only on the great political questions of the day, but on temperance and other moral subjects, which it earnestly advocated. Mr. Stacy took the sole charge of the mechanical work until Jan. 28, 1828—about 6 months only—when he and Mr. Foote entered into co-partnership, as joint editors and proprietors, and the paper, in pursuance of such arrangement, was thereupon conducted in the name of "Foote & Stacy."

The two leading editorial articles that appeared in the first issue of the paper after their joint interest was formed, recalls to us the recollections of our great orator and statesman, Henry Clay. At that time the protection of American industry was the subject, above all others, that lay nearest the heart of Mr. Clay. The tariff of 1828 was substantially the result of the personal efforts and the unrivalled eloquence of that eminent statesman. These views of Mr. Clay were very earnestly supported by the Free Press in one of the editorials referred to; and the other defended him with equal ability against the charges of corruption brought against him by Gen. Jackson, as to his support of Mr. Adams for the presidency; which charges Mr. Clay so triumphantly refuted, in his communication to the public on the subject.

The principles of public policy advocated by the Republican and the Democratic parties, respectively, in support of their candidates for the presidency, in 1828, seemed to fix the landmarks of the republican element

in this State, from which it has never departed. The Free Press advocated the re-election of Mr. Adams, and ably discussed the measures upon which it was claimed. The array of talent that entered upon the field of discussion in that very exciting and memorable contest, has never been surpassed in the history of the country. The declarations that the administration of John Quincy Adams must be put down, whether right or wrong, and to the victors belong the spoils of office, were received by the republican party as avowals but little short of rebellion and revolution, and aroused the conservative element of the country to the highest pitch of indignation and alarm. Our orators and leading public journals sought, but sought in vain, to arrest the dangerous sentiments that the democratic leaders diffused among the unreflecting masses of the people; leaders of a new and false democracy, holding out untold advantages to the poor man, which at the south resulted in nullification, and at the north in a loose return to the duties of citizenship and obedience to law and order, when the election was over.

On this occasion the speeches of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and numerous other speakers appeared in the columns of the Free Press; with elaborate editorials and comments upon them. Some of these articles were written by Mr. Foote, others by Mr. Stacy; and the paper presented to its readers such a fund of knowledge and argument in its columns, on the questions at issue, that it became a power in the State, and an instrument of jealous opposition from the opposing party. Wherever it circulated, its keen satire and unanswerable logic carried conviction to the hearts of its readers; not so much for party, as for the establishment of sound political doctrines, essential to the preservation of the Union and the success of the government. And it is now no less interesting than true, that the leading sentiments of the paper and the party it supported at that day, have triumphed at last—nullification and slavery are crushed out, and the essential doctrines of the party maintained. Vermont, standing at times almost alone in the controversy, nevertheless held fast to her position: she fought long and manfully for the cause, and now enjoys her full share in the glory of a victorious result.

October 22, 1832, Mr. Stacy was married to Miss Maria Corning, daughter of Maj. Wm. Corning, of Burlington, previous to which time he had purchased and taken the entire control of the Free Press; the first issue of the paper in the name of H. B. Stacy alone, being on the 20th of July, 1832. Mr. Foote at that time retired from editorial life, after serving about 5 years in that capacity, and sold out his entire interest in the paper to Mr. Stacy, who thereupon became its sole editor and proprietor. Out of respect for Mr. Foote, it is not deemed improper here to say, that he was a young man of rare ability, possessing a talent to use the pen with great facility and power. His skill, especially at sharp criticism, was always ready at hand; he delighted to bring to the surface the character of men whose motives were merely selfish; and to show up the fallacy of the principles they used to varnish over their heartless pretensions. Honesty and patriotism were the ruling motives of Luman Foote, while he was associated with the press; and his capacity not only as a writer, but his character as a scholar, and a gentleman of fine social qualities, were justly accorded to him.

Mr. Stacy now proceeded to publish the Free Press, under his sole charge, beginning at a period of time when some of the most important events in the history of the country were in progress. The veto message of President Jackson of the act of Congress renewing the charter of the United States Bank had just arrived, and appeared in the next issue of the paper. The new tariff-bill had also passed, so changing the tariff of 1828 as to give a fatal blow to the protective system—and the bill for various internal improvements remained in the pocket of the President, past the time for his signature, and Congress had adjourned without day—the re-election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, with Henry Clay his opposing candidate, agitated the whole country, both north and south; and with so many fires to heat up the political chaldron, it boiled and foamed with unusual intensity—and to add to the excitement, nullification and treason were boldly rising and showing their defiant forms in South Carolina. Indeed a convention had but recently met in Charleston, and resolved that the revenue laws of the general government were unconstitutional, null and void, and declaring it unlawful for the authorities of the government to attempt to enforce such laws; and

taking away the right to appeal to the United States Courts from the decisions of the courts in South Carolina, and imposing a heavy penalty upon all such as should attempt it. Also declaring any future act of Congress passed upon the subject null and void; and that the State of South Carolina is sovereign and independent, and pledging the people of the State to maintain said ordinance at every hazard.

It now became necessary for Gen. Jackson to quench the fire which Mr. Calhoun and his friends had kindled; and the memorable proclamation of the old hero and patriot, against those acts of nullification and treason, appeared in the columns of the Free Press, Dec. 21, 1832, wherein the President expressed his full determination "to execute the laws of the general government, and preserve the Union." On the receipt and publication of this proclamation, although in the midst of great political ferment and bitter party prejudice, Mr. Stacy fully appreciated the crisis that was upon us, and in a manly, high-toned spirit, so characteristic of him, laid aside his party prejudices, and frankly accorded to Gen. Jackson the honor and glory of his energetic and patriotic course on that occasion. He felt that the execution of the laws and the preservation of the Union were far above all other political considerations; and in justice to his country, he at once resolved not to shrink from his duty as a journalist, and to give his commendation to a just measure, whether it came from friend or foe. In his editorial on the subject he says, "We have cheerfully given up our columns to-day to the President's Proclamation. It is an important document, and will be read with gratification by every one who justly estimates the value of his country and its priceless institutions. With the exception of the intimation that the protecting policy is about to be surrendered, we can most cordially approve the sentiments expressed, and admire the lofty and patriotic strain in which they are uttered."

These sentiments showed that Mr. Stacy was no bigoted partisan, but was ever ready to lend the influence of his mind and press, free and independent, to such measures as appeared to him of public interest or utility, coming from whatever source they might.

Through a succession of years, up to 1840, during a period of unexampled financial embarrassment, resulting from the derangement of the currency following the reduction of the tariff and destruction of the United States Bank, the Free Press pursued its consistent course of opinion and policy. Its views were thoroughly republican, and when the presidential campaign of 1840 was opened, it did not waver or hesitate for a moment, in the selection of its candidate. The devotion of William Henry Harrison to the interests of his country, his long tried honesty and faithful services, wherever called upon to act as a public officer, were to the Press a better guarantee of his fitness for the presidency, than the fickle character of a man who had been trained through life as a mere politician—mixing up its arts and intrigues with his public services, when needed to answer his own purposes, or the ends of his party. The log-cabin, the adopted ensign of the Nat. Rep. Party, appeared at the editorial head of the Free Press, and it supported with great firmness and ability the election of Gen. Harrison, and enjoyed a full share in the triumph of his success.

During this exciting contest, the Free Press was enlarged to more than twice the amount of its reading matter, and now became the largest paper in the State, and one of the largest country papers in the Union. On this occasion Mr. Stacy expresses these noble sentiments in relation to the political character of the paper: "As to our political course, let the past be the guaranty for the future.—The Free Press, as its title imports, is emphatically *free*. We are by birth, education and habit, a republican; and, like the poor man's inheritance, our early impressions seem likely to go with us through life. Our paper will be the fearless advocate of those great principles of equality that lie at the foundation of our republican institutions; and we shall support such men and such measures as shall in our estimation secure their ascendancy, and best promote the public good."

Mr. Stacy continued to publish the Free Press as sole editor and proprietor up to 1846, when he sold out to Gen. DeWitt C. Clark; and thereupon terminated his services as editor and publisher. During the time of such service, he kept up the interest and reputation of his paper, and fully sustained its influence. He held a power over its readers from the known honesty of his course, as a conscientious, consistent and reliable journalist: feeling his responsibility to the public, looking to the greatest good and the dissemi-

nation of truth only. Such, indeed, would naturally be the character of his paper; formed as it was by materials distilled from the head and heart that supplied its columns.

The paper, moreover, while in the charge of Mr. Stacy, became a journal of public utility in more ways than one. From his varied experience in life, as well as from his taste for research and study, he became familiar with books, acquired a fair knowledge of the arts and sciences, of agriculture, trade, the means of education, the domestic and foreign relations of the country, and various other subjects. All these matters being such as most interested his readers, he presented, in a practical light, in the columns of the Free Press, in connection with the news of the day; and thereby greatly improved the value and interest of the paper. But the life of an editor and conductor of a public journal is a laborious and tiresome one. In spite of the cheering influence upon him, in view of the good he aims to accomplish, and the intelligence he seeks to diffuse, he nevertheless tires under the continuous tension of his brain, and sickens under the confinement of his calling; and no one need wonder that he should, after thus working for a succession of years, become anxious to shake off the weary life, and once again enjoy freedom of body and mind; that freedom which can be found only by passing out in the midst of God's works, and communing with nature—the fields and the forests become to him a paradise; and the sweet air a healing balm to his prostrate energies.

Mr. Stacy having disposed of the paper, and also of his interest in the building on College street, where the Free Press is still published, which he erected for his office, then held in the basement, making a private dwelling of the second story, where his family for several years resided, now wholly relinquished the life of an editor and printer, and purchased a small farm. As already seen, he had always been a strong advocate of the farming interests of the State, and his taste and inclinations led him to look upon agricultural life as the most healthful, natural and pleasant of occupations. His farm was located about a mile north of the village of Burlington, upon the lake shore, where he resided with his family until he entered upon his mission as United States Consul to Russia. The situation he selected as his residence and farm, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful, in its natural scenery, in the vicinity of Burlington—a town so much admired for the beauty of its location and surroundings. But his place was better adapted to the purpose of a fine private residence, than that of a profitable farm; indeed, it was purchased for the former object, and for its prospective value in view of the ultimate growth and extension of the town, rather than for farming alone. It borders upon the bay for a considerable distance, and presents, in prospect, extensive facilities for wharfage and manufacture; and on the property he erected a wharf with an inclined plane, and the necessary apparatus for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs. This structure, however, not long after its completion, was so much injured by the spring flood and ice, as to destroy it in a measure, and it was abandoned, to the heavy pecuniary loss of Mr. Stacy.

In the meantime he made some investments in real-estate, in lots south of him for building purposes, and a lot of 40 acres or so north, as an addition to his farming interests. But in the changes in progress, by the opening of rail-roads, new streets and water-facilities, he became involved in litigation, which greatly increasad his financial embarrassment. But during this time, as well as previously, he held the confidence of the people of his town, who for a long series of years had elected him to important town and other public offices, and his acquaintance and influence were so extensive in the State, that he stood as the man in Burlington, on whom the utmost reliance could be placed by the citizens of that town, on occasions of special interest and importance, where sound judgment, talent and influence were required to look after those interests. And when measures were likely to come up in the legislature involving questions of vital importance to the town or State, he was (on several such occasions) selected to represent the town in that body; and for four years, 1843, '44, '51 and '56, he was chosen their representative—the last year with special reference to the discussion of the subject of re-building the State House at Burlington, instead of Montpelier. He was, during his membership, a leading man in the legislature, having a strong working influence outside the House, as well as legislative influence within it. As a public debater, he was ready and prompt, and never tired his hearers

by lengthy details or dull repetition; but his sentences were usually short, animating, and full of life. His speeches before the House, or Joint Assembly, as he might find occasion, were always sound, straight forward, convincing, and of a high order; and he was listened to with marked attention whenever he felt called upon to utter his views. He habitually hesitated at the commencement of his speech, as if struggling to overcome a diffidence that seemed just then to baffle him; but after a few wry turns of the body and puffs from his pent-up lungs, he would rise above all embarrassment, and go on with a clear head and voice. He usually spoke in plain terms, but with energy, and direct to the subject under discussion; and often gave force and interest to his remarks by touches of true native eloquence. Indeed, the people of Burlington, and of the State for that matter, so long as those of his day and generation remain upon the stage, will not forget the many times, in public meetings and conventions, that they have listened to his voice, in behalf of some matter of political or public interest. And it is but just to Mr. Stacy here to say, that he was always foremost in proposing and carrying out any measure in town, designed for its improvement, or for the advancement of its business prospects; and his own means, limited as they were, to a generous extent were made a free offering to such purposes. He did not even hesitate to employ his own hands or the hands of his men, gratuitously, to decorate and improve the village, with the liberal motive of enlivening the beauty of the place and gratifying his own taste, and consulting the convenience and comfort of his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Stacy was not one of that class of men who gave up to discouragement on meeting with disappointments and losses, but with a resolution and cheerfulness that seemed always to attend him, he met hard days and times in the spirit of a true philosopher. Indeed, his mind was so constituted, and energy and perseverance were so natural with him, that he grasped at the future with a firm hope, and always appeared to enjoy life in the same strain of good humor, as well in adversity as prosperity. Riches and worldly honors had no sensible attractions for him, beyond their proper connexion with private or public utility; and in fact he looked upon both as subordinate to higher purposes than mere selfish ends. They attracted him far less than his habitual research and study of the things, whether natural or artificial, that made up the world around him. This may be clearly seen as we look back upon the few years previous to his mission to Russia, when he was engaged in the chosen occupation of a farmer, and still was the same studious and progressive inquirer. This habit was his pastime, and knowledge the *ultimatum* of his ambition; he wanted a reason for every thing, and was never satisfied without finding it, if to be found by reasonable labor. His writings, moreover, show how much his thoughts, in addition, were given to the moving topics of the day; all which placed him far in advance, in point of general intelligence, of many who made higher claims to learning than he. He thus passed on from year to year upon his farm, not only enjoying the pleasures of a rural life and happy home, but the many hours he spent in his study, as seasons of rare pleasure to him. With adequate means and freedom from embarrassment, a situation like this, so far as the peace and comfort of this world are concerned, could not be bettered.—But losses must sometimes be made up, and at all times if possible honorable obligations be met—this he felt and labored to accomplish; and always looked at the bright side of the case, as if all was right with him—a spirit that tried as by fire the gold of the heart.

Under the circumstances above alluded to, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Consul to Revel, in Russia; which position, after full consideration and counsel with his family, he decided to accept; and in December, 1861, set out from New York for Liverpool, *en route* to Revel. In his account of his outward passage he discribes the feelings that came over him, as he saw the shores of his native land, agitated as they then were by treason and rebellion, recede from his view. At that time the result of the great conflict was doubtful; and as he bid adieu to his country, he felt it not improbable that it might be a farewell to the Union forever.

On his arrival at Liverpool, he first learned of the demand made by the British government for the surrender of the rebel envoys, Slidel and Mason. The excitement in England, in the prospect of a war with the

United States, ran high; and in Liverpool especially, it was regarded as unavoidable, and the people treated it as an event they coveted. Under this new state of affairs in the relations of the two countries, and the state of feeling exhibited in Great Britian on the subject, Mr. Stacy, before he proceeded on his mission, felt it expedient to call upon the American Minister, (Mr. Adams,) and learn from him the true condition of things between the two governments. He thereupon changed his intended and more direct route, and took passage by rail-road to London.

In his transit from Liverpool to London, he does not speak with as much admiration as most travelers, of the perfection and beauty of English agriculture and scenery. The dense fogs and mid-day lamps, with now and then a streak of light and sunshine and then fog again—dingy, naked farm-houses, the subdued and stereotype appearance of the fields, the apparent end of improvement, but above all the contrast between the mere clod-hopper who tills the soil and the aristocratic landlord who moves him, one and all, gave him no very favorable impressions of English institutions, agriculture and scenery; and when he found himself in the great metropolis, it was to feel disappointed at its dull exterior, and apparent lack of thrift and enterprise, when compared with our American cities.

Having sought an interview with Mr. Adams, his inquiry for the American Minister was frequently met by the question, "which minister he sought for! the rebel representative seeming to be more generally known and cared for than Mr. Adams." With such indications of public sentiment, in the very heart and centre of the English Empire, uttered by the people of our own ancestral race, and speaking our own language, he felt at times as if he had no country of his own, and had become an outlaw in the hands of British clemency. Nevertheless, he well knew and felt that no human power, single or combined, could annihilate his government, or check the progress of those principles of liberty and equality upon which it was founded. With this state of mind he met Mr. Adams at his quarters, by whom he was courteously received, and with whom he freely communicated, as far as the proprieties of his position would allow; and left with the hopeful assurance that no rupture would be likely to take place between the two governments.

And it may be added, that when Mr. Stacy reached Liverpool, the passengers demanded that he, being an official personage, should give his opinion upon the probable course of the Government in the demand for Mason and Slidel, and the prospect of the rebellion being crushed—with which Mr. Stacy complied, and was gratified to find his audience reassured.

On his passage between London and Hamburg, Mr. Stacy appears the same attentive observer as ever. In crossing the German Ocean he speaks of the interest he took in witnessing his first sun-set at sea; which he thus pleasantly describes: "At length," says he, "the Sun began to dip, and so perfect was the illusion, that no untaught observer could resist the conviction that it was indeed going down in mid-ocean. Little by little it gradually disappeared, 'till at last a great wave seemed to overwhelm it; and I could almost swear I saw it 'deep in the bosom of the ocean buried.'"

He was charmed with the beautiful scenery and fine country residences along the Elbe; especially with the little town of Blankenese, where nature and art combined, have planted a village of such rare, fantastic beauty; and on reaching Hamburgh he pronounced it one of the most charming cities he was ever in.—He arrived at Berlin Jan 2, 1862, called upon Mr. Judd, the American Minister, and after taking a turn through the city, he entered the halls of the museum, where it is claimed that the collection presents "a scientific illustration of all that exists or ever has existed in nature or art." "I sat me down," he says, "and rested a moment in the original chair that is said to have seated the first King of Prussia, and imagined myself a King; but in truth it is not so comfortable a seat as 'my old arm-chair' in the studio, and I found no difficulty in deciding to abdicate, with 'nary a doubt' that 'Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown.'"

January 18, '62, Mr. Stacy arrived at Revel. After leaving Berlin he proceeded directly to St. Petersburg, where, after transacting his business with the government and the American minister, Mr. Clay, he waited some 10 days before he found an opportunity to pass down to Revel; and then only by sledge conveyance.—During his stay in St. Petersburg he had opportunity to look over the city, and note the evidences of its grandeur and lavish expenditures; especially of its churches and other public buildings.

At Revel, Mr. Stacy sought to make himself at home, and indeed found the climate, extent and situation of the city, and its apparent healthfulness, to fully meet his expectations; but every thing was so very different in the manners and customs of the people from life at home, that it was a long time before he could get settled down in any situation that was congenial and pleasant for him. The caste that enters so largely into Russian society presented a barrier to an acquaintance with the people occupying a lower grade in society than from his position was allotted him; and, to avoid disgrace, his intercourse was, in the main, limited to a few persons only.

The mode of living and cookery, moreover, with the difficulty of obtaining good and suitable servants for his household, rendered it difficult to establish a satisfactory residence of his own: he, however, succeeded, and when fairly settled down, felt quite at home; and for the time being he spent the mornings with his books, and the evenings in exploring the fields around —rich in geological interest—and in collecting fossils, which was always a favorite exercise of his; and time did not hang heavy upon his hands, when he had the opportunity of indulging in it.

Mr. Stacy, however, did not neglect his official duties: and he, as a faithful representative, sought to collect all needful information, within his reach, in any way connected with his consulate. He made due research into the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, so far as they had a bearing upon market and trade with the United States. He found that the manufacture of cotton. wool, hemp and flax had greatly fallen off, under the effects of the civil disturbances then in progress in the United States and the western provinces of Russia—that cotton and tobacco were the chief articles of importation from this country, both of which had been suddenly cut off by the Southern rebellion, to the ruin of numerous dealers and manufacturers in Russia—that this calamity, however, did not lessen the friendly relations held by Russia towards the government of the United States, and that her position was the most honorable and satisfactory. He investigated the local policy of the government—its liberal course to elevate and improve her people—her endowment of schools, colleges and scientific institutions—her new system of jurisprudence and trial by jury—her system of rail-roads and internal improvements —her mineral resources, extent of territory and vast natural capabilities, with various other matters as a field, prospectively, for trade and commerce with the United States. He reviewed, moreover, the effect upon the power and resources of Russia, and of her development in all the great branches of industry and trade, produced by the liberation of twenty millions of bond-men within her borders, to individual liberty, land-holders and happy homes —thus preparing the way for their intellectual advancement, and for the introduction and use among them of mechanic's tools and agricultural implements, now hardly known by them—presenting a new field for American enterprise.

These and various other matters were the objects of his study, and were embodied in his first dispatch of Nov. 20, 1862, to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State;* whereupon Mr. Seward deservedly compliments Mr. Stacy, by his note as follows:—

"State Department, Washington, Dec. 30th, 1862.

Henry B. Stacy, Esq., U. S. Consul—Revel:

Sir—Your despatch of Nov. 20th has been received. It is singularly lucid in its exposition of several very important material, social and political interests in Russia. Under a belief that its publication would be useful, I shall take care to have it laid before our countrymen.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

It was, nevertheless, a severe trial to Mr. Stacy to be so far away from his home and family; having always been a home-man—making his family circle the seat of his intellectual as well as social enjoyments. After leaving, he felt from the first, that nothing short of their own best interest would induce him to give up, for a series of years, those cherished ones; and in his correspondence with his family he always seemed to study how he could make them most happy by his encouraging words and material aid. He detailed to them the minutiæ of his domestic arrangements at Revel—the names and positions of his new friends and acquaintances, and his social intercourse with them, and the incidents of interest attending his excursions —whether for business or recreation—which he took into the country, and upon the islands and shores of the Baltic sea; and in

* See Commercial Relations, 1862, Senate Document, p. 331.

these communications he never failed to send home his heart-felt affection for his family.

During his stay in Revel Mr. Stacy was met by the most generous hospitality and consideration by the *noblesse*, and others who became his associates; some of whom resided in the city, and others upon their estates in the country. They one and all seemed to strive with each other to see who should give him the most attention; being evidently interested and moved by his fine social qualities, and his marked good humor and intelligence, as well as by his position. As evidence of this, on frequent occasions he spent a month or more at Count Bouxhonden's, who lives on his estate at Tackembeck, some two days drive out from Revel. He enjoyed life there, and recounts many amusing adventures, while out upon his sporting and geological excursions; his lucky escape from wolves, and ride across a deep creek on a peasant woman's shoulders, were related by him at length in a style of good humor characteristic of him: but the limit of this article will not allow his pleasant version of those perilous incidents to be transferred here.

The Count and Countess were both persons of intelligence, and the most generous hospitality—had a large estate and palatial establishment—a fine library, gardens, and an extensive agriculture; and they did every thing to make him enjoy the visit. This, among numerous other experiences of a like character, made his stay at Revel far more agreeable for him than it would otherwise have been.

He was enthusiastic in collecting fossils and other geological specimens, which that section richly afforded, and for this purpose extended his explorations on several occasions, even to the islands in the Baltic, and once to the coast of Finland. He visited the island of Dogo, and also of Orsel, spending two weeks on the latter, and finding many things to interest him there besides its geology.

Mr. Stacy, by his well-known habits and tastes, not only enjoyed these excursions, but carried out a purpose he had in view of collecting a valuable cabinet of geological specimens and minerals, from that interesting section. He, however, in doing this, excited attention and remark from the people: they generally looked upon him, as he went about hammering the rocks, and carrying bits of stone in his pocket, as a fool or crazy man; while, on the other hand, some had the impression that he was a man of science: and he remarked, "as there is no one here capable of deciding that point, I do not go out of my way to undeceive them." How much it is to be regretted that this cabinet of specimens from the shores of the Baltic, for the collection of which Mr. Stacy had taken such unwearied pains, and on which he placed a high value, should, from the sad termination of his scientific labors, still remain in Russia.

As a specimen of the fine style of writing, as well as the tender sympathies of Mr. Stacy for suffering humanity, the following touching incident, which he relates in one of his letters home, will be read with interest. He had, by request of the parents, stood as god-father at the christening of a child, in obedience to custom in Russia. As sponsor for the little one he felt a special interest for it, and on occasion of its sickness and death, he writes to his daughter, Jennie, the following beautiful lines:

"I thank you for the interest you have taken in my little god-daughter, and now you must sympathize with me in my affliction, for we buried her last week. I send you a lock of her hair, which you may invest with all the interest that can attach to a *brevet* sister, and a model child—alike charming in life and beautiful in death. In accordance with the custom in Russia, as god-father, I furnished the coffin and the god-mother a wreath of flowers to decorate it. The inside was lined with white cambric, and the outside profusely decorated with tassels and festoons of white ribbon, and the central portion, girt about with a band of gold fringe about an inch wide, while a wreath of flowers encircles it. As a whole and in its parts, it was a thing of beauty, that struck the eye gratefully, and left a favorable impression. And when one sees its little tenant tastefully dressed and adorned, resting gracefully and naturally upon its pillow of silk and bed of down, smiling sweetly in unison with its surroundings, one cannot resist the conviction that there is fitness also—that the casket is but worthy of the gem; and that though even from such a scene the parent must turn away sorrowing, it is yet with subdued grief, and a last, loving, pleasant remembrance, which it is grateful to treasure up. I confess that in thus parting with my little *protegeé*—whom I was learning to love, even as one of you, my children—I have achieved a new triumph over the grave. The service being ended, we turned away sorrowing, and yet satisfied: grateful that she had lived thus long, and thankful that she slept so well."

But time passed on, and Mr. Stacy began to feel restless and weary of his long absence

from home. He, notwithstanding the many kind friends he had in Russia, began to look forward to the time when he could return.—It had now been about seven years since he took up his abode at Revel, and the country at home, had, in the meantime, undergone many changes, and assumed a new position in the history of nations, that from a foreign standpoint presented new features of power and grandeur; and when he turned his face homeward and beheld his country and her free institutions rising up before him with renewed strength and beauty, he felt like flying there, and sharing with his countrymen in their exultation. He had, moreover, been so long away from the objects of his love and affection, a longer separation from them seemed to him beyond his reasonable permission. In writing to his family he says, "As to me, I can say that home and friends grow dearer every day I live: and sometimes when I think of you, and the many intoxicating associations I am ever clustering around you, my heart grows liquid, and it seems to me that I cannot, should not, endure and inflict upon my dear family a longer separation."

In obedience to these views, he obtained leave of absence, and returned to Burlington, in November, 1868, and in a most happy mood once more met his family and friends. He spent the winter at home, arranging his business affairs and enjoying his old friends; and in May following set out on his return to Revel. Under the new administration, in the change that took place in the diplomatic corps, a new Consul was appointed to Revel, and Mr. Stacy's return was for the purpose of closing up his private affairs and the business of the Consulate as speedily as possible, and returning home. He sailed from New York May 4, 1869, wrote a few lines to his family announcing his departure: and this brief notice proved to be the last communication from him, under his own hand, that he was permitted to send them.

It appears that he took passage in the steamer Germania direct for Hamburgh, and that the crowded condition of the steamer was such, that he had an uncomfortable passage, and arrived at Hamburgh about May 15th. He was detained here nine days waiting for a passage, and arrived at Revel on Sunday, May 27th, and was unwell from the effects of a hard cold and from the fatigue of his passage, on his arrival; but kept about for several days, and one day felt so well as to make a turn in the fields in search of fossils. The next evening, June 9th, he received company, and a lady of the house says, "he came into the parlor and seemed in very good spirits.—He brought the autumn leaves and other curiosities he had from America to show, and our friends seemed very much interested in them. Mr. Stacy himself was so interesting that evening, he was so talkative and eloquent, he seemed quite inspired; so that everybody found he was the most charming old man they ever had known."

That same evening about 9 o'clock, he was suddenly attacked, as it would seem, by a slight paralysis, was unable to stand upon his feet, and thereupon took his bed. These symptoms were followed by a fever and inflammation of the lungs, and for six or eight days the fever continued to increase. He complained of no acute pain, but began to complain of faintness and weariness; and at length became delirious. His physician was very attentive, and his friends were constant in their attentions to him and nursed him with the utmost anxiety and solicitude; and his nurse, Mrs. Silfoersoan, had his entire confidence, and never left him day or night. Indeed, it seems that he had every care that he could have under any circumstances; but his time had come. After a sickness of nine days only, on the morning of June 18th, (Friday) the cold sweat stood upon his face, the fever had left him, and the chilly hand was laid upon his extremities. Medicine ceased to have its effect, and he awoke to a full sense of his approaching dissolution. He was calm, resigned and peaceful; gave direction as to his effects, and the disposition of his body, which he desired to be returned to his home and buried there. In the meantime his faintness continued to increase, and for a while he became unable to speak but faintly. It was now 3¾ o'clock P. M., and seeing that his last moments were upon him, in the presence of the Vice Consul, Mr. Mayer, Mrs. Talesky and Mrs. Silfoersoan, he clasped his hands, and with a firm voice invoked a blessing upon his family, and passed away.

The sad news of the death of Mr. Stacy came upon his family with crushing effect; and indeed for a time it was quite insupportable. The beloved father and husband, the one in whom their hopes and joys centered, and their household divinity whom they ever

worshiped, being thus so suddenly and unexpectedly taken from them, required a higher than human reason to calmly withstand the shock. The sad intelligence came through the State department, covering a letter from the American Minister at St. Petersburgh, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, who had received a telegraphic dispatch from the Vice Consul at Revel, announcing the death of Mr. Stacy on that day, of inflammation of the lungs. His body was encased in a strong oak coffin lined with zinc, to await its transmission home; and was escorted by a numerous funeral procession to the cemetery, and deposited in the chapel of Mr. Mayer, the Vice Consul, as a temporary resting-place, until forwarded to the place of its final interment, in his own native land.

In testimony that Mr. Stacy was a patriotic and faithful public officer, no better evidence than the following correspondence need be adduced:

"United States Consulate, Revel,
Nov. 20, 1869.

Sir.—I am happy to say that I found all the property of the Consulate in very good order, as the late Consul, Mr. Stacy, was a very methodical man, and seems to have been much esteemed here.

I deem it my duty also to state, that the Vice Consul, Mr. Mayer, is a very estimable and excellent man, and has given himself much care and trouble with regard to the funeral and estate of the late Mr. Stacy.

I am, sir, &c., &c.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
U. S. Consul, at Revel."

"Department of State—
Washington, Dec. 14, 1869.

Madam—I take pleasure in enclosing herewith for your perusal, an extract from a recent despatch from our Consul, at Revel, Russia, in which complimentary testimony is borne to the official conduct of your late husband, and the estimation in which he was held at Revel, and also to the careful attentions paid to his remains by Mr. Mayer, the Vice Consul. I am, madam, your obedient servant. J. C. B. DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary."

Mrs. H. B. Stacy, Burlington, Vt.

LIST OF TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Ezra Goodell, 1798, '99; Thomas S. Paine, 1800; Ezra Goodell, 1801; Thomas S. Paine, 1802; John Stacy, 1803, '04; David Rising, 1805; John Stacy, 1806—'09; Timothy Thurstin 1810, '11; Luther Carpenter, 1812—'14; Eliphalet M. Bill, 1815; Thaddeus Clapp, 1816, '17; Luther Carpenter, 1818—'20; David Nelson, 1821; Luther Carpenter, 1822—'28; Nathan Foster, 1829; Luther S. Burnham, 1830; Nathan Foster, 1831, '32; Luther S Burnham, 1833—'35; Luther Carpenter, 1836; Louis F; Peabody, 1837; Carlos Carpenter, 1838; Louis F. Peabody, 1839; Carlos Carpenter, 1840; Horace Fifield, 1841; Carlos Carpenter, 1842; Timothy Hancock, 1843, '44; Artemas Houghton, 1845, '46; David Holbrook, 1847, '48; none, 1849; Orange Fifield, 1850, '51; Willis Lane, 1852, '53; Daniel Mowe, 1854; Nathan S. Cutler, 1855, '56; Jacob Cutler, 1857; Artemas Houghton, 1858; Jacob Cutler, 1859; Ransom Dickey, 1860, '61; Rodney E. Patterson, 1862, '63; Erastus C. Camp, 1864, '65 Edwin G. Peake, 1866, '67; Lyman Jackson, 1868.

MILITARY.

A LIST OF MEN WHO TURNED OUT AT THE INVASION OF PLATTSBURG, IN SEPTEMBER, 1814.

David Rising,	died in	New York.
James Baldwin,	"	Ger. Flatts, N. Y.
John H. Thurston,	"	Attica, N. Y.
Benj. Barton,	"	Croydon, N. H.
Nathan Jones, Jr.,	"	———, N. H.
Jonathan Emery,	"	Napersville, Ill.
Benj. Waterman,	"	Washington, Vt.
John H. Beard,	"	" "
Lemuel Foster,	"	Orange, Vt.
Luther Carpenter,	"	" "
David Nelson,	"	" "
Absalom Strong,	"	" "
Nathaniel Richardson,	"	" "
Robert Richardson,	"	" "
Joel Bartlett,	"	" "

Many of the above obtained bounty land under the Act of Congress of March, 1855.

There is no list of the soldiers of 1812, in town, and but one or two who are known to be alive at the present time. Ransom Curtis is the only one now living in town. So far as can be recollected, John Stacy, Jr., Charles H. Stacy, Elias Hurd. Sampson Thurstin, Nathaniel Richardson, Nathan Jones, Jr., William Thurstin, Levi Sargent, Alexander Church, (who was also a Revolutionary soldier,) were soldiers, with many others, from this town.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS, IN WAR OF 1861.

Andrus Lewis,	2d Battery.		Discharged.
Bliss D. Beede,	11th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
Clark J. Beede,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Samuel O. Bradbury,	4th "	H.	Deserted.
Alvah Bugbee,	5th "	D.	Discharged.
Simeon Clifford,	3d "	K.	Died in service.
C. W. Coleman,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Philander Coleman,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Henry Curtis,	6th "		Discharged.
Lyman Dana,	8th "	E.	Died at New Orleans.
Luke A. Flanders,	2d "	F.	Died in service.
Royal C. Flanders,	2d "	F.	Discharged.
William W. Godfrey,	6th "	F.	Killed at Lee's Mills.
Charles Goodrich,	4th "	B.	Discharged.
Henry H. Harris,	2d "	F.	Lost right arm—discharged
Albert P. Jackson,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
G. W. Kenney,	6th "	G.	Transf'd to invalid corps.
Dexter T. Larkin,	2d Battery.		Discharged.
George W. Larkin,	1st "		Discharged.
David B. Minard,	9th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
Franklin Minard,	2d "	F.	Killed at Fredericksburg.
George B. Minard,	9th "	G.	Died in service.
Alonzo R. Nelson,	8th "	E.	Discharged.
John L. Patterson,	11th "	G.	Died of wounds.
Harry Peake,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
David R. Platt,	1st Battery.		Discharged.
Horatio G. Platt,	2d Regiment	D.	Died at Sem'y Hospital.
W. H. Sarazin,	1st Battery.		Discharged.
Joseph R. Smith,	11th Regiment	I.	Discharged.
Spears J. Titus,	6th "	B.	Re-enlisted.
Henry Waterman,	6th "	F.	Died at Fortress Monroe.
Walter Waterman,	6th "	F.	Discharged.
Truman J. Waterman,	1st Battery.		Discharged.
Ephraim Webster,	8th Regiment	E.	Died in service.
Addison Whitcomb,	6th "	B.	Killed at Charlestown, Va
Asa Whitcomb,	6th "	B.	Killed at Wilderness.
Emery H. Whitcomb,	6th "	B.	Discharged.
Andrew H. Butler,	9th "	H.	Discharged.
Orin Dickey,	9th "	I.	Died in service.
Sargent R. Emerson,	17th "	E.	Discharged.
Henry M. Foster,	9th "	I.	Discharged.
Elisha Goodrich,	3d Battery.		Discharged.
Charles Huntington,	9th Regiment	H.	Died in service.
Albert Kellogg,	17th "	K.	Discharged.
Eber N. Marshall,	9th "	B.	Discharged.
Charles H. Perry,	8th "	F.	Discharged.
Jonathan T. Simpson,	2d Sharp Shooters	H.	Discharged.
William Smith,	9th Regiment	H.	Discharged.
Simeon C. Strong,	9th "	H.	Discharged.
Asa Thompson,	8th "	D.	Died of wounds.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

John Avery,	9th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
John C. Beede,	9th "	I.	Discharged.
Almon Clement,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Charles S. Larkin,	1st Cavalry.		Discharged.
George Peake,	1st "		Discharged.
John Peake, 2d,	1st "		Missing.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 9 MONTHS.

Orin R. Andrews,	12th Regiment	D.	Discharged.
Charles Bugbee,	15th "	D.	Died in service.
A. M. Clement,	15th "	D.	Discharged.
M. B. Curtis,	12th "	D.	Discharged.
Jereh Hutchinson, jr.,	13th "	I.	Discharged.

E. B. Johnson,	15th Regiment	D.	Discharged.
R. P. Lord,	12th "	D.	Discharged.
Joseph H. Paine,	15th "	D.	Discharged.
Marcus M. Peabody,	12th "	D.	Discharged.
Joseph F. Thurston,	12th "	D.	Discharged.

ENTERED SERVICE UNDER DRAFT.

John L. Simpson,	5th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
John A. Woodward,	6th "	F.	Discharged.

During the last 2 years of the war, the town paid large bounties—in some cases more than $600, which leaves the town involved in a large debt, compared with the grand-list.

RANDOLPH.

[Compiled from our own antiquarian papers, and papers by our request contributed and sent directly to us before the receipt of the papers from Mr. Nutting, following.—*Ed*]

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OF RANDOLPH.

BY D. P. THOMPSON.

The chief glory of Vermont consists in her peculiarly Agricultural character. And a town, therefore, which stands preëminent in her distinguishing characteristic, must ever present a subject of much historic interest and importance. Such a town is Randolph, which for its unusual proportion of arable land, the fertility of its soil and the singular beauty of its location, has justly been considered the model farming town of the State. It lies in 46°, 56′ N. lat., and but a few miles north of the geographical center of the State and is traversed north and south by the three great thoroughfares of travel from White River to Montpelier, the three diverging at that river from the great Boston route up White River Valley, one running along the eastern border of the town, one through the center, and one along the western border, and all concentering at Montpelier to be there merged into one and so pass down the valley of the Winooski to Lake Champlain. About four-fifths of the township is situated directly between the second and third branches of White River, which beautiful streams run parallel and in nearly straight lines, north and south, through the whole length of the township. These, with their brooklet tributaries, and the lesser intermediate stream of Ayer's Brook, water the township, furnish it with water-power and agreeably diversify its surface with sparkling streams and pleasant meadows.

From the banks of both the eastern and western branches, just named as embracing the great body of the township between them, the land rises with gentle and almost uniform acclivity to the broad plateau, forming the central elevation of the town, the gradual ascents on both sides attaining to a height of some 400 feet above the beds of the streams from which they commenced. We have called the ascent from these opposite streams uniform and of the same height; and in their general features, they are so. But the eastern slope is more acclivous than the western, and the ascent higher, the bed of second or East Branch, being considerably lower than that of the third, or West Branch. This central platform extends north and south through the whole town, and, with its slopes gradually falling away on either side, constitutes one of the most extensive and beautiful swells of land to be found in this or any other country. And, as if to bring beauty and utility into their most perfect combination, arises the remarkable fact that over the whole swell, comprising about 20,000 acres of land, there is not a single acre which may not be easily cultivated by the plough and harrow, while there is no part of Vermont where more abundant crops of all kinds are found, to reward the cultivator for his labors.

The geological formation of this township is, with singular uniformity, composed of micaceous slate, occasionally intermingled with limestone. And it is from the crumbling and trituration of these materials under action of the elements through unknown ages that the soil of this town is furnished. And surely there can be no better materials; for of such the most productive soils in Vermont, which may doubtless justly boast of a richer soil than that of any other of the New England States, are very generally composed. And it is this kind of soil that so peculiarly distinguishes Vermont from the other States of New England. It is this that generally composes the sides and tops of her Green Mountains, and makes them, in contradistinction to the mountains of other States, arable for grains, or at

least productive of the best of grasses to their very summits—a characteristic which may well make the Vermonter turn with pride and gratification from the hard, rock-bound granite soils, and rough, jagged, bald and sterile mountains of New Hampshire, to those of the fertile, feasible and productive valleys and pleasant green hills of his own favored State.

The soil over the whole of the noble swell of land which we have described as composing the great body of the township, is, as already intimated, through its whole extent, with singular uniformity, of an excellent quality. It appears to have been naturally so, and what makes that strength of soil the more remarkable, is the fact, that from the shape and locality of this swell, it could have received no additional ingredients of strength from the wash or alluvial deposits from mountains. The soils of other localities have often, doubtless, been thus enriched. But the soil of this township must owe all its goodness to the native or original ingredients of which it was from the first composed.

The forest trees of this town, except along the streams, were almost entirely of a deciduous character, or what is usually called of the hard wood kind, the sugar maple predominating, but largely intermingled with beech, birch and other kinds of leaf-shedding trees. In a state of nature, with the little underbrush usually to be found in this kind of forest, and consequently with the open and light appearance which would be thus imparted to it, this must have been one of the most splendid and inviting pieces of forest land in the world.

In great contrast to this extensive open forest land, was the tangled wilds that overspread the valleys of the streams. There every thing looked dark and peculiarly forbidding. There the evergreens of black timber, such as hemlock, spruce and fir prevailed, and were thickly intermingled with birch, ash and elm; while a heavy and almost impervious growth of all sorts of underbrush gave the whole the appearance of a black, gloomy and impassable mass of woods. And besides this, these tangled forests were found, when land-lookers or others succeeded in penetrating them, to be often so wet and swampy as to deter most emigrants from any attempt to clear them up for settlement. What wonder then that they so generally preferred to make drier pitches on the higher grounds. As the event proved, however, in clearing up the whole country, the settlers greatly underrated the value and feasibility of the low lands. For when the sun was once let in, these dark masses of forest and the roots and stumps were rotted, these lowlands made beautiful, easy-wrought and productive meadows.

It now seems a singular fact that the first settlers of this State should have so generally pitched on the highest plains and plateaus of their respective towns, miles from any water-power for their villages which they evidently supposed must become centres of population and seats of public business. But they were doomed to disappointment. A few of these upland villages, like Randolph Centre, Peacham and Danville have made shift to retain there the locations of meeting-houses and academies, but that seems to have been about all. Their populations have been stationary or decreasing, while their business has nearly all gone down to the banks of the nearest rivers, where thriving villages have sprung up, all seeming to begin alike and grow by the same natural process. In the first place a grist-mill and saw-mill were found to be matters of indispensable necessity. These of themselves became unavoidably places of resort and most favorable for seeing people from all other parts of the town. Hence soon followed the shoemaker, blacksmith, and soon the tavern-keeper and the merchant. And the nucleus of a village being thus formed, the place at once began to draw away the population of the hill village and grow to an important place of business. Such has proved so often the case that it may now be considered a settled matter that no village can long sustain itself or, at least, become a place of much importance, located far aloof from a good water-power.

This miscalculation of the early settlers undoubtedly arose from the inviting appearance of the uplands and the strong contrast seen in the forbidding appearance of the lowlands. The mistake seems to have been quite general. Indeed we do not now recall but one very marked exception, and that is involved in the settlement of Montpelier village. Col. Davis, the first settler, while his relatives and friends warned him of what they esteemed the folly of making his pitch in that swampy, wet, dark and tangled place, which he had selected, all settled on the beautiful

uplands near Montpelier Centre. But the Colonel persisted in his choice, and the result has been that some of the settlers of the Centre, which was to be the largest village in the town, lived to see Montpelier village numbering as many thousand inhabitants as their favorite Centre ever numbered hundreds.

The geological formation of the valleys through which flow the two principal streams in this town, exhibits, like most other valleys of the kind in Vermont, evidence of the wonderful changes that have been gradually going on in the long lapse of the uncounted years of the past. Here on one side of the valley, we may find evident traces of the former bed of the stream, while the same stream is perhaps now coursing along under the hills on the opposite side of the valley, more than 100 rods distant, having changed its bed by yearly cutting away its banks on one side, and yearly accretions on the other. The time required for this change allowing the progress to have been one foot a year, would be 1600 years. And no one can tell but the stream had in the same manner changed its bed from side to side a half dozen times before. Indeed it would seem certain that this is, at least, sometimes the case. For we often find the stream in its excavations on one side bring to view logs or the remains of trees which must have filled some former channel. A few years ago, the third or western branch, within the borders of the adjoining town of Bethel, in wearing into one of its banks laid bare several large trees lying horizontally prostrate as low as the bottom of the stream, and some yards below the surface of the earth or the general level of the land along the top of the bank above. The great depth in which these ancient trees were found buried, shows not only the great length of time they had lain there, but clearly illustrates the immense changes that have taken place in the valley of the stream; and yet this is but one instance among the scores that can be found in different parts of the valley.

Here also are to be seen the natural terraces or shelfs of land frequently to be seen along the sides of the hills. These sometimes stand singly, and sometimes there are several, one rising above the other, as perfect in appearance as the terraces or offsets made sometimes in house-yards or gardens. These often have their counterparts on exactly the same levels on the slopes on the opposite side of the valley. They were mostly formed by eddies, doubtless, though sometimes, perhaps, by the sudden giving way of high barriers in the stream below, which as suddenly caused a considerable fall in the water, leaving the former shore bare; and in every instance they indubitably mark the former surface level of the water, which for thousands of years has been cutting through its mountain barriers and been draining down to running streams what was once probably a succession of mountain lakes. There may also have been other causes which have operated to effect great changes in these valleys.

Professor Hitchcock, in his report of the Geological survey of Vermont, advances the startling theory that the valleys of many of our streams must once have been filled with glaciers, or vast bodies of ice, which remained permanent and unmelted through the year, during some long unknown period of time. The evidence of these glaciers in the valleys of the streams among the Green Mountains he finds in what is called moraines, or longitudinal deposits of detritus or finely broken or disintegrated rocks, which are strown along the bases or edges of glaciers. These moraines being always found accompanying glacier action among the Alps and other glacier countries, he deems their existence here proof that glaciers once had an existence here; and besides moraines, there are other marks by which glacier action is betrayed; and that is what is called striæ, running in the line of the stream, or small channels grooved in the rocks, formed by stones frozen into ice, in the movement of the glacier down the valley.

The evidence of the glaciers of which we have been speaking, are found in the valleys of the rivers in Massachusetts flowing from the southern part of the Green Mountains, in Westfield river valley. Quechee valley above Woodstock, in Middlebury river valley in Ripton, and in the valleys of both branches of White river, one in Stockbridge and Rochester, and one from Hancock, and also in Granville near the sources of the third branch running through Randolph. All this, at first thought, seems incredible. Indeed we can scarcely realize that any of our deep mountain valleys were ever filled with solid ice from 100 to 200 or 300 feet deep, to remain through the Summers and the year round from year to year, without any average diminution. To suppose this to be true,

we must suppose a change of climate here, of which we can scarcely conceive. Vermont at that time must have had the climate now found in the furthest known land in the Arctic zone. But we know that equal changes have occurred. The fossil bones of the elephant found in Greenland show that that country had once a tropical climate, as ours had probably at the same time, as may be inferred from the elephant bones found on Mt. Holly. From that time must have begun a change to cold, which in the course of some long period, brought both the Northern regions and our own country to an Arctic climate and then, after another lapse of time, commenced another change to a warmer climate which may have reached the warmest point about the beginning of the present century. For from the discoveries of the recent Arctic voyages that the severity of the Winters is increasing at the North, with other indications seen in our own lower latitudes, there is reason to fear we are again verging towards an Arctic climate which in time may make New England as inhospitable as is now Nova Zembla.

SITUATION, CHARTER, &c.

[From Thompson's Gazetteer; New Hampshire State Papers, contributed by W. F. Goodwin, Capt. U. S. A.; Vt. State Papers, &c.]

The situation of this township—in the westerly part of Orange County, lat. 43°, 56′, long. 40°, 25′; 23 miles S. from Montpelier, and 34 N. W. from Windsor; bounded N. by Brookfield, E. by Tunbridge, S. by Bethel, W. by Braintree; area 28,956 acres.

This township has been twice chartered,—first by Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire, by the name of Middlesex; secondly by Vermont, under the name of Randolph.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHARTER.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

GEORGE THE THIRD

[*L. S.*] By the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Persons, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye that We, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our said Provinces, by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth Esqr., our Governor and Commander-in-chief of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England and of our Council of the said Province, Have, upon the Conditions and Reservations hereinafter made, given and granted and, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Sucessors, do give and grant, in equal Shares, unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of New Hampshire and Our other Governments and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever, whose Names are entered on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Seventy one equal shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by Admeasurement, 23,040 Acres, which tract is to contain Six Miles square and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers,—One Thousand and Forty Acres free according to a plan and Survey thereof made by Our said Governor's order and returned into the Secretary's Office and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at the Southerly or South Easterly corner of Waterbury on the Northerly side of Onion or French River (so called) from thence Runing Easterly up said Rivers bounding on the same so far as to make it Six Miles on a streight line allowing the same to be Perpendicular with the Easterly Line of said Waterbury Six Miles from thence Westerly about Six Miles to the North Easterly Corner of said Waterbury from thence Southerly by the Easterly line of said Waterbury Six Miles to the place begun at

And that the same be and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of Middlesex. And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with and Intitled to all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other Towns within our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy; And further that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families, resident and settled thereon shall have the Liberty of holding *Two Fairs* one of which shall be held on the And the other on the annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective following the said

and that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families a Market may be opened and kept one or more Days in each Week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said Province, shall be held on the 20th day of July next which said Meeting shall be Notified by Captain Isaac Woodruff who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of our said Province; and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town shall be on the Second Tuesday of March annually, To Have and to Hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privi-

leges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns for ever, upon the following conditions, viz.

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns, shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Regranted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special License, for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of said Township as the Land will admit of shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the 25th day of *December*, annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of *December*, 1763.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten years from the abovesaid twenty-fifth day of *December*, namely, on the twenty-fifth day of *December*, which will be in the Year of Our Lord 1773 One Shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, or at our *Council Chamber* in *Portsmouth*, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esqr, Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province the Eighth day of June in the Year of our Lord CHRIST One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three and in the Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command

B. WENTWORTH,

With Advice of COUNCIL.

T. Atkinson, Jun'r, Sec'y.

Province of New Hampshire June 8th, 1763—recorded from the Original Charter under the Pro'l Seal —T. Atkinson, Jun'r, Secr'y.

The Names of the Grantees of Middlesex, viz. Jacob Reseau, Richard Johnson, Daniel Ogden, Jonathan Skinner, Jonathan Dayton, Jr., William Reeve, Joshua Horton, George Ross, Jeremiah Mulbord, Nathaniel Littell, Gabriel Ogden, David Ball, David Morehouse, Jr., John Force, Captain Isaac Woodruff, Jr., Jacob Brookfield, Isaac Winnans, David Lammoris, Alexander Carmichael, James Seward, Nathaniel Potter, Thomas Dean, Amos Day, William Brant, William Bond, Samuel Crowell, Ezekiel Ball, Benjamin Crane, 3d, Lawrence Egbert, Jr., Matthias Ross, Jehiel Ross, Lawrence Gybert, Robert Earle, Job Wood, Cornelius Ludlow, John Roll, Jr., Henry Earle, John Little, 2d, Samuel Little, 3d, Thomas Woodruff, Josh Raggs, Jr., Daniel Perrvil, Jonathan Dayton, 3d, Samuel Meeker, Jr., John Cory, Jr., David Bonnil. Stephen Potter, Stephen Wilcocks, Jona, Ball, John David Lamb, James Colie, Jr., Robert French, Jonathan Woodruff, Aaron Barnett, Jr., Seth Crowell, James Campbell, Thomas Ball, Ebenezer Canfield, Samuel Averill, Patridge Thatcher, Hon. Jas. Nevine, Esqr., Nathaniel Barrett, Esqr, Joshua Newmarck, Esq., Richard Tennis, Esq., George Frost.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esqr a Tract of Land to Contain Five Hundred Acres, as marked B. W., in the Plan which is to be Accounted two of the within Shares. One whole Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One Share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel. One Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established, and one Share for the benefit of a School in said Town.

Prov. New Hamp. June 8, 1763.

Recorded from the book of the Original Charter of Middlesex, under the Prov. Seal.

Pr. T. Atkinson, Jun'r, Sec'ry.

"State of New Hampshire,

Secretary of State's Office, Feb. 25, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record of the charter of Middlesex and plan of the same as recorded Charter Record vol. ii. pages 45, 46, 47, 48, now in this office.

In testimony whereof I have herewith affixed the Seal of said State, the date above written. NATHAN W. GOVE,

Deputy Secretary of State."

Accompanying the charter is a plan of Middlesex written outside of the northerly Line, "northerly about six miles" easterly two lines parallel written outside "Onion or French river," southerly outside of the line. "B Waterbury," inside "souther Six miles"

Westerly within the line, "Wester about six miles." "Middlesex," within the plans and a small square except upon the river side within the east corner of the plan marked "Div." within; under the plan written:

"Province NewHamp. June 8th 1763.
Recorded from the Plan on the Back of the original Charter of Middlesex under the St. Seal.
G. T. Atkinson, Jun. Secty St."

VERMONT CHARTER.

"The Governor, Council and General Assembly of Vermont:

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that whereas it has been represented to us by our worthy friends, Captain Aaron Stoors and Company, to the number of seventy-one, that there is a vacant Tract of Land within this State which has not been heretofore granted, which they pray may be granted to them.

We have therefore thought fit, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within this State and other valuable considerations, herewith moving. And Do by these Presents and in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of Vermont, Give and Grant unto said Aaron Stoors and the several Persons hereafter named, his associates, viz. Thos. Eddy, Jas. Blodgett, David Woodward, Asahel Woodward, Elijah Pember, Jehiel Woodward, Jos. Kneeland, Steph. Burroughs, Henry Blodgett, Jas. Blodgett, Jr., Henry Walbridge, Dan Parker, Silas Adams, Moses Belknap, Joshua Hendee, Jona. Wales, Ezra Edgerton, John Payne, Barnabas Perkins, Huckins Stoors, Huckins Stoors, Jr., Caleb Clark, Barnabas Haskell, David Hodges, Samuel Richardson Benjamin Biggsbee, Joseph Green, Stephen Bond, Joel Kilburne, John Lord, John Mandevilles, Wm. Lewis, John Goodrich, Stephen Fisk, Abraham Wallace, Asa Edgerton, Zebulon Lathrop, Jr., Eleazer Huntington, Israel Converse, Bildad Kibbee, Ariel Edgerton, John Woodward, Zebulon Hibbard, Dyer Hibbard, Caleb Clark, Jr., Edmund Shattuck, Noadiah Bissel, Col. John House, Joseph Griswold, James Steel, Zadoc Steel, James McKenney, Jr., Andrew McKenney, Moses Vincent, Zenas Alden, Oliver Pinney, Experience Davis, Elijah House, Bela Turner, John Throop, Esquire, Experience Stoors, Samuel Benedict, William Evans, Timothy Miles, Bozaleel Woodward, Esquire, Elisha Burton, Elisha Hyde, Jeremiah Griswold and Samuel Steel, together with five equal shares, or rights to be appropriated to the public uses, following, viz: One share or right for the use of a Seminary or college within the State; one share or right for the use of the County Grammar Schools throughout this State; one share or right for the first settled Minister of the Gospel in said Township, to be disposed of for that purpose, as the Inhabitants thereof shall direct; one share or right for the support of the ministry; one share or right for the benefit and support of the school or schools within said township; The following Tract or Parcel of Land: *Beginning* at the northwest corner of Tunbridge, then north sixty-one degrees west, six miles; then south, thirty-six degrees west, about six miles and one-half to the northwest corner of Bethel; then South, sixty-one degrees East to the N. E. corner of Bethel, then westerly to the southwest corner of said Tunbridge; then north thirty-six degrees east six miles in the line of said Tunbridge, to the bounds begun at:

And that same be and is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of RANDOLPH, and the Inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter inhabit said township are declared to be Enfranchised and entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities that other towns within this State do by law exercise and enjoy: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said granted premises as above expressed, with all the Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, to them and their representative Heirs and Assigns forever, under the following conditions and reservations, viz. that each Proprietor of said Township of Randolph, his Heirs and Assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of Land and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective share or right of land in said Township within the term of four years, next after the circumstances of the War will admit of it with safety, on the pain of forfeiture of his respective Share or Right of land in said Township: And the same to revert to the Freemen of this State, to be by their Representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same: That all Pine timber suitable for a Navy shall be reserved to and for the use and benefit of the Freemen of this State. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Seal of this State to be affixed hereunto, the twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, in the Fourth year of the Independence of this State and fifth of the United States. THOS. CHITTENDEN.

Joseph Fay, Sec'y.
Vermont State Papers, *Book* iv. *p.* 39."

A company of 20, says Thompson, was formed in Hanover, N. H., then Dresden, in 1778, "for the purpose of purchasing this township known to them by the name of Middlesex," and "the Hon. Joseph Marsh was chosen Moderator and agent to prefer a petition to the Legislature for a charter. Aaron Stoors was chosen clerk, and Capt. Abel Marsh to ascertain whether there were any claimants of the land in New York or elsewhere.

For further account of Proprietors' meetings, &c., see copyings from the records by Mr. Nutting, after.

The settlement was commenced here three or four years before the township was chartered, as near as can be ascertained. William Evans, John Parks and Experience Davis were the first persons who wintered in the township.

FIRST SETTTEMENT—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

EXPERIENCE DAVIS.

FROM AN ACCOUNT BY THE LATE HENRY STEVENS, ETC.

Experience Davis, of Dresden, N. H. (now Hanover), and who was one of the early settlers there, hearing from certain of the St. Regis Indians from the State of New York, who were at his place, of a very desirable tract of land upon "the Branches of the Three Rivers," accompanied them on their return, resolved if he was pleased with the land to commence a settlement there under the "Squatter law,"—an old English law that secured to settlers in a new country the land they might fence and build a tenement on. The Indians guided him to the spot, and it appears he was pleased with the prospects, but he did nothing at this time more than to look over the ground; his affairs requiring him to return immediately to Dresden. This was in the Summer of 1775. The next Summer, 1776, he went up and appropriated to himself what of the land he could fence in three days. As he inclosed 1533 acres, it is to be inferred he fenced according to law, "so brush would touch." He also chopped according to law, "a little," and "built a tenement"—a shanty—and returned to Dresden. The next year, 1777, Mr. Davis came on and took up his residence on his inclosed possessions, but as he was an unmarried man and not yet ready to marry, he soon found the solitary condition of being the only person in town so lonely, after a short time he went back to Dresden, and offered William Evans, one of his old neighbors, a farm off from his tract if he would make an immediate settlement. Mr. Evans accepted the offer, brought on his family and built a house at a mile distant from Davis. Both parties had progressed somewhat with the clearing of their farms, when the burning of Royalton occurred and the capture of prisoners and taking of scalps by the Indians in their return to Canada in the towns through which they passed. Randolph was one of the towns which suffered. The Indians came up the second Branch of the river, near the clearing of Davis. They discovered him seated at his door mending a basket. He made no resistance, for he was surrounded before he saw them and knew too well the temper of his captors. They took him as their prisoner and what effects they coveted about his shanty, and then burned his hut to the ground. One of the Indians discovered his mare feeding in the meadow at a distance, and thought to take her likewise, but she, frightened by her hideous pursuer, fled like a deer to the woods where Davis heard the report of a gun, and supposed she was shot. These Indians, taking with them their new prisoner, proceeded to the house of Mr. Evans. The family had either seen the smoke of Mr. Davis' house, or received the alarm in some other way and had escaped. The Indians not finding the family, burned the house and proceeded on their way about 3 miles further and encamped for the night. (See burning of Royalton, Vol. III.) Two years to a day, from the morning of this eventful day, Mr. Davis having returned from his captivity, and being in the village of Hanover, near the old meeting-house, heard a horse whinney. He thought he recognized the voice and going into the church-shed, what was his surprise and joy to discover his old mare, that he had supposed shot by the Indians; and she expressed as much delight at seeing him as it was possible for a dumb beast to exhibit. She had escaped the murderous intent of the Indians and after their departure returned to the still smoking ruins of her master's dwelling, where the people of Hanover, who kindly took it upon them to care for what property had been left by those who had been taken prisoners, found and brought her to Hanover.

Mr. Davis returned to his farm. He built a framed barn in 1790, drawing the boards from Sharon, and in 1792, a gambrel-roofed house, drawing the boards for the latter from Hartford and Sharon. This house was standing in 1870, though very much altered. This same year he married a young woman at Woodstock, from Ipswich, Mass., with whom he lived happily, and who died but 4 months before him, Aug. 23, 1809. Mr. Davis arranged in 1805, with a Mr. Burnham, from Bethel, who had married a niece of his, to come and live with and care for him and his wife. He had already, before this, disposed by gift and by sale of all of his land but 200 acres, but gave Burnham 50 acres upon his

coming to live with him, and 50 acres more at the decease of Mrs. Davis, and the remaining 100 acres, Burnham carried on, upon shares, till the death of Mr. Davis, who at his death gave it to the town, to be divided among the school-districts.

Mr. Davis was an amiable and upright man and neighbor, and lived and died kindly esteemed.

THOMAS PEMBER

was a son of Elijah Pember, a farmer of Ellington, Ct., who moved into the town of Randolph, Vt. The subject of our notice was born on the 2d day of March, 1757. He was tall in stature, very straight, and remarkably swift of foot. He had often been heard to say that he never would be taken alive by the Indians, and he was not. He had cleared off quite a piece of land upon the Branch road, and expected in about 6 weeks to be married to a daughter of Mr. Robert Havens, and to take his wife to a house at this spot. On Oct. 16, 1780, at an early hour of the morning, he was surprised by the Indians, and attempted to make his escape by flight, but was pursued and wounded. Notwithstanding this, he ran for some time after, but at length he fainted and fell from loss of blood. The savages, upon coming up to him, extinguished the last spark of life that remained, and then tore off his scalp and left him. His scalp, which was an unusual one, having "2 crowns," greatly pleased his captors, who were able to obtain for it a double price. Mr. Pember's body was buried near the spot where he fell. About 20 years after his death, his remains were moved to the burial-ground in Randolph, where they now repose by the side of his kindred. (See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.)

SIMEON BELKNAP

was the son of Simeon Belknap, of Ellington, Ct.; a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Porter. The subject of our notice was born in Ellington, Apr. 6, 1758, and was brought up as a farmer. In the Summer of 1780, he went to Randolph, Vt., where he purchased a farm, and chopped the timber upon a portion of the land in order to have it ready for clearing the coming year. He then started to return to Ellington, but on reaching Royalton, he there found some other persons from Connecticut, who also intended to return. They not being ready to do so just then, and Mr. Belknap being desirous of accompanying them, he hired himself out for a month, at the expiration of which time they all intended to depart. Before that time had elapsed however, they were all taken prisoners and conveyed to Canada. One day during Mr. Belknap's captivity, while the guard were setting the posts around the prison, he remarked to them that the posts were not high enough, and that he could very easily jump over them. Upon this, the guard laughed at him and challenged him to make the attempt. He did so, and though he succeeded in clearing the posts, yet upon reaching the ground, he struck upon some round stones on the outside, hidden from his view, whereby he fractured his ancle severely. In consequence of this, and the want of surgical attention, he was not only prevented from making any escape for the time, but the injury thus received, was the cause likewise of much inconvenience through life.

When Mr. Belknap's friends heard of his being captured they were desirious of getting him released, and for that purpose they procured and sent off a British prisoner in exchange for him, but from some unknown cause, the enemy instead of returning Belknap, sent back another person. This circumstance led his friends to believe that he was dead, and they accordingly disposed of his land and settled his affairs.

Mr. Belknap arrived at Ellington on Oct. 7, 1782, and the first intimation his friends had of his being still alive, was from a townsman on horseback who had passed him on the road. His father at once started off with a spare horse, and he, who was supposed to be dead, was soon welcomed to his home with caresses of love and tears of joy. Mr. Belknap was twice married. His first wife was Mary Gibbs, by whom he had 10 children. His second wife was Mrs. Marion Edson, by whom he had 6 children. Mr. Belknap died in Randolph, on Jan. 11, 1841. (See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.)

STEELE FAMILY.

FROM JASON STEELE, ESQ., OF WINDSOR.

The Rev. Stephen Steele, born at Hartford, Ct., in 1696, was graduated at Yale College, 1718, and was the first settled minister of the Congregational church in Tolland, Ct., and continued his ministry there till his death. The third son of Rev. Stephen Steele, James

was born at Tolland, Feb. 6, 1735. After arriving at manhood he had the charge of his father's farm. In 1754, he married Abigail Huntington, and by this union, had five sons and one daughter. After the death of his wife in 1769, he married Dorothy Converse. She died in 1773, without issue. In 1775, he married Abigail Makepeace, of western Mass. In 1776, all the family moved to Ellington, Ct. James Steele had served in the French war, 1755, as a lieutenant, and on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, with a commission from Gen. Washington, he with three sons served in the Federal army. His oldest son, Aaron, died in the service at Camden, N, J.

At a family meeting in the Spring of 1780, a plan was made to send the third son, Zadoc, with a hired man and a yoke of oxen to explore the new country, now Vermont, and make a pitch as a settlement for the family. Accordingly they commenced the journey immediately, and, in the latter part of the way, by following streams and marked trees, they were led to that part of the State which is now Randolph. Here Mr. Steele purchased a tract of land in the north part of the town, on which had been built a log-house. They began felling trees, clearing the land, and making preparations for a settlement of the family of James Steele, his father, who was distinguished from others of the same name by the title of Esquire. Prior to the middle of October, 1780, the hired man returned to Ellington. Mr. Steele remained later, though intending to return to his father to spend the Winter. About the middle of October, being in the south part of Randolph, he heard that the Indians were at Royalton, killing the inhabitants and destroying everything that came in their way. He resolved to go to the rescue of a family in the town of Brookfield, a few miles north of his own settlement. He believed the Indians would take this route on their way to Canada. On arriving at his settlement, night came on, and he was compelled to wait till morning. Before dawn he heard the yell of the Indians, and found his house surrounded by a party of 300, who immediately took him captive. Having plundered the settlement and set fire to the house, they proceeded on their way with their prisoners toward Canada. Reaching the vicinity of Montreal, Zadoc, with other prisoners was sent to an island where he was held captive for about 2 years. During this time, earnest but fruitless efforts were made by his father and friends to liberate him. At length he made his escape, and after a perilous journey, reached Ellington in October, 1782. Anxiety for his son had caused Mr. James Steele to defer his removal to Vermont; but in the Spring of 1783, peace having been declared, Esquire Steele, with three sons and one daughter, by the first marriage, his wife and a younger son set out on their journey. Their journey to Randolph was safely accomplished. James Steele, the then oldest son having engaged in the mercantile business, remained in Ellington. His death occurred in 1819, at the age of 63. Solomon, the younger son referred to, died in Randolph in 1799, aged 19 years. Four farms were taken in Randolph by Esquire Steele and his three sons; the former occupying the one on which Zadoc had commenced work.

At the time of Esquire Steele's settlement in Randolph, the number of inhabitants was small. He and his three sons were active in the business matters of the town, organizing a Congregational church and schools. Esquire Steele was a selectman, a magistrate, and represented the town in the General Assembly. He continued in these different capacities, to serve his fellow townsmen, living upon the farm where he first settled, until the time of his death, April 5, 1812, at the age of 77. His wife, surviving him, died at Randolph, April 23, 1823, also aged 77 years. Zadoc Steele, a few years prior to his death, with two of his sons, removed to Stanstead, Province of Quebec, In 1845 he died, aged 87 years. Of his large family, only one son, Solomon Steele, Esq., of Derby, Vt., now (1869) remains. Two of his grandsons are residents of Vermont. Hon. Benjamin H. Steele, associate judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and Henry Sanford Steele, now a member of the senior class in Dartmouth college, both sons of Sanford Steele, youngest son of Zadoc.

Dea. Samuel Steele, son of James Steele, Esq., after 25 years residence in Randolph, in the early settlement of the town, removed to Sharon, Vt., and died there in 1849, aged 87 years. He has now living in Sharon, two sons, Hon. Wm. Steele and Don Zeno Steele; also one grandson, Sam'l H. Steele, Esq. Andrew Steele, Esq., son of James Steele, after continuing his residence in Randolph more

than 20 years removed to Brookfield, and there engaged in mercantile business. He died in 1811, aged 47 years. He had three sons who are all deceased. Deborah Steele, the only daughter of James Steele, Esq., married Dr. Philip Lyon, of Randolph, and died in that place in 1800, aged 31 years, leaving no children. Elizur Steele, the second son by the last marriage, was born in Randolph in 1785, and resided with his parents, taking care of them till their death. He died in Randolph, in 1847, aged 62 years. Two of his sons are now living, one of whom, John B. Steele, still lives in Randolph, the only male member of the family, by the name of Steele, remaining there. The other son, Elizur Steele, Jr., resides in California. One grandson of Elizur Steele, Sr., Henry Steele, resides in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Jason Steele, the youngest son of Esquire Steele, was born in Randolph, in 1789, and, after graduating at Dartmouth college, in 1812, read law with the Hon. Charles Marsh, at Woodstock, Vt., and commenced the practice of his profession in Randolph, where he continued until he was elected cashier of the Bank of Orange County, at Chelsea, to which place he removed in 1828. He remained there during the continuance of the charter of the said bank and the closing up of business, continuing meanwhile the practice of his profession. In 1848, he removed to Windsor, Vt., and became cashier of the Ascutney Bank, then commencing operations. He resigned the office in 1853, but still resides in Windsor. While residing in Randolph, and practicing law, he married Harriet Converse, Feb. 21, 1822. She was the daughter of Shubael Converse, Esq., whose father, Col. Israel Converse, was one of the early settlers of the town of Randolph.

The oldest son of Jason Steele, Esq., George Henry Steele, was born at Randolph, Nov. 30, 1824. After graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1845, he died at Cambridge, Mass., while a member of the Harvard law-school, Nov. 15, 1846, aged nearly 22 years. He has but one son living, Charles Edward Steele, who was born at Chelsea, April 14, 1845. He graduated at Norwich University, in 1864, and is now living in Clinton, Iowa.

Jason Steele, Esq., since his admission as an attorney to the bar in 1817, has received nearly or quite fifty annual elections as Justice of the Peace, while residing in the towns of Randolph and Chelsea, in Orange County, and in Windsor, Windsor County. He has also served 2 years as Bank Commissioner in Vermont, and has represented the town of Windsor in three sessions of the State legislature. He has held various town and county offices in the different towns in which he has resided. Jason Steele has for more than 22 years been the last surviving member, in the first degree, of the family of James Steele, Esq.

In this brief account only male members of the Steele family have been mentioned, as most of the female members having married, they and their descendants bear other names

ZADOCK STEELE.

From "Indian Narratives:" published by "Tracy and Brothers, Claremont, N. H: 1854."—for copy of which we render acknowledgment to B. H. Steele, Esq.—Ed.

Early Life, Capture and Captivity—some further account of, by Zadock Steele:

"I was born at Tolland, Ct., Dec. 17, 1758. In 1776 my father, James Steele, Esq., moved from Tolland to Ellington, Ct., a town adjoining, where he kept a house of entertainment several years. During the years of my childhood, the American Colonies were put in commotion by what was generally termed the French war.

The colonies had hardly recovered from the convulsions of that war, when the American Revolution commenced. My father had been actively engaged in the former war, and now received a lieutenant's commission in the Revolutionary army. . . . Being in my 18th year, I enlisted into the army for one year as waiter to my father. Soon after I enlisted, he was visited with a severe fit of sickness, which prevented him from entering the army, and compelled me to go into the ranks, leaving him behind. My two older brothers, Aaron and James, also enlisted the same year. Aaron died in March following at Chatham, N. Y., in the 23d year of his age. Bereft of a brother whom I held dear, after serving the term of my enlistment, I returned to Ellington.

The next year, I served one year in the militia, and after one year as a teamster, which closed my services in the army. I was now about 19 years of age. I had been favored with very little opportunity, as yet, to acquire an education. . . . I however acquired an education sufficient to enable me to transact the business of a farmer. . . .

In April, 1780, being in my 22d year, I started from my father's house in Ellington, . . . and came to Randolph. . . . I there purchased a tract of land in the north part of the town on which was a log-house and a little improvement. Suffering the privations and hardships common to those who dwell in new countries, I spent the summer

in diligent labor, subsisting upon rather coarse fare, supported by the fond hopes of soon experiencing better days. The young man who drove my team from Connecticut with provisions, farming utensils, &c., labored with me through the summer and fall seasons till October, when he returned to Ellington, just in time to escape the danger of being taken by the Indians.

A small settlement had commenced in the southwesterly part of Randolph, on the third branch of White River, about 6 miles from my own. A little settlement had also been commenced on the second branch of the same river in Brookfield, in the easterly part of the town, and at about an equal distance from my abode. As there were in Randolph a number of families situated in different parts of the town, and our country being engaged in a war which rendered our frontier settlements exposed to the ravages of an exasperated foe, we had taken the necessary precaution to establish alarm posts by which we might announce to each other the approach of an enemy.

But our Brookfield brethren, though in a town adjoining, were beyond the hearing of the report of our alarm-guns.

On the 16th of October we were apprised of the arrival of the Indians at Royalton, a town about 10 miles south of Randolph. . . . It was expected they would follow up either the second or third branch on their return to Canada, as these two branches run to the south, and nearly parallel to each other, the former of which empties itself into the river at Royalton, and the latter a few miles west.

I was employed the 16th day till nearly night in assisting the settlers on the third branch in Randolph to move their families and effects into the woods such a distance as was thought would render them safe, should the Indians pursue that stream on their return.

I then requested that some one of them should accompany me to go and notify the Brookfield settlers of their danger. Being unable to persuade any to go with me, I started alone. I had only time to arrive at my own dwelling, which was on my direct course when I was overtaken by the approach of night. As there was no road, and nothing but marked trees to guide my way, I tarried all night. Having prepared some food for breakfast, I lay down to sleep, little knowing what awaited my waking hours. At the dawn of day on the morning of the 17th, I set out . . . though in a violent tempest, attended with snow. I had not proceeded far before the storm greatly increased, which I found would not only much endanger my life, but would so retard my progress that I could not arrive in time seasonably to warn my friends of their danger, or escape myself from the hands of the enemy should they follow the second branch instead of the third. I therefore returned to my house. Soon after I arrived within doors, filled with anxiety for the unsuspecting inhabitants of Brookfield, I heard a shocking cry in the surrounding woods, and trembling for my own safety, ran to the door, when to my utter astonishment I beheld a company of Indians not 10 rods distant, approaching with hideous cries and frightful yells. . . .

There was no way of escape. I had only to stand still, wait their approach and receive my miserable destiny. Their leader came up and told me I must go with them. They asked me if any other persons were to be found near that place. I told them it was probable there was none to be found. They then enquired if any cattle were near; to which I answered in the negative; but they seemed to choose rather to take the trouble to search than confide in what I told them.

After taking every thing they found worthy to carry with them, and destroying all that was not likely to suffer injury by fire, they set the house on fire, and marched on. One of them took a bag of grass-seed on his back and cutting a hole in the bag, scattered the seed as he marched, which took root stocked the ground, and was for many years a sad memento of my long captivity.

The chief who came up to me could talk English very well, which was a circumstance much in my favor, as he became my master. . . , They took all my clothes not excepting the best I had on, and distributed them among themselves. They however furnished me with blankets sufficient to defend me against the cold, but deprived me of my own property; the bitter consequences of which I felt in my subsequent confinement with the British, and on my return to resume my settlement of Randolph. The Indians had camped the night preceding on the second branch in Randolph on which the Brookfield settlers lived, and not more than 10 miles below them; but during the night had been put to rout by a party of Americans, consisting of about 250 in number who were commanded by Col. John House, of Hanover, N. H. To make their escape, they left the stream and took a course which brought them directly to my dwelling. . . .

Soon after we started from my house, my master, who was the principal conductor and chief of the whole tribe, discovered that I had a pair of shoe-buckles in my shoes, and attempted to take them from me; but by my promising to let him have them when we arrived at our journey's end, I persuaded him to let me keep them. But we had not traveled far before another Indian espied them, and crying out, "*Wah stondorum!*"—Ah there's silver—took them from me, and furnished me with strings for my shoes, as substitutes.

We traveled the first day to Berlin and encamped on Dog River, not many miles from the place where Montpelier village now stands. They built a fire of some rods in length, to which opportunity was afforded for all to approach. They placed sentinels around, . . . as we lay down upon the ground they tied a rope around our bodies

and extending it each way, the Indians laid upon it on the right and on the left, not suffering any two prisoners to lie next each other. . . .

As they had told me before we encamped that if they were overtaken by the Americans they should kill every prisoner, I felt the more anxious to make my escape, and they seemed, in view of their danger, more desirous to keep us within reach of the tomahawk. I watched with trembling, . . . the night we lay at Berlin, seeking an opportunity to escape, which I found utterly impossible.

They compelled many of the prisoners to carry their packs, enormous in size and extremely heavy, as they were filled with the plunder of pillaged houses.

On the morning of the 18th they first ordered me to eat my breakfast, urging me to eat as much as I wanted. . . . Their food, however, was very unsavory, insomuch that nothing but extreme hunger would have induced me to eat of it, though I always had a share of their best. . . .

We this day passed down Dog River till we came to Onion river, . . . and then kept the course of the latter. . . . At night we came to a very steep mountain . . . not far from the place now called Bolton. . . . Upon the top of this mountain the Indians, on their way to Royalton, had secreted a number of bags of fine flour which they brought with them from Canada, and now regained. . . .

On the 4th day we arrived at Lake Champlain. We here found some batteaux in which the Indians had conveyed themselves thither on their way to Royalton. On . . . regaining their batteaux, they gave a shout of exultation. . . . We crossed over and encamped on Grand Isle that night. The next morning we reëmbarked . . . and landed at the Isle Aux Noix before night. . . . The next morning which was the 6th day of our march, we started for St. Johns, and arrived there that day. At that place the Indians found a plenty of ardent spirits, by a too free use of which they became more enraged if possible than before. They now began to threaten the lives of all the captives whose faces were not painted, as the face being painted was a distinguishing mark put upon those whom they designed not to kill. As I was not painted, one of the Indians, more sagacious than humane, came up to me and pointing a gun directly at my head, cocked it and was about to fire, when an old Indian, who was my new master, knocked it aside, pushed him backwards upon the ground and took a bottle of rum and putting it to his mouth, turned down his throat a considerable quantity, left him and went on. The punishment seemed in no way to displease the criminal: he wished he would continue to punish him through the day in the same manner. . . .

They now procured some paint and painted my face, which greatly appeased the rage of those who before had been apparently determined to take my life. I now received their marks of friendship, nor felt myself in danger of becoming the subject of their fatal enmity. Clothed with an Indian blanket, with my hands and my face painted, and possessed of activity equal to any of them, they appeared to be willing I should live with them, and be accounted as one of their number.

We arrived at Cagnewaga on the 7th day of our march. . . . Some days after, . . . an old man by the name of Phillips, whose silvery locks, . . . whose visage indicated a long and wretched captivity, whose wrinkled face and withered hands witnessed the sufferings of many hardships, and presented to me a solemn and awful token of what I myself might expect to suffer, came and told me that I was about to be adopted into one of the Indian families, to fill the place of one whom they had lost on their expedition to Royalton. . . .

The ceremony of my own adoption, as well as that of many others of the prisoners, afforded no small degree of diversion. The scene presented to view a spectacle of an assemblage of barbarism assuming the appearance of civilization.

All the Indians, both male and female, together with the prisoners, assembled and formed a circle within which one of their chiefs, standing upon a stage erected for the purpose, harangued the audience in the Indian tongue. Although I could not understand his language, yet I could plainly discover a great share of native eloquence. His speech was of considerable length, and its effect obviously manifested weight of argument, solemnity of thought, and at least human sensibility.—I was placed near by his side, and had a fair view of the whole circle. After he had ended his speech, an old squaw came and took me by the hand and led me to her wigwam, where she dressed me in a red coat with a ruffle in my bosom, and ordered me to call her mother. She could speak English tolerably well; but was very poor, and therefore unable to furnish me with very sumptuous fare. My food was rather beneath a savage mediocrity; though no doubt my new mother endeavored, as far as lay in her power, to endear the affections of her newly-adopted, yet ill-natured son. I found the appellation of mother highly pleased the tawny jade, which proportionally increased my disgust, already intolerable; and instead of producing contentment of mind, added disquietude to affliction and sorrow. As I was blessed with an excellent voice for singing, I was the more beloved by, and, on that account, received much better treatment from my new mother, as well as from other Indians. I was allowed the privilege of visiting any part of the village in the day-time, and was received with marks of fraternal affection, and treated with all the civility an Indian is capable to bestow. . . . After remaining in this condition a few weeks, finding the prisoners very incorrigible, and wishing for the reward they might obtain for them, information was given the prisoners

that they might be delivered over to the British at Montreal, as prisoners of war, or continue with the Indians, as they should choose. . . . Encouraged by the prospect of enjoying the company of civilized people, and flattered with the idea of being soon exchanged, and thereby enabled to return once more to see my friends in Connecticut, I made choice to be given up to the British. All the captives did likewise.

We were all conducted to Montreal by the Indians, in the latter part of Nov., 1780, and there "sold for a half joe" each. . . . To be compelled to spend the vigor of my days in useless confinement was a source of grief and pain to my mind; but I could see no way of escape.

We found at the city of Montreal about 170 prisoners. . . . Here we could see women and children who had fallen the victims of savage captivity. . . . It was enough to melt the heart of stone . . . to hear their groans. This led me to consider my own sufferings comparatively small, and a sense of my own wretched condition became lost in the feelings of compassion for these unhappy widows and orphans.

We were put into a large building called the old Regal Church with the other prisoners, in which we were kept several days, when we were removed into a large stone building, fitted up for the purpose in the suburbs of the city, upon the shore of the river St. Lawrence.

* * * * * * * *

We were . . . said to be allowed one pound of bread and one pound of fresh beef per day. But through the injustice, or the dishonesty of the person who dealt out our allowance, we were robbed even of a part of this humble pittance. . . .

We were obliged by the calls of hunger to pound up the beef bones, which composed no small share of our rations of meat, and boil them for broth. We had no butter, cheese, flour, nor any kind of sauce during the winter. We were kept almost totally without fire-wood, having scarcely enough to enable us to cook our meat. Our beds consisted principally of blankets which they brought from the hospitals, in all their filth. . . . Half-naked and chilled, . . . we were forced to have recourse to our beds and occupy them a great part of the time, though they were the habitations of filthy vermin, tainted with the infections of mortal distempers, and scented with the nauseous smell of the dying and the dead. . . .

We suffered so much with hunger, that we should have thankfully "fed upon the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table;" and so great were our afflictions that we should have gladly caressed the "dog that had come and licked our sores." . . .

In the spring after, . . . we were supplied with salt pork, bread, oat-meal and peas in abundance. As we had long been almost starved, . . . this sudden repletion of our wants produced the scurvy among our prisoners. . . . Reiterated sighs and dying groans now filled our camp. I should state that we received at this time, all that kind attention which was due to our wretched condition, and every favor in the power of our keepers to bestow, while the inhabitants manifested a humane disposition, and displayed the generous feelings of pity and tender compassion. They furnished us with green herbs and everything which was adapted to our disorders, or calculated for our comfort and recovery. By these means our health was fully restored. After our recovery we were allowed the privilege of a yard. . . . At length some of the prisoners made their escape, which occasioned all the rest to be put . . . under lock and key. We were supplied, however, with all the comforts of life, so far as our close confinement would permit.

In October, 1781, all the prisoners were removed to an island in the River St. Lawrence, called Prison Island, about 45 miles above the city of Montreal, and opposite to a place called Cateau du Lac. Here we were furnished with a full supply of wholesome food. * * *

It was thought impossible that any person destitute of boats should be able to escape without being drowned, as the water run with the utmost velocity on each side of the island. We were, therefore, allowed the liberty of traversing the whole island, which contained about 20 acres.

Guarded by a company of refugees and tories possessing as little humanity as patriotism, and having long been the miserable sufferers of a wretched captivity and painful imprisonment, many of the prisoners attempted to make their escape by swimming down the current the distance of three miles; but few succeeded, and some were drowned. . . . Time soon rolled away, till winter approached, without bringing to our view that propitious moment which could afford the slightest hope of success in the attempt. . . . At the approach of winter, the ice below the island rendered it visibly and utterly impossible to escape alive. . . . In January we were ordered by M'Daniel to shovel the snow for a path in which the guard were to travel . . . We complied. . . . We were again commanded by M'Daniel to shovel the snow to make a path for the guard to travel in, while they had nothing to do but to wait our toil. Disdaining to become slaves, we had universally determined to reject their unauthorized servitude. I therefore informed the infamous M'Daniel what was our unanimous resolution, and told him I feared less what he should dare to do, than I did the consequences of yielding to the lawless requisition of a petty tyrant. . . . He took me to the guard house, put me in irons and kept me there during the day till night, when he came and repeated his threats of torture and death, in case I continued to refuse compliance. But still finding me unmoved, he ordered me to be kept in irons till 9 o'clock at night without food, and then sent back to

my barrack. . . . The most severe punishments . . . were inflicted upon the prisoners. "To revenge upon," he said, "no prisoner should be allowed to have another fire while they remained upon the island."—Accordingly the guard came into our barracks every night with large quantities of snow and put out all the fires. . . .

As our barracks were very cold and open, and being scantily clothed, we suffered greatly for want of fire, to support which we were willing to get wood ourselves; but our keepers chose rather to suffer pain themselves, than to permit us to enjoy comfort.

M'Daniel, however, was called away, and succeeded by one M'Kelpin in command. He was also a refugee, the son of a tory, and the appearance of a raw boy not more than 18 or 19 years old. His father, he said, had received very ill treatment from the American army, and he had also shared with his father in the abuse for not engaging in the rebellion against the British government. . . . We doubted not the truth of his statement, nor felt disposed to question, but that he received very severe treatment, and more especially when the station in which he was found was taken into consideration. . . . Inheriting from his father all the qualities of a knave; . . . in short, he was wise to do evil. . . . Emaciated countenances, scars and impediment of speech, were the visible marks of the savage and inhuman treatment . . . of M'Kelpin. He tarried not long on the island, . . . when another took his office. . . . who . . . restored tranquility among the prisoners, and reconciliation between them and the guard. Could I recollect the name of this person, I would present him to the public as a character worthy of imitation, and as "peacemakers shall be called the children of God," I think I am authorized by the Holy Scriptures to call him by that dignified and honorable title. . . .

In seed-time we were allowed . . . to sow garden seeds and plant corn. . . . But fearing that the afflictions we had once received would again be laid upon us, many chose to hazard their lives by an attempt to swim down the rapids Some thus succeeded in making their escape, while others plunged themselves into the jaws of death. This caused the confinement of all who were left behind. The British now set about encompassing our barracks with pickets. . . . Discovering what they were about to do, several of the prisoners, among whom I was myself one, resolved to make our escape before they had completed the barracade which would deprive us of the liberty of the island. We . . . collected some logs together on the lower part of the island for a raft, carried some provisions, . . . secreted it near the logs, and at an hour when we supposed all were at rest, we started, but had not gone far when we espied one of the soldiers upon the bank of the river. . . . We then returned to our barracks. Our attempt to escape now became known to some of our fellow-prisoners . . . who betrayed our object. . . . Having these suspicions, we improved an opportunity to bring back our provisions, and the next day gave proof that our suspicions were well founded, as they went and rolled all the logs off that part of the island. We still were determined . . . to effect our escape. . . . We sought, but sought in vain Time rolled away, till we found ourselves enclosed with pickets: . . . not allowed to go without this enclosure unattended by the guard, and that, too, in the daytime only. . . .

The yard which was surrounded by the pickets was about 10 or 15 rods wide, and nearly 40 rods long, extending lengthwise of the stream. They completed the yard sometime in the month of July, 1782. . . .

Having long been flattered with the prospect of being soon set at liberty, and discovering an intention among the guard, privately to assassinate some unknown number of us, we resolved to make another attempt to effect our escape. * * * *

Our plan was to dig a passage under ground that should extend beyond the pickets, which stood about 20 feet from the barracks. . . .

Fearing the consequences of making our object known to the prisoners generally, we determined to keep it a profound secret to all, except the number who belongod to our room, consisting of twelve. Accordingly we took up the floor, both of the bunk and the barrack, and commenced digging. . . .

We had no other tool to dig with except a large jack-knife, . . . and like the animal that makes his abode in the bosom of the earth, . . . after we had dug a quantity of the earth loose, so that we had no room to dig more, we returned backwards, drawing or scraping the dirt we had dug, with our hands and arms after us, which we put under the floor of the barracks.

Our progress . . . was very slow, though some of us kept constantly digging, except in the hours of sleep and time of taking refreshment, having a dress . . . which each one wore while at work in this dreary cavern. We succeeded . . . extremely well . . . till we had dug under the ditch, . . . when a heavy rain fell and filled the ditch full of water, which soaked through the ground . . . and filled the hole we had dug completely full. This was truly a great misfortune, which damped the feelings of every one. . . . It now became impossible any longer to keep the matter secret, as we had done. We therefore made known our object to all the prisoners who were stationed in our line of barracks, receiving their . . . promises not to divulge the secret to any of the prisoners who were stationed in the other line of barracks—although few would assist us, considering it labor in vain, we resolved to persevere. . . . We dipped six barrels full and emptied into the ditch, beside a considerable quantity which we put into a clay-pit under the barracks. . . . The guard no doubt supposed we were washing, or they would have suspected us. Vain would be the attempt to give a description of my feelings while at work in this dreary cavern, 20 feet under ground, wholly without clothing, half buried in mud, and struggling for liberty. . . .

Arrived to the picket, we found it was placed upon a large stone. We then dug to the right, where we found another, . . . turning to the left we found also a third, all which seemed to discourage my fellow-laborers. . . . But being in perfect health and good spirits myself, I went in with a determination to remove one of these obstacles, if possible, before I returned. . . . After laboring . . . two hours, I succeeded, . . . and to my great joy, found that the picket was hollow up a few inches above the ground, which emitted light into this before gloomy, but now delightful place. . . . I then returned and informed my fellow-prisoners, . . . which . . . put vigor into every breast.

The work was now prosecuted in earnest, and soon completed. Animated at the prospect of gaining our liberty, the one who dug last undesignedly broke through the ground, and rendered the hole visible to any person who should happen to pass on the outside of the pickets. It now became necessary to devise a plan to secrete the hole. Mr. Belknap, one of our fellow-prisoners, went to the guard and . . . represented to M'Daniel the little prospect we had of being exchanged, . . . that under these considerations, the prisoners were resolved to be contented during their confinement on the island. . . . Consequently we desired the indulgence of an opportunity to secure all our garden-seeds, some of which . . . were then ripe. . . . Pleased with the idea that the prisoners were resolved to be submissive to his requirements, he readily ordered one of the guard to go and attend us while we gathered our lettuce and mustard. . . . Having cut up and tied in small bundles these vegetables, we proceeded to hang them up so as to fill the space between the pickets, and also place them over the hole we had dug, to hide our escape from the sight of the sentinel, who walked over the hole between the pickets and the barracks in which we were stationed. This we accomplished, while our unsuspecting attendant was lounging about at a distance from us. . . .

Knowing that we must . . . take different rafts, . . . to render our passage down the rapids more safe, we now made choice of our associates. I associated myself with William Clark, of Virginia, John Sprague, of Ballston, N. Y., and Simeon Belknap, of Randolph, Vt. We had prepared some food by taking . . . flour and mixing it with melted butter, which we put into a small bag. . . . We had also a little salt pork and bread, together with some parched corn and black pepper. Those of us who had previously been engaged in digging, had previously furnished ourselves with ropes, by cutting our blankets into strings and twisting them together; while those who had believed our attempt to be vain and foolish had neither provided themselves with provisions, ropes, nor materials for a raft, and were therefore unable to improve the opportunity . . . to escape. But they could not forbear collecting in small companies . . . and whispering together to devise plans, . . . which raised suspicions in the minds of the guard; . . . and M'Daniel ordered that if any prisoner should be found attempting to make his escape, . . that night, he should not be spared alive. We commenced digging on the 24th of August, 1782. . . . On the 10th of September following, . . . after waiting till 9 o'clock, when the roll was called and all was still, we tied our ropes to our packs and crawled out, drawing our packs after us. I was preceded by six of my fellow prisoners, who, after crawling through the hole, which was nearly half filled with mud, made a path in the grass as they crawled down the banks of the river, which resembled that of a log having been drawn through the mud.

The moon shone bright. The sentinel was walking directly across the hole just as I was about to crawl out, when he cried out, "All's well!" Thought I, "Be it so; continue the cry if you please." My head at this time was not more than a yard from his feet. I crawled on and was followed by about 20 more, who were our fellow laborers.

As we had been allowed to go out of our enclosure in the day-time to hoe our corn and garden roots and get our wood, attended by one of the guard, we had . . . selected some logs for a raft, to which we could go without difficulty. Clark, Belknap, Sprague and myself, now separated ourselves from the rest.

We took a large scalping-knife, . . . pocket-compass, . . . tinder-box and fireworks. We rolled a large log into the river, on the upper part of the north side of the island, on each side of which we placed another; then putting sticks across both ends, . . . underneath and on the upper side, . . . we tied all of them together with our blanket-ropes, and fastening our packs thereon, . . . sat one on each corner, and set sail down the rapids: . . . sometimes floating over rocks, sometimes buried in the water, with little hope of again being carried out alive, we passed down the raging stream with the greatest rapidity, . . . clinging to our logs, . . . sensible that, under the guidance of divine Providence, our only ground of hope rested in our adhesion to the raft.

We passed down the river about 9 miles, when we were enabled to reach shore. We landed on the north side of the river about two hours before day, without a dry thread in our clothes, chilled with the cold and trembling with fear. . . . None of our provisions remained fit to carry with us except a little parched corn, which was in a small wooden bottle, some salt pork and our buttered flour, which we found to be water-proof. Our compass was also rendered useless. . . . We marched up the river till day-break, when we discovered that we were near the fort opposite the island. We then turned north into the woods, which led us into a swamp, where we encamped under some old tree-tops, . . . about a mile from the fort

which formed no shelter from rain, but merely hid us from our expected pursuers. We plainly heard the report of the alarm guns on the morning of the 11th of September. . . . We remained under these tree-tops three days and two nights, without going 10 rods from the place. . . . It rained, with a mixture of snow, every day and night sufficiently to keep us completely wet all the time. . . .

We were determined to replenish our stores before we crossed the river St. Lawrence, as there were but few settlements on the south side of the river, in that part of the country. We were therefore under the necessity of staying about there till they had done searching for us.

On the morning of the 14th, benumbed with the cold, we found a place where we forded the stream, . . . and traveled till we came to another, and by mistaking the former, we supposed this to empty itself into the river above the fort. We followed the current of this stream till about dark, when we came in sight of the settlement. After waiting till about 9 o'clock at night, we ventured to approach a little nearer—when, to our utter astonishment, we heard the drum beat, which gave us assurance that we were near the fort. Finding ourselves so near, we concluded to cross the stream at the nearest fording-place. In passing off we went through the commanding officer's garden, and I pulled up a hill of potatoes, and carried them along with me.

We then went into the road and followed up the river St. Lawrence. . . . At length we came to a number of cattle in a field, . . . where we found a two-year-old heifer, very tame, and in good flesh. . . . We agreed that Belknap should go in search of a boat to convey us over the Lake St. Francis, near which we found the cattle; that Sprague should stand with our scalping knife to defend against every foe; while Clark and myself should kill the heifer. . . . Belknap had now returned and informed us that he had found a boat, to which we immediately resorted, carrying with us our unskinned beef. . . . Having entered the boat, the moon shining bright, we set out upon the lake. . . . We had advanced but little when a breeze arose . . . and drifted us with great violence. . . . It now became necessary that two of us should dip the water from our boat with our hats as fast as possible, while the other two rowed for the shore. . . . Through the wonderful goodness of the great Preserver of men, we succeeded in landing just as our boat had filled with water. . . . We went into the woods, struck up a fire and skinned our beef, . . . which we partially roasted. . . . This was the first time we had been to any fire since we left Prison Island: . . . during the space of four days and five nights. . . .

The 5th day, . . . happily we found . . . . that we were upon a peninsula, joined to the main land by an isthmus not more than 8 or 10 feet wide. This was a circumstance greatly in our favor, as we should otherwise have been under the necessity of exposing ourselves to the view of our enemies, or waiting for the night to cover our escape.

We now set out, directing our course nearly S. E., for the American fort at Pittsford, a town situated on the Otter Creek, in the western part of the State of Vermont.

Our companion, Mr. Clark, had been much accustomed to traveling in the woods, having been engaged . . . in surveying in the western part of the United States at the time he was taken by the Indians. We therefore chose him to be our leader through the wilderness. . . .

We traveled all the first day, . . . unable to find any water to drink. . . . The next day we found water in great plenty. . . . We crossed many streams: . . . some by fording, although of such depth as to reach our shoulders: others we crossed by making a small raft sufficient to bear one of us with our baggage, while the other three stripped, and hanging by one hand to the raft, swam by her side.

After wandering in the wilderness during the space of 10 days, . . . we arrived at Champlain with our clothes nearly torn from our bodies, emaciated with hunger. . . . We found a part of an old flat-bottomed boat, which we fitted . . . by lashing a log on each side. . . . About sunset set sail to cross the lake. We had proceeded nearly half way across, when the wind arose. . . . After laboring till about midnight, . . . fearing we should be taken by the British if we remained on the water till light, we concluded to row back to the shore we had left, and relinquish the idea of crossing the lake that night. We labored . . . with . . . all our might till daybreak, having nothing to use for oars except such sticks as we found in the woods, and prepared for the purpose with a jackknife. Our clothes were completely wet, and our strength so far gone that neither of us could scarcely go. In this wretched state, stupefied and chilled with the cold, so faint and tired that we could hardly move, we crept a few rods into the woods, built a fire and laid down upon the ground. I never suffered so much fatigue in the same space of time, as I did this night. . . . We had but little provision left, and were compelled to curtail our former allowance. . . .

Having rested from the wearisome and fruitless labors of the night till nearly sunset the next day, we resolved to travel on the west side of the lake till we should come to a narrow place where we could well hope . . . to cross. . . . We traveled a few miles, . . . then camped down. The next day we came to the river Saranac, which empties into Lake Champlain at a place now called Plattsburgh, in the State of New York. We heard the noise of the British engaged in chopping a few rods up the river; while we crossed it between them and the lake, not far from its mouth. . . . We followed up the lake upon the western shore; crossed Duck Creek, River-au-Sable, Salmon River and Gilliland's

Creek, when we came to a place called Split Rock, where the river is narrow. . . . We then went to work to build a raft, and while engaged a little before sunset, espied a British armed vessel making toward us from the south. We went into the bushes and lay secreted from their view, though they were so visible to us that we could see their red coats, and even count the buttons upon them, while they sailed around at a small distance from us, apparently for amusement, and then returned again to the south, out of our sight, without discovering us. We then went to work, completed our raft at dark, set sail across the lake, and safely landed in a few hours at a place now called Charlotte, in the State of Vermont. We were ignorant, however, at that time, . . . of the place, . . . being yet in a strange wilderness, we knew not which way to direct our course to reach inhabitants. Indeed, all that prompted us to go forward was the information we had received that there were settlements near some part of this lake. . . .

In the morning we resumed our march, and had not gone far before we came to an old log-house which had long been abandoned. . . . We however found a few beans, . . . covered with mould. . . . we took and parched them . . . by the fire, which gave some relish to the twigs, roots and berries that had already, for several days, composed our principal food. . . .

Parts of our stockings still remained, . . . and having a needle, but no thread, . . . we ravelled off the tops of them and sewed our tattered rags together as much as possible. . . . Our daily allowance of the food we had brought with us from Prison Island was now reduced to about an inch square of salt pork, and as much of our buttered flour as we could twice put upon the point of a large jack-knife. . . .

We dug roots of various kinds and ate them, together with birch and other twigs. Spikenard roots, which we roasted by the fire, comprised the greatest part of our subsistence. . . . We . . . continued to keep a S. E. course till we reached the top of the mountains lying between Onion River and Otter Creek; when, looking back, we could see the lake in fair view. Being so faint for want of food that we could hardly step, and seeing no prospect of obtaining any, it seemed as if death must be our inevitable fate. . . .

The barren mountains and rocky cliffs of Bristol, Ripton and Hancock . . . witnessed the cries of our sufferings, while our steps traced in blood the distress we endured. We wandered from mountain to mountain, and from valley to valley, keeping at a distance from the lake, lest we should fall into the hands of the British, who had command of the lake at that time. . . .

Seeing no prospect of ever finding the habitations of friends, . . . Clark and Sprague . . . resolved to return to the lake, if they could get there, and deliver themselves up into the hands of the British. They were both possessed of true courage and a noble, generous spirit; but they were wholly ignorant of the country east of Lake Champlain, and consequently had less to encourage them, than Belknap and myself. They were "unwilling," said they, "that we should either return or remain with them, if we could ever reach inhabitants. But to go forward was apparent death, even if inhabitants might be found by two or three days travel; as we are so weak we can hardly go, and still growing weaker." They requested us to leave them to be food for wild beasts, or prey to an exasperated foe; but the tender feelings of human sensibility forbade us, . . . and Belknap and myself persuaded them to persevere and remain with us to the end, by dealing out to them an extra allowance of provision, on condition that I should take the lead and be their pilot; to which I consented. . . .

We encamped till morning, when we concluded to change our course and steer nearly a S. S. westerly direction. We traveled on moderately, fearful of the event, till about noon, when, being some rods forward of my companions, I was so fortunate as to come to a road, . . . which occasioned transports of joy, gladdened their hearts and invigorated their bodies. . . . We traveled on the road with joy and delight. . . . We soon came in sight of an old horse and an old mare with a sucking colt by her side. As they were in a valley some distance from the road, we concluded not to go after them, hoping soon to find inhabitants, where we should be enabled also to find friends. . . . We therefore traveled on. . . .

As it began to draw near sunset, and seeing no prospect of finding inhabitants that night, we resolved to return to the place where we . . . found the walls of an old log-house.—Clark and myself went and procured the horses and the colt, while Belknap and Sprague struck up a fire and built a camp.—Having returned with the horses and confined them in the old log-house, we killed and dressed the colt and roasted some of the meat upon sticks by the fire and ate it; and surely "It was pleasant to the taste." Indeed, I never ate any meat of so delicious a flavor, although without bread, salt, or sauce of any kind.

The next morning we started with our old horse and coltless mare and traveled till after the middle of the day, when we came to the place we passed about noon the day preceding. . . . Being lost, . . . and as the sun had been invisible to us for several days, we concluded to tarry there through the day, . . . hoping the sun would rise clear. . . .

While we were patrolling about the fields, which appeared to have been unoccupied and but partially cultivated during the long war, we found a large yard of turnips. We then prepared our camp, built a fire, and having procured some turnips kept . . . roasting them successively, through the night. . . . As we had long, . . . not only been des-

titute of bread and meat, but wholly deprived of every cultivated vegetable, we were conscious that it would be injurious and even dangerous to eat all we might crave for the night. We therefore chose to satiate our hunger in a measure by piecemeals, while we truly feasted upon that kind of fare which was, undoubtedly, of all kinds of food, the best adapted to our wretched condition and craving appetites. In the morning . . . the sun rose, to every one of us, directly in the *west*. . . . We took our horses and directed our course according to the sun, diametrically against our own ideas of the true point of compass. We had not proceeded far when we came to three other horses, which we took, leaving the old mare for the benefit of the owner. . . .

About noon we came to a man chopping in the woods. Seeing us all on horseback with bark bridles and no saddles, having on coats made of Indian blankets, which were all in rags, with beards an inch long, and each one of us armed with a cudgel, the trembling wood-cutter stood . . . with his axe raised above his shoulder, dreading our approach, but fearing to try his success in an attempt to escape; while we drew near, rejoicing that we had once more arrived where we could behold the face of one whose hand should not be against us. . . . We were not much surprised, though very sorry, to find our friend so grievously alarmed, while we only desired his friendship. We informed him of our wretched condition, and besought him to be our friend, with tears of joy and tenderness trickling down our emaciated cheeks. Finding we were not his enemies, . . . bursting into tears of sympathy at the short relation we gave him of our sufferings, he invited us to go with him and he would lead us to Pittsford Fort, which was only about one mile distant. . . .

We soon arrived at the fort, . . . were treated with every respect due to our wretchedness and want; . . . yet I could not forbear to notice with pain, that cold indifference for the miseries of others, commonly observable in those who have been long familiar with scenes of wretchedness and woe, which was manifested by some, and especially by the commander of the fort, on our arrival. . . .

Not long after we arrived at the fort the owners of the horses came up, carrying their saddles upon their backs. They had been out . . . surveying land, and had turned out their horses to feed. After hearing a short account of our sufferings, . . . they readily replied with seeming compassion, that they were only sorry we had not been so fortunate as to find their saddles likewise.

After wandering in the wilderness 22 days, we arrived at the fort, the 2d day of Oct., 1782. . . . Who can tell our joy and gratitude when we came to behold a "city of habitation" and the abodes of plenty?

Instead of making our bed upon the cold ground, with our clothes wet and our bodies benumbed, we could now enjoy sweet repose by the fireside, sheltered from storms and surrounded with friends. Instead of feeding upon frogs and the spontaneous growth of an uncultivated nature, subsisting on roots, twigs and bark, we could now taste the fruits of labor and industry, and feast upon the bounties of Heaven. Instead of wandering through a lonely wilderness with our cheeks wet with tears of sorrow, almost overwhelmed with despair, we could now travel through a country of civilization free from enemies, and receive support from the hand of charity.

After sharing in the benevolence of many individuals, and receiving every token of friendship from the garrison, . . . as they were expecting soon to be attacked by the British, we were advised to travel on still further that night, that we might be the more safe from the grasp of the enemy.

We therefore proceeded on towards Rutland several miles, when we obtained lodgings in the house of a "poor widow," who furnished us with the best food her house afforded, . . . a full supply of good wheat bread. . . . It lay like lead in our stomachs, and caused us the most agonizing distress for some hours, while we rolled upon the floor with bitter groanings, although we had denied ourselves the satisfaction of eating the half of what our appetites craved. . . .

In a few days we arrived at Bennington, . . . where we were employed till we had acquired, by our own labor and the benevolence of others, some money sufficient to enable us to prosecute our journey to Connecticut. . . .

Assisted by the hand of charity and by means of occasional labor on the way, we were enabled to reach our friends. Being destined to different places, our companions, Clark and Sprague, separated from us at Bennington. By a mutual participation of sufferings, we had acquired that affection for each other which will remain, I trust, till death. * * * *

Belknap and I continued our course together to Ellington, in Connecticut, where our friends resided. We arrived there on the 17th of Oct., 1782, being just 2 years from the day I was taken by the Indians at Randolph. * * * *

Truly, our fathers, "seeing us while yet a great way off, ran and fell upon our necks and kissed us." . . . Behold a kind father in tears of joy, and a tender step-mother* kindly embracing the subject of her husband's former grief, but present delight. . . . See brothers and sisters surrounding the returned brother. . . . Think of the festivities of that evening, when I could again enjoy a seat in a social circle of friends and acquaintances around the fire-side in my father's house. . . .

I have never had the satisfaction to hear from either of my friends and fellow-sufferers,

*** My own mother died while I was quite young, and my father had married again to a woman possessing the kindest affection and the most endearing love.**

Clark and Sprague, since I parted with them at Bennington. Mr. Belknap now lives in Randolph, Vt.; and, from the sad experience of the like sufferings himself and his participation in my own, can witness to the truth of my statement. Let not the preservation of my life through such a train of dangers be attributed to mere chance; but let the praise be given to "God our Rock, and the high God our Redeemer."

In September previous to my escape, a treaty of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the United States at Paris, the glad news of which reached America not long after my return, which occasioned the release of the remainder of the prisoners who were confined upon Prison Island.

As the war had now terminated, my return to Randolph would not be attended with the danger of being again made captive by the Indians; which induced me, the spring following, to go to that place and resume my settlement.

On my arrival there I found my house was demolished. . . . I went to work and erected a house upon the same spot, into which my father, shortly afterward, moved his family.

Here my father lived by cultivating that soil which had borne the brutal band to my unwelcome door, till April, 1812, when he died at the good old age of 76 Here he has spent many a winter's evening in rehearsing the mournful tale of my "captivity and sufferings" to his friends and acquaintance.

Generous and hospitable by nature, and having been taught by my sufferings to feel for the needy, he was ever ready to extend the hand of charity to relieve their distresses. His house, always the abode of plenty, was an asylum for the naked and forlorn, an acceptable home to the poor and wretched. Always exhibiting a sense of what sufferings I had undergone for want of food, he seemed in nothing to be more delighted, than "to feed the hungry and clothe the naked." My loving and aged step-mother, with one of her sons, (a half-brother of mine,) now lives on the same farm.

In the winter of 1785 I was married to Hannah Shurtliff, of Tolland, Ct., and settled at Randolph not far from my father's house, where I resided 8 years, when I purchased a farm and removed to Brookfield, a town adjoining.

Here I have resided until the present time, (1816,) and obtained my own subsistence and that of my numerous family by means of cultivating the soil. By a steady course of industry and economy, I have been enabled, under the divine blessing, to acquire a comfortable support, and enjoy the fruits of my labors in quietude and peace. As my occupation was that of a farmer, my opportunities for information, like those of many others of my class, have been limited.

My family, not unlike Job's, consists of seven sons and three daughters, nor have I reason to think my afflictions much inferior to his. Although death has never been permitted to enter my dwelling and take any of my family. . . .

My own sufferings have implanted within my breast that sympathy for the distressed which is better felt than described. Nakedness and poverty have once been my companions; and I shall not readily forget to lend a listening ear to the cries of the needy. . . .

LINES COMPOSED BY ZADOCK STEELE, THE INDIAN CAPTIVE, ON REVIEWING HIS CAPTIVITY.

From the first edition of the "Indian Captive," page 139.

When I survey my miseries o'er,
The recollection wounds my heart;
When all my steps were traced in gore,
And I was doomed to feel the smart.

When sore oppressed by wicked hands,
Annoyed by hunger, racked with paln,
My limbs confined with iron bands,
To die I well might count my gain.

When filthy vermin broke my rest,
And fed upon my languid frame,
What pains were felt within my breast!
But men were deaf to pity's claim.

When I was buried in the deep,
And waters o'er my head did roll,
My hope was strong that Christ would keep
And kindly save my guilty soul.

1816, or before.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN RANDOLPH, JUNE, 1840.

Names of pensioners for revolutionary or military services.	Ages.	Names of families with whom pensioners resided, June 1, 1840.
David Grow,	78	David Grow.
Olive Carpenter,	83	George Carpenter.
Deborah Carlisle,	84	Michael Carlisle.
Henry Blodgett,	80	Henry Blodgett.
Chauncy L. Temple,	38	Chauncy L. Temple.
Nathan Nye,	78	Perley Orcott.
Ruth Kibbee,	80	Ruth Kibbee.
William Corley,	74	Alpheus Corley.
Lydia Wales,	81	Anson Wales.
Huldah Weston,	73	Edman Weston.
Benjamin Blodgett,	81	Joseph Blodgett,
Levi Wilder,	81	Levi Wilder.
Benj. Woodworth,	84	William Woodworth
Dyer Hebard,	83	Simeon Boothe.
Stephen Herrick,	80	L. D. Herrick.
Isaac Thayr,	76	J. C. Thayr.
Elisabeth Martin,	74	Joshua Martin.
Joseph Hobart,	84	Jonathan Hobart.
Elisha Lilley,	76	Elisha Lilley.
John McIntire,	79	Reuben McIntire.
Abner Washburn,	82	John Smith.
Sarah Smith,	82	John Smith.
Alvin Edson,	43	Luther Edson.
Jacob Cobb,	82	Jacob Cobb.

From U. S. Census of Pensioners.

In the above list it is evident that the pensions of Chauncy L. Temple and Alvin Edson were for "military services," or that they

were not revolutionary pensioners. For soldiers of 1812, see papers of Hon. J. K. Parish.

DIED. In Randolph, May 12, 1848, Capt. Samuel Upham, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 85 years. He was the father of the Hon. William Upham, U. S. Senator.—*Yeomans' Record.*

Names of the persons taken or killed in the raid of the Indians upon Royalton.

Zadock Steele, Experience Davis, Elias Curtis, J. Parks, Moses Parsons, Samuel Pember, taken at Randolph, Simeon Belknap, taken at Randolph, now living in Randolph; Joseph Kneeland, killed at the encampment at Randolph, Giles Gibbs, killed at Randolph."

RANDOLPH ROLL OF 1861—'65.

Soldiers furnished by the Town of Randolph for the defense of our Country, and the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion—showing the age of each, the time of enlistment, and subsequent history, as far as known.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Second Regiment.

Names.	*Age.*	*Date of Enlist.*	*Co.*	*History.*
Belcher, Henry H.	24	Sept. 9, 1861.	F	Deserted Sept. 7, 1863.
Bills, Allen	35	Aug. 9, '62.	E	Died Dec. 27, '64.
Bills, Franklin	37	" 6, "	"	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Clark, Wm. H.	20	May 10, '61.	"	Discharged Jan. 19, '63.
Goodwin, Charles C.	20	June, "	"	Discharged Aug. 15, '62.
Green, Mark	21	May 13, "	"	Died Feb. 25, '62.
Pember Daniel B.	28	June 1, "	"	Discharged Nov. 30, '62.
Quade, Charles	29	Apr. 22, "	"	" March 10, '62.
Richardson, George M.	22	" 26, "	"	Prom. Corporal—re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; des.
Smith, Edward H.	24	Sept. 10, "	"	Killed in action May 12, '64. [July 27, '64.
Waterman, Elliston	21	Aug. 21, '62.	"	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Whitney, Albert	22	" "	"	Discharged March 8, '63.
Wood, George E.	34	Apr. 22, '61	"	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63—mu'd out July 15,'65.

Third Regiment.

Adams, Wm. H.	19	July 12, '61.	G	Deserted Aug. 25, '62.
Clark, Geo. W.	18	Sept. 18, "	A	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63, mus. out July 11, '65.
Gay, Porter K.	18	Dec. 11, '63.	B	Mustered out of service July 11, '65.
Moses, Rufus L.	20	" 12, "	A	Pro. Cor., do. S'gt mustered out July 11, '65.
Turner, Elihu C.	18	" 11, "	B	Mustered out of service July 11, '65.
Wardner, Oel,	32	" 19, "	"	Died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 5, '64.

Fourth Regiment.

Allen, Lyman	40	Aug. 9, '64.	E	Discharged June 23, '65.
Dow, Charles			B	Deserted July 26, '63.
Egan, John	24	Dec. 31, '62.	E	Pro. Cor. June 19, '65, mus. out July 13, '65.
Morton, Willis W.	20	Sept. 7, '61.	K	" " do Ser., do 2 Lt. Co. H Oct. 20, '63. do 1 Lt. Co. C Aug. 9, '64, mus. out as 2 Lt. Co. H Sept. 30, '64.
Quade, Thos. J. Jr.,	18	Jan. 1, '64.	A	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Durkee, Daniel M.	19	Oct. 3, '61.	B	Re-enlisted March 27, '64. Tr. to Co. H Oct. 16,
Durkee, Jess W.	21	" 9, "	"	Died Feb. 12, '62. ['64. mus. out June 26, '65.
Penny, Oliver S.	25	" 11, "	"	Died June 12, '62.
Tucker, Julius E.	20	" 9, "	G	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, mus. out May 23, '65.
Wright, Hubbard R.	30	Aug. 9, '62.	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Wright, Charles	18	Sept. 12, '61.	"	Discharged June 24, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Fish, Alonzo L.	22	Feb. 1, '62.	K	Died Aug. 17, '62. [27, '64.
Wright, Geo, F.	22	Jan. 25, "	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, '64, Pro. Hos. Stew. Oct.

Eighth Regiment.

Bell, David C.	21	Dec. 25, '61.	G	Discharged June 5, '63
Beman, Samuel W.	39	" 31, "	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64, mus. out June 28, '65.
Bennett, Charles A.	23	Jan. 24, '62.	"	Discharged June 16, '62.
Brewster, Leroy S.	24	Dec. 2, '61.	"	" " "
Buckley, James W.	26	" 14, "	"	" " 6, "
Craig, Samuel G. S.	32	Jan. 7, '62.	"	Capt. Died May 4, '63, at Opelousas, La.
Dupias, Fabin	18	Nov. 27, '61.	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, Dis. June 13, '65.

Names.	*Age.*	*Date of Enlist.*	*Co.*	*History.*
Eaton, Daniel W.	20	Dec. 2, '61.	G	Pro. Cor. Nov. 1, '63, Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, Pr. Ser. July 1, '64, do 1 S. Mar. 1, '65, mus. out June 28, '65.
Flint, Abner H.	27	" 18, "	"	Pro. Cor. Jan. 5, '64, do 1 Ser. July 4, '64, Re-en Jan. 5, '64, Pro. 2 Lt. Nov. 24, '64, must out June 28, '65.
Goodwin, Edwin	30	Nov. 27, "	"	Musician. Discharged May 6, '63.
Graves, Geo. Henry	18	Dec. 14, "	"	Tr. to Signal Corps in '62, mus. out June, '64
Hayward, Almond B.	20	Nov. 27, "	"	Mus'n. Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Herrick, Lucius C.	21	" 21, "	"	Discharged Dec. 15, '63.
Hull, Francis S.	33	Oct. 5, "	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Hull, Felis F.	29	" " "	"	Died about May 15, '65.
Kinney, Alden B.	25	Dec. 2, "	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Lancaster, Seth H.	44	" 23, "	"	Discharged June 6, '62.
Moulton, Wm. B.	29	Jan. 24, '62.	"	" " " 16, "
Mead, John B.		Capt. May 5, '63.	"	Pro. Maj. July 26, '64, Lt. Col. Nov. 24, '64 Col. Mar. 4, '65, mus. out June 28, '65.
Montgomery, Jds'n M.	26	Dec. 2, '61.	"	Died June 12, '62.
Parkhurst, Benj. F.	33	" 1, "	"	Re-en. Jan 5, '64, Discharged Sept. 24, '64.
Plumley, Wm. D.	26	" 24, "	"	" Feb. 18, '64, pro. Cor. May 23, '64, must out June 28, '65.
Sargent, Johnson B.	27	" 14, "	"	Pro. Sergt. Mustered out June 22, '64.
Sprague, Otho S. A.	22	Nov. 20, "	"	First Sergt. Discharged July 6, '62.
Sprague, Tyler E.	18	Jan. 24, '62.	"	Pro. Corp. Jan. 1, '64, re-enlisted Feb. 18, '64 Pro. S. July 1, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Sullivan, John	34	Dec. 10, '61.	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Tarbell, Charles G.	18	Jan. 24, '62.	"	Trans. to Signal Corps April 2, '62, must. out
Tucker, Marcellus E.	18	Dec. 2, '61.	"	Discharged June 6, '62. [June, '64
Walker, George	25	" 14, "	"	Corp. Died April 27, '62.
Welch, James	33	Nov. 20, "	"	Sergt. Pro. 2d Lieut. May 5, '63, do 1st Lt. Nov 24, '64. Dis. Feb. 17, '65, Com. as Q. M. March 27, '65, must. out June 28, '65.
Wills, Charles R.	32	" 25, "	"	Sergt. must. out of service June 22, 64.
Woodbury, Dudley C.	20	Dec. 2, "	"	Corp. died Sept. 10, '63.
Woods, Timothy N.	45	Jan. 22, '62.	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 18, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Arnold, Benj. F.	23	Dec. 23, '63.	"	Died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 29, '64.
Cole, Henry H.	19	Jan. 1, '64.	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Darling, Joseph	21	Dec. 29, '63.	"	Died June 10, '64.
Gould, Shubael	23	" 24, "	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Johnson, Henry S.	21	" 28, "	"	" " " "
Randall, Elisha N.	24	Aug. 19, '64.	A	" " " "
Richards, Charles	21	Nov. 16, '63.	G	" " " "
Richards, True E.	43	" " "	"	" " " "
Richards, Joseph	25	" 30, '61.	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 4, '64, must. out June 28, '65
Richards, George	22	" " "	"	" " " "
		Ninth Regiment.		
Angel, Rufus	26	Aug. 11, '62.	G	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Ash, Francis	19	Sept. 20, "	"	Discharged July 15, '63.
Burgess, Seth	21	Aug. 17, '64.	E	Trans. to Co. B June 13, '65. [29, '65.
Flannery, Timothy	21	Jan. 4, "	C	" " A " " " must. out Aug.
Fiske, Orin J.	22	Aug. 11, '62.	G	" " I " 1, '64. Dis. May 7, '65.
Goodale, Wheatley	43	July 15, "	"	Died Nov. 22, '62.
Hall, Henry	40	Aug. 17, '64.	I	Trans. to 5th Regt., must. out June 29, '65.
Ingalls, Rufus M.				
Poor, James H.	21	June 16, '62.	I	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Riley, Matthew	27	Sept. 11, "	G	Died Feb. 6, '64.
Woodward, Wm. A.	41	June 16, "	"	Discharged March 14, '63.
Woodward, Wm. O.	18	" " "	"	" April 17, "
Jones, John E.	31	Aug. 30, '64.	F	Transferred to 2d Vt., must. out July 15, '65.
Lillie, Elhanan S.	39	Dec. 30, '63.	G	" " Co. D June 13, '65.
Marden, Riley H.	30	" 22, "	C	Pro. 2d lieutenant U. S. colored troops March
Moore, Henry H.	30	Jan. 2, '64.	I	Transferred to Co. I June 13, '65. [24, '65.
Smith, Lorenzo D.	44	Dec. 30, '63.	G	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Smith, Royal C.	31	" 31, "	D	Promoted corporal Feb. 7, '65.
York, George	22	Jan. 4, '64.	C	Died Feb. 14, '64.
		Tenth Regiment.		
Abbott, Sylvester G.	20	Aug. 6, '62.	G	Discharged Feb. 6, '65.

Names.	*Age.*	*Date of Enlist.*	*Co.*	*History.*
Battles, Edwin	25	Aug. 6, '62.	G	Killed Sept. 19, '64, at Winchester.
Bingham, Peter	37	" 8, "	"	" " " "
Blodgett, Pearl D.	34	" 12, "	"	First lieut. pro. capt. Dec. 27, '62, woun. June 1, '64, dis. Nov. 22, '64, app. capt. vet. R. C. Nov. 22, '64. [June, '65-
Bugbee, Van H.	22	" 6, "	"	Trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 1, '63, mus. out in
Carley, Chas. H.	19	" " "	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Chatfield, Benj. G.	38	" 2, "	"	Discharged May 15, '65.
Dewey, Simeon	34	" 6, "	"	" July 22, "
Doton, Newell F.	18	" 2, "	"	Died Oct. 22, '64.
Finn, John	24	" 6, "	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Foucreasu, Napoleon	21	" 5, "	"	" " " "
Freeman, Daniel	20	" 4, "	"	Pro. cor. Aug. 18, '64, discharged June 1, '65.
Hebard, Milan	32	" 8, "	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Kidder, Loren G.	28	" 9, "	"	Trans. to vet. R. C. June 15, '64, mustered out
Luce, Alpha H.	34	" 8, "	"	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64. [June, '65.
McIntyre, Hugh H.	18	" 6, "	"	Trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 1, '63, must. out
McMurphy, Archibald	26	" 8, "	"	Must. out of service June 22, '65. [July, '65.
Paige, Sargent A.	21	" 2, "	"	Corporal, discharged Dec. 10, '64.
Patterson, Edwin Z.	28	" 4, "	"	Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 25, '64, mus. out July
Perry, Geo. W.	19	" 7, "	"	Died Feb. 24, '64. [8, '65.
Phelps, Justin J.	26	" " "	"	Mustered out of service June, '65.
Pride, Andrew J.	19	" 6, "	"	Pro. corp. May 12, '64, do sergt. Oct. 27, '64, mustered out June 27, '65.
Seymour, David	36	" 11, "	"	Pro. cor. April 13, '65, must. out June 22, '65.
Temple, George	28	" 6, "	"	" " Died Feb. 27, '64.
Winter, Robert D.	22	" 8, "	"	Dis. for pro. in Col'd Troops, Feb. 24, '64.
Wood, Thomas L.	23	" 6, "	"	Discharged Feb. 16, '63.
Blodgett, Joseph S.	33	Jan. 4, '64.	E	Mustered out in July, '65
Doton, Cassius M. C.	18	Dec. 22, '63.	F	" " of service June 29, '65.
Jordan, John E.	18	" 23, "	E	" " " " "
Jordan, Richard	44	Jan. 4, '64.	"	" " " July 17, '65.
Kellogg, Cornelius	28	Dec. 22, '63.	G	" " " May 13, '65.
Kinney, Lyman	36	" 23, "	F	Killed.
Lampson, Charles H.	21	" 30, "	E	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Rice, Charles	21	" 28, "	I	" " " June 29, '65.
Sullivan, Michael	18	Nov. 29, "	E	" " " " "
Woodbury, Lyman G.	43	Dec. 26, "	G	Died at Danville, Va., Nov. 4, '64.
Wyatt, Ammi N.	36	" 11, "	E	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
		Eleventh Regiment.		
Hall, George	33	Aug. 23, '64.	C	Discharged.
Norgan, John	21	" 11, "	M	Deserted from 17th Vt. returned to that Reg.
		Seventeenth Regiment.		
Arnold, Nelson			D	Killed at Petersburg.
St. Johns, Charles	43	April 2, '64.	F	Absent, sick July 14, '65.
		First Cavalry Regiment.		
Brosch, William			K	
Lamson, Amos L.	28	Dec. 2, '61.	E	Died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 9, '63.
Lamson, John J.	37	Oct. 9, "	"	Discharged May 22, '62.
McAvoy, Edward	20	Sept. 28, "	C	Pro. cor. re-en. Dec. 28, '63, missing in action June 15, '64, died Dec. 17, '64.
Northrup, Albert	20	Aug. 17, '62.	"	Mustered out of service Juue 15, '65.
Morton, John E.	18	" 4, "	"	Died April 3, '63.
Zinke, Gustavus	32	" 14, "	"	Assigned to German Regiment.
Banister, Foster L.	18	Nov. 16, '63.	"	Pro. cor. Feb. 1, '65, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Dailey, James	21	Aug. 17, '64.	C	Deserted.
Dutton, Edgar H.	28	Dec. 28, '63.	M	Mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
Feenan, Patrick	22	Aug. 11, '64.	"	Deserted.
Johnson, John	28	Sept. 28, "	A	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Johnson, Peter	24	Aug. 11, "	C	Never joined company.
Lucas, John	20	" 10, "	"	Mustered out of service August 9, '65.
Seymour, John	18	Jan. 4, "	M	" " " "
Seymour, Julius.	18	Dec. 12, '63.	"	" " " "
Trask, Martin	19	" 30, "	"	" " " "
Williams, Theodore J.	18	" 28, "	"	" " " "

First & Second Regiment, Sharpshooters.

Names.	*Age.*	*Date of Enlist.*	*Co.*	*History.*
Bailey, Jacob S.	23	Sept. 11, '61.	F	Discharged October 4, 1861.
Church, Henry H.	23	" 30, "	E	" March 11, '63.
Hastings, Charles W.	19	Oct. 10, "	"	" October 9, "
Newton, James V.	18	" 6, "	"	" Jan. 16, '62.
Stoughton, H. R.	25	Sept. 25, "	"	Capt. Pro. major Sept. 17, '62, lieut. col. June 24, '63, must. out Jan. 23, '65.
Boyd, Joseph	24	Aug. 17, '64.	F	Deserted.
King, Thomas	21	" " "	"	"
Stewart, William	18	" 19, "	"	" October 21, 1864.

Third Vermont Battery.

Murray, George	33	Sept. 1, '64.		Mustered out of service June 15, '65.

MISCELLANEOUS, NOT CREDITED BY NAME, 14 MEN.

Re-enlisted.

Banister, Sylvester	6th,	A	Parkhurst, Benj. F.	8th,	G
Beman, Samuel	8th,	G	Plumley, Wm. D.	"	"
Beraw, Oliver	"	"	Putney, James	6th,	H
Bruce, Horatio P.	2d S. S.	E	Richardson, George W.	2d,	E
Currier, Joseph	8th,	G	Richards, George	8th,	G
Dupias, Fabin	"	"	Richards, Joseph	"	"
Durkee, Daniel M.	6th,	B	Russell, James	"	"
Eaton, Daniel W.	8th,	G	Smith, Amos Jr.,	2d S. S.	E
Flint, Abner N.	"	"	Sprague, Tyler E.	8th,	G
Hayward, Almon B.	"	"	Tilson, Wm. F.	2d S. S.	E
Jones, Stephen H.	"	"	Tracy, James	8th,	G
Kenney, Alden B.	"	"	Wood, George E.	2d,	E
Murphy, Patrick	6th, S. S.	H	Woods, Timothy N.	8th,	G
Murphy, Thomas.	"	"	Wright, George P.	7th,	K

Volunteers for one year.

Brown, Nelson H.	Cavalry.		Kelley, Charles A.	10th,	G
Dunham, William C.	8th,	G	Sargent, Willard E.	Cavalry.	
Green, Edward A.	"	"	Ware, Clarance E.	10th,	H

Volunteers for nine months.

Alexander, Chas. E.	15th,	C	Grow, P. Elias	15th,	C
Arnold, Benj. F.	12th,	F	Hackett, Benjamin F.	12th,	F
Arnold, Nelson L.	"	"	Harback, George L.	"	"
Bacon, Charles H.	"	"	Hebard, James H.	"	"
Baldwin, Henry M.	"	"	Herrick, Edward E.	15th,	C
Barnes, Granville W.	15th,	C	Howard, George H.	12th,	F
Brown, Martin V. B.	12th,	F	Howard, Knowlton P.	"	"
Brown, Nelson H.	15th,	C	Howard, Wilbur F.	15th,	C
Burnham, Edwin K.	"	"	Huse, Hiram A.	12th,	F
Burnham, William G.	12th,	F	Inman, Almeron C.	15th,	C
Carpenter, Curtis A.	15th,	C	Jordan, Richard	"	"
Carpenter, Walter W.	"	"	Kidder, James H.	"	"
Chadwick, Alonzo E.	12th,	F	Lamson, Jasper H.	"	"
Chadwick, Marcus V.	15th,	C	Moulton, George S.	"	"
Claflin, Levi D.	"	"	Nichols, George A.	12th,	F
Coggswell, John K.	"	"	Osgood, John C.	"	"
Cole, Reuben M.	12th,	F	Osgood, William W.	"	"
Dutton, Henry Jr.,	"	"	Perrin, William E.	15th,	C
Edson, Daniel C.	"	"	Phelan, Thomas	12th,	F
Fisher, Leonard K.	"	"	Putnam, Chas. W. A.	15th,	C
Fletcher, Henry F.	"	"	Robinson, George A.	12th,	F
Fletcher, Herbert V.	"	"	Sargent, Philander B.	"	"
Flint, George S.	"	"	Sparhawk, Henry S.	15th,	C
Ford, Henry	"	"	Stone, Darwin W.	12th,	F
George, Lewis H.	"	"	Washburn, Julian J.	15th,	C
Gilchrist, Wm. S.	"	"	Wilkey, James H.	"	"
Gilbert, Henry C.	15th,	C	Wilson, James	12th,	F
Gillett, Wm. F.	12th,	F	Wood, Hazen J.	"	"
Graves, Edgar G.	"	"	Wynn, John	"	"
Green. Edward A.	"	"	Wynn, Patrick	"	"
			Wynn, Patrick P.	12th,	F

Drafted, and entered Service

Names.	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Names.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*
Page, Ziba N.	3d,	H	Riley, Patrick	2nd,	H

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bacon, David F. Ditty, John Q. A.

Drafted men who furnished Substitutes.

Blaisdell, John H.
Brockway, Oramel W.
Chadwick, Justin F.
Chandler, George W.
Harlon, Henry C.
Heath, Edwin H.
Kathan, Alvin H.
Lamson, Joseph M.
Martin, Laforest G.
Morrill, Ira C.
Morrill, Ira S.
Morse, Charles N.
Osgood, Charles D
Osgood, George H.
Rice, Hubbell L.
Shepard, William
Smith, Herbert R.
Thayer, Jackson O.
White, George.

Enrolled men who furnished Substitutes.

Carpenter, Sylvanus B.
Cone, Franklin C.
Drew, Stephen C.
Howard, Charles M.
Lombard, Benjamin F.
Manchester, Albert
Newton, Henry C.

Paid Commutation.

Battles, Charles H.
Darling, Dennison
Richmond, Lemuel T.
Storrs, Aaron A.
Tewksbury, Bradford
Webster, George O.
White, Charles G.
Wood, William S.

Compiled mainly from the reports of the Adjutant General of Vermont, for the years 1864 and 1865, by THOMAS L. WOOD.

ELBRIDGE H. BABBITT.

ELBRIDGE H. BABBITT, a son of S. A. Babbitt, of West Randolph, while in school at Norwich University, enlisted, June 7, 1862, in the 17th U. S. Infantry, as Sergeant, with headquarters at Portland, Fort Preble, Me.

He soon went with his Regiment to the Army of the Potomac, Harrison's Landing, Va.; was at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the skirmishes of that campaign; was seriously wounded at Gettysburgh, July 2, 1863, sent to hospital at Philadelphia.

March 5, 1864, he was transferred to the N. C. U. Vols., as 2d Lieut., thereby joining a brother, the surgeon of the regiment, whose memoir has been furnished for publication in this volume.

He was, most of the time, acting adjutant and assistant adjutant general until the mustering out of the regiment, June 27, 1865, at the close of the war. He is now residing in the West.

INCIDENT FOR HISTORY OF RANDOLPH.

BY D. P. THOMPSON.

The Indians who enacted the Royalton raid, to use an expression now much in vogue, seem to have possessed, with their savage propensities, quite a spice of humor, which, on several occasions they indulged with much apparent gusto. Among instances of this kind, a ludicrous story has been handed down respecting their doings in Randolph.

On the banks of the Second Branch, within the borders of that town, along up which they passed on their retreat to Canada, there lived at the time a settler, whose family consisted of himself, his wife and his dog—the latter, as it would seem, occupying the first place in his affections; for the wife, if she was not sadly belied, was not only a great, fat, blousy, disagreeable creature, but a most intolerable slattern.—When the Indians were approaching, the man was standing some distance from his house near the borders of the woods. Attracted by suspicious sounds, he ran to a little elevation near by for a better view; when, to his dismay, he beheld the whole gang of plunderers making their way rapidly towards his house. After glancing a moment towards the house where his unsuspecting wife was still remaining, and then stealing another hurried glance at the enemy, he seized his dog by the collar and drew him into the woods, where he selected a covert, from which, unseen, he peered out and awaited the result, still holding on to the dog to prevent him from barking or running out into view, so as to attract the notice of the Indians.

Presently the hostile party came up and entered the house. "Now, old woman, I guess you are gone for it," he said to himself, expecting every moment to hear her outcries under the tomahawk or scalping-knife, or see her brought out bound, to be carried off as a prisoner. But he beheld neither: in a few moments he saw the Indians lead his wife out, and with mock gravity conduct her down to the stream, into which they soused her up and down till they

appeared to think she was sufficiently washed to be as clean as other folks. They then turned her adrift to mend her wet plight as she best could, but would not suffer her to go into the house; for that, after taking from it such articles as they wanted, they consigned to the flames, and departed on their way.

The most valuable part of the contents of the house was a lot of corn in the loft, which, as the roof fell in, was precipitated into the cellar, and either burned, or buried up with rubbish and ashes. And it is not many years since, that while the site of the house was being excavated, several ears of corn were thrown out in such a state of preservation, that, when planted, the seed germinated and brought forth as good corn as other seed, though it had lain buried in the cinders half a century.

How the husband and wife met, and how far her habits of cleanliness were improved by the rude lesson she had received, tradition has not informed us.

ORGANIZATION, &c.

The town was organized March 31, 1783.—Jehial Woodward was first town clerk; and since that early day has prospered excellently and well. There are three pleasant villages within its borders, viz., Randolph East village, Randolph West village and Randolph Centre, and four post offices.

THE CENTRE VILLAGE

is noted for the beauty of its situation upon an elevated ground. The Randolph Academy is here, and the place has two church-edifices.

THE RANDOLPH ACADEMY,

or Orange County Grammar School, was established here about 1804 or '6, and is now the building of the State Normal School under Edward Conant, an efficient and deservedly popular principal. Thompson gives the following list of the principals of the old Randolph Academy:

"William Nutting, 1807—'13; D. Breck, 1813, '14; Rufus Nutting, 1814—'18; George Bush. 1818, '19; Samuel A. Worcester, 1819. '20; Joseph Sawyer, 1820, '21; Rufus Nutting. 1821—'28; Clement Long, 1828—'31; John Fairchild, 1831, '32; T. G. Brainard, 1832—'36; Samuel A Benton, 1836—'38; Azariah Hyde, 1838—'41; Edward Cleveland, 1841."

This institution, at the time Thompson gave its record, had a literary society connected with it with a library of 300 volumes.

RANDOLPH, EAST VILLAGE,

pleasantly located upon the Second Branch of White River, is a thriving business place, with church, stores, hotel, &c.

WEST RANDOLPH

has also its church, post office, mills, machine-shops, &c. Says our correspondent, Miss Babbitt, "We have a small but flourishing public library, established here by a party of ladies who met, Dec. 14, 1863, "for the purpose of considering the subject of a miscellaneous library, to be located in this village."

The Society is styled the "West Randolph Ladies' Library Association." Books are being added slowly each year by benefit festivals, lectures and concerts; also by a small yearly assessment.

There is an Agricultural Library located in this place, but there is but little interest manifested in its support or existence.

A Freedmen's aid Society was formed here in 1866, to which occasional contributions are made; but there is need of zeal and earnestness in the matter, to awaken the sympathies of the people. J. E. B.

THE STATISTICS of 1840 stood, horses, 589; cattle, 2,233; sheep, 17,792; swine, 2,620; wheat, bushels, 5,525; barley, 104; oats, 32,-105; rye, 3,406; buckwheat, 7,287; Indian corn, 18,499; potatoes, 112,598; hay, tons, 8,-831; sugar, lbs., 34,660; wool, 40,782; population, 2,678.

In 1842 there were in this town, "4 attornies, 7 physicians, 22 school districts, with school-houses. 1 oil, 5 grist and 9 saw-mills. 8 stores, 4 taverns, 5 tanneries, 2 furnaces, 2 starch-factories, clothier's-works, carding-machines, &c.—*Thompson's Gazetteer.*

STATISTICS OF 1869.—RANDOLPH—Clerk and supt., N. L. Boyden; treasurer, J. C. Fargo; selectmen, Elijah Blodgett, George W. Graves, Willard Tilson; constable, Luke Parish; listers, B. F. Adams, M. J. Lamson, Rockwood Holden; overseer, C. R. Granger; agent, Samuel Howard. *Postmasters*—J. C. Fargo;——R. Holden, East R.;——H. R. Stoughton, West R.;——Geo. O. Stanley. North R. *Attorneys*—N. L. Boyden;——P. Perrin, J. W. Rowell. West R. *Physicians*—J. S. Smith; L. A. Noyes. eclec.;——Geo. Davenport, East.:——A. Kendrick, E. F. Upham, C. L. Stewart; G. Dutton, homeo., West. *Dentists*—E. Weston, Jr., G. D. Blanchard, West. *Churches*—1st Cong., D. B. Bradford; Meth., J. Puffer; Epis., H. C. Kinney;——Cath., ——, 2d Cong., S. W. Dyke; Chris., L. D. Ames; Epis. (St. John's), H. C. Kinney, West;——Bap., S. S. Nickerson; Univ., Eli Ballou, East. *Literary Institutions*—State Normal School. E. Conant, prin.; West R. Academy, G. Dutton, prin. *Merchants*—J. C. Fargo, N. B. Miller, gen. asst.; Helen E. Smith, millinery;——Samuel Bass, books, stationery and jewelry; A. H. Smith, boots, shoes and dry goods; Bradish Brothers, boots, shoes and clothing; Geo. W. Blodgett, clothing, hats and caps; N. M. Draper, clothing;

Charles Thurston, dry goods; R. G. Morton, druggs and medicines; C W. A, Putnam, fancy goods and notions and millinery; A. W. Tewksbury & Sons, Badger & Wheeler, B. F. Lombard-J. Q. A. Bass, gen. asst.; Flint & Smith, Kimball & Putnam, T. R Wright, H. M. Wiers, groceries; R. T. DuBois, hardware, L. A. Priest, L. A. Mason, millinery, West R.;——J. W. Ainsworth, R. Holden, gen. asst.; Miss Delia E. Smith, millinery, East R.;——R. H. Blodgett, gen. asst., North R. *Manufacturers*—F. B. & T. R. Salisbury, lumber and sash, blinds, chairs, &c.; D. Odiorne, carriages and sleighs; L. S. Murphy, house carpenter and painter; R. Nutting, agricultural implements; Carter & Welch, iron foundry, plows, cultivators and iron fence; ——Gay & DuBois, iron, stoves and tin-ware; C. O. Standish, harnesses and carriage trimming; H. C. Soper, monuments and grave stones; L. Sparhawk, J. W. Hale, photographs; A. H. Smith, leather, boots and shoes; Bradish Bros., boots and shoes; C E. Abbott & Co., lumber, sash, blinds, chairs, West R.;——F. C. Cone, leather, North R. *Hotels*—Randolph House. Gilman Tarbell;——Hotel at East R., Darwin Goodrich;——Cottage Hotel, Wm. Gabriel, West R.;——Hotel at West R., B. F. Chadwick. *Livery Stables*—Moses & Beedle, Bradford & Hunter, West R. *F. P. T.*—Vt. C. R. R.; Stages daily from Royalton, through Randolph to Williamstown, from West Randolph to Randolph, and from West Randolph, through Braintree and Randolph, to Brookfield. *W. P.*—limited. *Mine, and Mineral Springs*—Slate ledge and two or three mineral springs—*Walton's Vermont Directory.*

For further statistics and account of Randolph, town and villages, see papers of Mr. Nutting.

TOWN-CLERKS OF RANDOLPH.

Jehial Woodward, from March, 1783, to March, 1784. Barnabas Haskell, from March, 1784, to Oct., 1786. Jonathan Carpenter, from Oct., 1786, to March, 1788. David Bates, from March, 1788, to March, 1790. Justin Morgan, from March, 1790, to March, 1793. Azariah Hyde, from March, 1793, to March, 1794. Elias Bissell, from March, 1794, to Sept., 1801. John Woodard, from Sept., 1801, to March, 1805. Sereno Wright, from March, 1805, to Jan., 1811. William Nutting, from Jan., 1811, to March, 1830. Lebbeus Egerton, from March, 1830, to March, '33. B. T. Blodgett, from March, 1833, to March, 1851. Philander Perrin, from March, 1851, to March, 1855. John S. Smith, from March, 1855, to March, 1868. N. L. Boyden, from March, 1868, now in office.

PAPERS

BY HON. J. E. PARISH.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14.

School District No. 14 was settled among the early settlements of the town, mostly from the State of Connecticut. There was, as early as 1794, 20 families, to wit, Zebulon Hebard, Milan Hebard, Isaac S. Palmer, Eleazer Woodard, Jonathan Amidon, P. Tracy Jacob Carpenter, Jeremiah Clark, Thos. Neff, Diah Flint, Aaron Hutchinson, Jonathan Pike, Jacob Parish, Samuel Flint, William Egerton, James Flint, Jonathan Carpenter, Christopher Huntington, Timothy Tracy and Daniel Martin.

Most of the above were settled as early and before 1788. The inhabitants soon wanted a log school-house, and as early as 1795, a frame one. The most of the settlers were Calvinistic, close communion Baptists, and a church was organized and meetings were held for some years quite regularly in the school-house, supplied a part of the time by elder Elijah Huntington, and when destitute of a preacher, the meeting was conducted by the brethren—with singing, prayer and exhortation: the singing, congregational, the chorister reading two lines, and the audience joining in after.

There was some opposition to the holding of services in the school-house, and about 1804, or '05, Z. Hebard, S. Flint and J. Parish erected a building for the purpose of worship, 30 by 40 feet, covered and glazed it well, putting in rough seats, and leaving the work-bench for the preacher.

This house was occupied for several years, but not constantly. Many of the church moved away, and some died, and others abjured the creed. It was the second frame-house for worship in town.

In 1818, '19, the house was furnished by pews and a desk, the desk being bought by those who purchased the pews, and the occupancy being determined at the annual meeting of the society, fixing the number of Sundays for the various sects. Service was very regularly held until a house was erected at the Centre, upon the same plan, when the owners sold out to Martin Flint. At the present time there are a few more families, and less pews.

There are none of the original settlers alive, and in the school district, only four of their children, and only eight in town.

Isaac S. Palmer was deacon of the Congregational church, and Samuel Flint of the Baptist. The latter has been extinct for many years—

This district was among the first in town for having good schools and teachers, and erected a large, new brick school-house twenty-five years ago, which was then the best in town.—Of the 20 families, not more than three but came from Connecticut. As the families grew up they seemed to seek new locations. There were many emigrated to western New York, to what was known as the Holland purchase—and elsewhere. As a specimen, take the family of Jacob Parish, who lived in Windham, Ct. His father, Zebulon Parish, with the younger members of the family, moved from there to the Susquehannah County, N. Y., where, in the war of the Revolution, he with two sons were made prisoners by the Indians. With his eldest son he was taken to Montreal, while the youngest, Jasper Parish, was carried off by the Six Nations to western New York, and remained with them several years—being adopted by a squaw who had a son killed. After leaving them he was appointed Indian Agent and interpretor for the Six Nations during John Adams' administration, and held the appointment until removed by Gen. Jackson. Jacob Parish with his family of four children came to Randolph in 1788—one son and three daughters.—Another son was born in town in 1793, and remains here still. Of the daughters, all of them removed to western New York, where, in 1815 the youngest died, leaving one son, now the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., and Professor in the Gasset Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., near Chicago. He received his early education at the Orange County Grammar-School here, graduated at Middletown, Ct., and was early licensed by the Methodists to preach, and in 1837, with his young wife went to South America as a missionary, and there buried his wife, returning with two young children in 1840.—He became the conductor of the Methodist Sunday-school paper published in New York, and conducted it some dozen years before removing to Evanston. He has published a history of Brazil, a treatise on polemics, as well as some other books.

The other sisters with their families, except one son, all removed to Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, where their children and grandchildren still remain. The son, Daniel Parish, remained a resident of Randolph, and died while on a visit in Wisconsin, in 1852, aged 77.

Jacob Parish died in 1838, aged 86, his wife in 1832, aged 79. The original family are all dead except J. K. Parish, who was born in 1793, in Randolph, where he has always resided. He married in Pomfret, Ct., in 1818, and buried his wife in 1829: married again in 1830, to Mary Allen Converse. Of their children, twelve of whom are now living, and all of whom have been educated more or less at the Orange County Grammar School, in this town, but one still remains in Randolph. The others reside in Pennsylvania, Texas, California, Nevada, Wyoming Territory and Wisconsin; all of whom, but one, met their friends in Waupaca, Wis., on the first day of Oct., 1869, together with 7 sons-in-law and one daughter-in law, as well as all of the grand-children but three, making in the aggregate 40 souls; and after a very pleasant meeting for a few days, again separated for their several localities.

COL. ISRAEL CONVERSE

was among the early settlers of the town, and one of the most prominent men, both in civil and military affairs. He died in 1806, leaving a family of 8 sons and 5 daughters. Col Converse was buried with military honors, and was lamented by a wide circle of acquaintances.

His family, some eight of them, married and resided here. Two of his sons for many years were engaged in the mercantile business at what is now known as East Randolph, formerly as the *city*, which place was commanding much the largest share of business in town.

Three of the son's brothers married three sisters by the name of Smith, and all resided in town many years.

As late as 1820 the name of Converse was very numerous in town, but now not but one individual of the name, and only one married who bears the name.

In the year 1807 the town was quite excited upon the subject of the small pox and the antidote, the kine pox. It was finally settled by the authorities to licence a pest-house for the small pox, and the house of the late Col. Converse was so licensed, and one other in town — Two of the resident doctors managed the small pox patients, while one other with a Dr. Fancher were engaged to vaccinate for the kine pox. The people and the press discussed the matter spiritedly, and after repeated trials the masses concluded the dreaded disease could be prevented by proper vaccination; and repeatedly since then, when there has been an alarm, the town authorities have employed the physicians to vaccinate for the kine pox.

WAR OF 1812.

In the war of 1812, and at the invasion of

Plattsburgh by the British, in Sept., 1814, notice reached Randolph on Friday, just at night. that volunteers were wanted. Maj. Huckins Stoors, of this town, was at the Fort at Plattsburgh. A few citizens got together, and the subject was talked up by the late Gen. Joseph Edson and the late Judge Collamer. (The former was a major of militia, and the latter was aid to Gen. John French, commander of the brigade,) and it was determined to make a rally, and messengers were sent to the adjoining towns of Brookfield, Braintree and Bethel, and notice given to rally and go to Burlington as soon as possible. On Saturday morning the town was alive with men; and some on foot, some in wagons, and some on horseback: all were on the move. Upon arriving at Montpelier in the afternoon, an organization of the company from Randolph took place by appointing Lebbeus Egerton, captain; Martin Flint, lieutenant, and Isaac Tarbox, ensign. It was there found the government had arms stored at Montpelier, and it was settled to load several boxes of guns into the wagons, which was done, and carry them to Burlington, leaving the men to walk, and riding upon the boxes of guns. Waterbnry was reached, and the company staid there over night; and there the non-commissioned officers were appointed.

Serjt. J. K. Parish, orderly.

Serjt. John Edson,	Corp. Alfred Amidon,
" Jona. Jones,	" Aug't. Blodgett,
" Elias Carpenter,	" Stephen Tucker.

The roll of the men was commenced at Waterbury; and early on Sunday morning the men were moving, and as the foremost were ascending the hill near Richmond, they were informed of the battle upon the Lake by the report of the guns. Upon arriving in Burlington, all was stir and bustle; but the roll was completed and rations drawn for the men, while the militia field officers, Col. Sprague, Arnold, Maj. Joseph Edson, Mr. Collamer, aid to Gen. French, with Capt. Egerton, were arranging for a passage across the lake, and getting guns for the men, who were cooking their rations as best they could. But after the guns were drawn to the number of 102, (several men from other towns having been enrolled,) and the company ready, it was found there was no craft in port to take the men across the Lake and they were compelled to wait.

No tidings of the result of the battle upon the Lake was received until late in the evening of Sunday, at which time there was a rally by the ringing of the college bell, assembling of the men who had taken lodging in the college, where the hand-bill announcing the result of the day's anxiety in the victory of Com. McDonough over Com. Downie, was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The next day an old sloop was filled with men, beside the Randolph Company, and started for Plattsburgh; and it was a perilous voyage: a leaky vessel, a sick crew, and pumps must be kept continually at work, with head winds and a foggy night, and finally a powerful rain, and the sloop grounded on the rocks near Juniper Island. The vessel had to be unloaded, and it was found there was only one man who understood how to scull a boat. He took the men ashore, some eight at a time. After leaving the vessel it floated off the rocks.—While the men were soaked by the rain, and huddling around some dry trees that had been set on fire, the light of which proved favorable to a small sail-boat, which came ashore, the material loading of which was rum and crackers, which was soon unloaded, and the men tapped the keg with a stone, breaking in the head. The after-piece was surely enjoyed with great hilarity and pleasure.

Daylight changed the scene to what was more serious: passing the flat and viewing the shattered vessels and the bloody decks, lying upon the still Lake. More of the men landed after arriving at Plattsburgh, to view the shattered buildings in the village and the regular soldiers, and to hear the account of the battles.

Upon returning to Burlington, the men were dismissed by Capt. Egerton to the charge of the orderly Serj't, who was directed to march the company to the arsenal and deliver the guns, which was done, and the 102 guns returned, and by vote of the company he sold the rations, and the men by messes received their pay, and were left to make their way home as best they could. The road was thronged with men and teams for for 25 to 30 miles from Burlington.

Of this company 85 were from Randolph and drew guns, besides 7 enrolled who did not draw guns. Of this company of 92, under Capt. Egerton, there are yet living in Randolph eleven: J. K. Parish, Jona. Jones, Elias Carpenter, Harvey Lamson, Enoch Hebard, Isaac Allen, Simeon Booth, Jamin Woodworth, Stillman Moulton, John H. Kimball and John Tiffany.

Some few removed from town, and some are yet living. Their names, not above cited, are as follows, viz.:

James Powers, Horace Wheeler, Daniel Parish, Asa Simons, Elkanah Danforth, Jr., Benj. Chadwick, Eli Blodgett, Michael Jackson, Edward Hall, John W. Darby, David Lander, Nathan Rindge, Samuel Flint, Jr., Diah Hebard, Marshall Carpenter, William Jones, Wm. H. Strong, James Pike, Benjamin Jones, Avery Barnes, Elisha Brown, Oliver Carpenter, Alexander English, Freeman Moulton, Leonard Woodworth, Nathaniel Barnard, Joseph Salisbury, Stephen Fish, Thomas English, Lewis Spencer, Joseph Morton, Theron Bronson, John Granger, Phineas Coburn, Seth Crocker, Ebenezer Colburn, Jr., Dimic Tracy, Silas Fish, Russel Morris, Samuel Hebard, Isaac Reed, Almon Tinkham, John C. Cobb, Shubal Wales, Joshua Palmer, Perez Tracy, Nathaniel Fish, Heman Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Josiah Edson, Jr., Dan Blodgett, Belcher Salisbury, Jesse Martin, Miller Huntington, Phineas Moulton, Jr., Adam Hobart, Frederick Blodgett, Eliphalet Bates, Josiah Washburn, Jr., Jonathan P. Miller, Edward Martin, Vine Martin, Winslow Fish, Thomas Lamson, Eleazer T. Raymond, Charles Carpenter, James Morris, Jr., Peter Bates, Asael Hendee and Phineas Smith.

RANDOLPH, FEB. 15, 1869.

The orderly serjeant procured land-warrants for 160 acres of Government land, under the Act of Congress, for more than one fourth of the widows of volunteers.

The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Christians and Universalists. The oldest order and church in this town being the Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY EDWARD CONANT, A. M.

The Congregational church in Randolph was "organized May 30, 1786, by the Rev. Lyman Potter, of Norwich, at the house of Lieut. Parker Smith, in said Randolph." Nine men and two women bringing letters from various churches, on that day united in a confession of faith and covenant, and were constituted a new church. Sept. 6th, of the same year, Elijah Brainard was ordained pastor. "August 1, 1787, at a church meeting, chose David Bates first deacon." "May 29, 1789, chose Asa Storey second deacon."

The records do not give the dates of the admission for the first years; but in the "list of members of the Congregational church in Randolph, December 2, 1797," are found the names of 92 persons. Of these, 45 were received by letters from other churches, leaving 47 to have been admitted by profession to the church, during the first 11 years of its existence. The records show that there have been in all, 660 admissions to the church from the time of its first institution.

The following shows what have been the periods of most numerous accessions to this church. In 1801, '02 and '03, 23 persons were admitted:

1811, 17; 1817, 24; 1822, 61; 1823, 11; 1832, 83; 1835, 31; 1842, 53; 1852, 20; 1853, 15.

The present number of members is 106.

A list of the pastors and of such stated supplies as have been some time with the church:

Elijah Brainard, ordained Sept. 6, 1786, dismissed Jan. 4, 1798; Tilton Eastman, ordained June 3, 1801, dismissed May 25, 1830; Moses Kimball, ordained Jan. 25, 1832, dismissed Nov. 26, 1833; Elderkin J. Boardman, installed 1834, dismissed Sept. 16, 1840; Nelson Clark, ordained July 16, 1844, dismissed April 7, 1846; George Butterfield, stated supply from Sept., 1846, to Jan., 1852; Samuel S. Sparhawk, stated supply from March, 1852, to Jan., 1855; Jacob C. Goss, stated supply from Feb., 1855, to Aug., 1859; Obed D. Allis, stated supply from Aug., 1859, to Jan., 1863; Royal Parkinson, stated supply from Jan., 1863, to Jan., 1865; Dana B. Bradford, installed Jan. 3, 1866, and present pastor.

From the membership of this church have come 20 ministers, 5 of whom became missionaries, viz.:

MISSIONARIES.

Alfred Finney and Cephas Washburn, to the Creek and Chickasaw Indians; Benj. Griswold, to West Africa; George B. Nutting and David H. Nutting, physicians to Turkey.

MINISTERS.

Aaron Palmer, Rufus Nutting, James Bates, Bezaleel Smith, Daniel Francis, John Adams, George B. Eastman, Azariah Hyde, Henry Belknap, Dan Blodgett, Heman M. Blodgett, Columbus Brainard, Constantine Blodgett, William Bissell, Calvin Granger, Andrew Laird, Earl Smith.

In 1831 the Congregational church of West Randolph was formed. It was a colony from the Randolph church. The new church has prospered, and now (1869,) numbers 157 members. Rev. S. W. Dike is pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RANDOLPH, VT.

FROM THE PAPERS OF REV. P. H. WHITE.

Elijah Brainard. Born in Haddarn, Ct.—Graduated Dartmouth College, 1785. Died in 1828.

Tilton Eastman. Graduated Dartmouth College, 1796. Died July 8, 1842.

Moses Kimball. Graduated Dartmouth College, 1826, and studied at Andover Theological Seminary.

E. J. Boardman. Born in Bethel, Vt., June, 1791. Graduated Dartmouth College, 1815.

Nelson Clark. Born in Brookfield, Vt.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST RANDOLPH.

MINISTERS. John C. Wilder, from Feb. 22, 1837, to Nov. 27, 1838.

Samuel Sparhawk, stated supply from Feb., 1842, to Nov., 1845, and again from Dec., 1846, to July, 1851.

REV. AZARIAH HYDE

was born in Randolph, Vt., Dec. 19, 1813.—(His parents were William and Sarah Chadwick Hyde; his father's grandfather's great-grandfather being one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Ct., about 1636.)

He fitted for college at Randolph Academy, and after graduating at Middlebury College in 1838, returned and took charge of the same academy, as principal, for 3 years; then of Middlebury academy one year; studied theology, in the mean time, with private instruction, and was licensed to preach by the Royalton Association, Aug., 1842; continued to teach 2 years longer, taking the charge of Champlain Academy, N. Y., preaching occasionally, as desired, in various churches of the region. For a part of the following year he was agent of the Vt. Bible Society, and entered upon pastoral labor at Benson, July 1, 1845, and was ordained and installed pastor, Jan. 29, 1846.

Suffering in health from over-working in a long-continued revival, he resigned his pastoral charge, August, 1856, and became principal of Castleton seminary for 3 years, still preaching most of the time—regularly supplying the Congregational church in Hubbardton one half the time, the Presbyterian church, Whitehall, N. Y., the alternate Sabbaths for several months. The following winter he acted as agent for Middlebury college, in securing funds for a new college edifice, and then became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Pawlet, where he remained near 6 years, removing to Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., October, 1865. Was minister of the "Independent" Presbyterian church 3 years, and then became pastor of the Congregational church in Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., April, 1869, where he now resides.

He has been twice married: first to Miss Adeline Brewer Reed, of Randolph, Dec. 4, 1838; second to Miss Lucy Maria Everett, June 10, 1855. Of his 6 children, (all living,) the first three were sons of the first wife: one son and two daughters, the children of the present wife.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY JOHN WAITE.

The following are some of the facts connected with the rise and progress of the Christian church in West Randolph.

Elder Frederick Plummer was one of the first, if not the first, Christian preachers in this town.

The church was first organized Jan. 4, 1817, by Elder Benjamin Putnam. The first number of members was 12 or 15, viz.:

Joseph Salisbury, Thom. Samson, Joseph Morton, Jesse Martin, Erastus Martin, Winslow Fish, Sally Martin, Susanna Edson, Sabrina Lamson, Mary Mann, Catherine Brown and others: holding meetings in private houses and school-houses until 1827, when a substantial house of worship was built by a union of different denominations, each occupying the house according to their several interests in the same; and thus continuing to do up to about 1843, when the Congregational society built their house, after which the Christian society became the sole owners of their house.

March 16, 1850, the church was re-organized and called the "First Christian Church of West Randolph," numbering 48 members; and in 1864 the society was re-organized and formed, and adopted a new constitution and by-laws under the name of the First Christian Society of West Randolph, R. B. Eldridge, Jr., then being their pastor. The same year they re-built their house at an expense of about $6,000, having a brick basement, vestry, organ and bell. The number of members at this time was 87. The first Sabbath-school was organized about 1864. The number of scholars at the present time is 150, and the number of books in the S. S. library 700.

Among the prominent members of the church who have deceased are Samuel Mann,

Micah Mann, Erastus Martin, Joseph Morton, Thomas Lamson, Samuel Cobb and others.—Powerful revivals of religion have been experienced from time to time, with correspondgin additions to the church.

A large number of preachers have, from time to time, ministered to this church, among which are the names of Frederick Plummer, Elisha Hathaway, C. W. Martin, Patten Davis, Edward B. Rollins, Ira Allen, Seth Allen, John Capron, Josiah Knight, Joseph Marsh, Jared S. Green, A. H. Martin, Leonard Wheeler, B. F. Summerbell, Bennett Palmer, S. D. Annes and Wellington Stearns, who is the present pastor.

GRACE CHURCH.

The following (slightly condensed) is copied from the Ministerial Records of Grace Church, at Randolph Centre, Vt., by Dr. J. S. SMITH.

In the year 1820, there were not more than three communicants belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church residing at Randolph Centre—the Hon. Dudley Chase and wife, and the wife of Dr. Smith. When Bishop Griswold visited the small Episcopal church in Bethel, he usually came and stopped with Judge Chase.—On one of those occasions it was Saturday. The Rev. Mr. Eastman, the Congregational minister, had been invited to tea with the Bishop. They seemed to enjoy each others society, and the Judge asked Mr. Eastman if it would not be agreeable to have the Bishop perform divine service, and preach in his church on the Sabbath. Mr. Eastman said the communion had been appointed the next day, but it could be postponed, and it was. The Bishop occupied the church, and the services were conducted according to the liturgy. When the people came out of the church, one of Mr. E's church-members asked him what he thought of the Bishop's sermon. He answered: "If all bishops preached like Bishop Griswold, he should not care how many occupied his pulpit." This was probably the first time liturgical services were ever publicly performed at Randolph Centre. In January, 1825, when Mrs. Smith, the wife of Dr. Smith, died, there was no Episcopal clergyman living near enough to come and perform the burial service. In November, 18—, the Rev. James Sabine became the rector of Christ Church, Bethel, and received a part of his salary from Judge Chase, and performed the marriage service at the Judge's house twice for members of his family—once was July 4, 1833, and again on June 15, 1834.

By a paper signed by 22 citizens of Randolph, dated Jan. 9, 1834, a proposition was made to form a "Religious Society, having in view a connection with the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States." And a preliminary meeting was held Feb. 28, 1834, and a committee appointed to draw up articles of association and constitutional rules. Another similar meeting was held April 28, 1834—and May 5, 1834, the committee made their report, which was accepted, viz.:

"Articles of Association, accepted by the standing committee on the 29th of July, 1834. We whose names are hereunto affixed, being friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church residing in Randolph, in Orange County and State of Vermont, and its vicinity, wishing to build a Church—to engage and settle a clergyman, and enjoy the benefit of religious instruction, in conformity with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, hereby associate ourselves together under the name of The Episcopal Society of Randolph—and we do hereby agree with each other to conform to such rules and regulations, in conformity wtth the canons of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, agreeable to the laws of this State, and not inconsistent with the objects of this association, as this society shall hereafter adopt for our prosperity as a Parish. This society shall not tax its members by a vote of this society; and all monies and funds for the furtherance of the objects of this association shall be raised by voluntary individual subscription. There shall be chosen annually a clerk of this society, whose duty it shall be to warn all future meetings, by giving fourteen days notice in writing, posted at the usual place of warning town meetings, until a church shall be provided, and after that at the church door. There shall be chosen annually two Wardens and four Vestrymen. A majority of votes shall govern in all meetings of this society. Any member of this society shall be at liberty to withdraw his social connection with this society, by leaving a written notice of his intention with the clerk, and paying all sums of money due this society, or which shall or may fall due during the current year of his withdrawal."

"The annual meeting of this society shall be held on Easter-Monday."

"Any person may become a member of this association by subscribing the articles of association."

This church received the name of Grace Church May 24, 1835. The subsequent meetings of the society were conducted agreeably to the articles of association, until the canons of the Diocese required the wardens and vestry to hold a meeting by themselves, after being elected.

The first wardens were Edmund Weston and Dr. J. S. Smith. And the first clerk elected was the Hon. Dudley Chase—all of whom were

reëlected from year to year until 1840—except in 1838, in consequence of his illness, the Hon. Mr. Chase declined serving as clerk. And in consequence of living nearer to the place of worship, Dr. Smith was elected to fill the offices of senior warden, secretary and treasurer, and acted as sexton. The Masonic Hall, which was not then in use by that fraternity, had been fitted up, and made a very comfortable place for a small congregation—and even for the administration of the Lord's Supper.

OF THE MINISTRY.

At the Easter Monday meeting, April 20, 1835, the wardens reported that they had employed a clergyman the past year, and that he the Rev. John T. Sabine, had, according to their contract with him, for $5 a Sabbath, preached to this society 38 Sabbaths. The society were then in debt $95,80. The Rev. J. T. Sabine was at first only in deacon's orders; but by exchanges with his father, Rev. James Sabine, the communion had been regularly administered. But having been advanced to priest's orders,

"It was voted to employ the Rev. John T. Sabine as Rector of this society and parish for the year ensuing—and that there be paid to him for his services five dollars a Sabbath, or two hundred and sixty dollars a year."

It was also voted, that the church organized in connection with the Episcopal society in Randolph should hereafter be called *Grace Church.*

At the Easter Monday meeting, 1836, it was found the church had, including the deficit of the past year, a debt of $88,97. During the remaining part of the year 1836, and the year 1837 until the 17th of December, the services of the church were kept up by the reading of the liturgy by one of the wardens—and a sermon selected and read by the Hon. Dudley Chase.

Dec. 17, 1837, the Rev. Dexter Potter commenced a year's service, one half of the time in this parish, and the other half in St. Paul's, Royalton, for $400; and by giving several Sabbaths gratuitously, continued to preach until Jan. 6, 1839.

The officers chosen in 1838 continued to perform their respective duties as far as it was possible, until Easter-Monday, 1848.

MEMORANDA. No regular Easter Monday meetings were held in this parish from the year 1842 until the year 1848, and no formal meeting was held by the vestry. Occasional services were held in the Congregational meeting-house, gratuitously, by the Rev. James Sabine, and the Rev. John T. Sabine, residing at Bethel, and others. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese visited the parish annually and preached in the Congregational meeting-house; and Jan. 11, 1842, confirmed 10 persons.

October 2, 1845, the Rev. James Sabine, rector of Christ church, Bethel, who had acted as pastor of this parish (when it had no other,) from its first formation, in 1834, expired at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Smith. Feb. 24, 1846, the Hon. Dudley Chase expired; and March 22, 1846, Mrs. Olivia Chase, his wife.

For a long period, previous to 1820, Mr. and Mrs. Chase were the only Episcopalians in town. By their decease, and the removal of several other families, the hopes of the parish became exceedingly depressed, and the number of communicants considerably diminished. But early in the year 1847, the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, the chief judge of the supreme court of this State, removed his family into the parish, having purchased the dwelling, and a part of the other real estate of the late Hon. Mr. Chase. And it was found that there were about 35 communicants residing in the limits of the town. In the course of the summer following, Mr. William Nutting, Jr., offered a beautiful site and $100 towards the building of a church; and Judge Redfield $500 dollars and an organ.

A subscription paper was circulated for building a church, with the understanding that the amount subscribed should be allowed in payment for the purchase of pews. A sufficient amount was subscribed, to make it safe for a building committee who had been selected, to proceed in the work. The draught or plan for the building was furnished by the Bishop of the Diocese.

December 11, 1848, the building had been completed, and the pews were that day sold at auction for an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of erecting it. No pew sold for less than its appraisal, averaging from $30 to $75.

The consecration of the church was Dec. 14, 1848. There were present Bishop Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Clapp, Rev. Dr. Hicks, Rev. George B. Manser, Rev. Josiah Swett. Bishop Hopkins preached from Matthew, xxviii c. 19th and 20th vs.: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

For an account of this consecration, see the "Churchman," and for an extract from that, the "Christian Witness," Jan. 5, 1849. There was an audience of 300, and an evening service by Rev. Mr. Swett. Rev. Mr. Remington was ordained deacon at the close of the consecration service.

Of the 17 Sabbaths succeeding, eleven were supplied by neighboring clergymen, gratuitously—the other six by lay-reading, viz.:

By Rev. George B. Manser, Rev. Josiah Swett, Rev. M. A. Herrick Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D., Rev. Joel Clapp, D. D., by Judge Redfield, Rev. Josiah Perry, by Dr. Smith, Rev. Josiah Swett, by Dr. Smith, Rev. M. A. Herrick, Rev. Josiah Obear, Rev. Josiah Obear, Rev. Josiah Obear, by Dr. Smith, Rev. Josiah Perry, by Dr. Smith.

On Good Friday, 1849, Rev. Josiah Obear arrived with his family, from South Carolina, and became the rector, with a salary of $400 *per annum.*

October 23, 1852, Rev. Mr. Obear asked for a dismission, which, however, the church holding him in too high esteem to be willing to grant, he continued his ministrations till August 3, 1853, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins being present, upon the occasion of his annual visitation to our church, immediately after the close of divine service, the vestry being met in the body of the church, all being present except Judge Weston, the senior warden presented again the request of the rector for release from the rectorship, in response to which at a meeting of the vestry, held Aug. 3, 1853, it was

"Resolved, unanimously, that it is with the deepest regret we learn that the health of our Rector, the Rev. J. Obear is such as to render it imperiously his duty to give up the charge of our Parish.

Resolved, that the Parish and Vestry have ever expressed and still feel the highest estimate of his services as a rector, his unvaried kindness and attention to the sick and afflicted, his gentlemanly deportment towards his parishoners, and his peaceful manner towards those without the pale of our communion, causing all men to acknowledge him to be a truly Christian gentleman.

Resolved, also, that the Vestry and Parish are fully sensible of the pecuniary sacrifice which our Rector has made by remaining with us four years and four months, upon a salary inadequate to the support of himself and family. And grateful for his past services, we shall ever feel a deep interest in his future prosperity, and happiness of himself and family.

Resolved, that the above resolutions be entered upon the Records of the Parish, and a copy, signed by the Secretary of the Vestry, be transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Obear.

At the same time and place it was also Resolved to accept the resignation of our Rector, the Rev. Josiah Obear. Voted to adjourn, *sine die.* Attest, J. S. Smith, Sec. Vestry."

Rev. Gemont Graves commenced serving Grace church as rector, Easter, 1854, and was promised a salary of $400 *per annum.* June 12, 1857, he tendered his resignation in consequence of ill health, and a desire to rest and travel for its restoration. The vestry passed resolutions of regret, and appreciations of his services highly complimentary.

"And further, Resolved, that we will cheerfully consent that our pastor in future may exercise his own discretion in relation to his ability to perform pastoral services, and perform such service only, as his health may permit. May take such time for rest, travel, or recreation, as he may deem necessary for his restoration to health: and pray for a speedy restoration to health and accustomed usefulness."

He continued to serve as rector until April 17, 1858, when he again tendered his resignation as rector, and made a full report of all the alms and oblations which had been collected and paid over for specific purposes, from Easter, 1854, to Easter, 1858; after which the vestry again passed resolutions of regret, &c., "that under the circumstances, we feel constrained by a sense of duty to accept the same, and we do accept the same, &c." And another resolution expressing their "confidence in him, as a devoted Christian and a faithful pastor," &c., &c., all expressive of the deepest love and affection. But at an adjourned meeting, on the first day of May following, it was "Voted to re-consider all votes relative to the resignation of our rector, passed at the last meeting." "Voted to adjourn, to meet the 11th day of May, at 4 o'clock, P. M."—But there is no record of any such meeting, nor any thing further in regard to the ministry of Rev. Mr. Graves.

Rev. Silas M. Rogers commenced serving Grace church as rector, and was promised a salary of $400, and to occupy the parsonage. He was only in deacon's orders when he came, and the communion was duly administered, from time to time, by exchanging with neigh-

boring clergymen. Mrs. Rogers was sick when she came to reside in the parish, with a fatal disease, and died June 25, 1859. His resignation was accepted by a vote of the vestry, Aug. 23, 1860, and he preached his last sermon Sept. 16, 1860.

From that time until the Rev. Frank Winkley became the minister of the parish, March 16, 1861, the church had not been opened for divine service.

During the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Winkley, about 20 persons came to confirmation, a number of whom were heads of families, who had previously been professing christians in other denominations, and added much to the strength of the parish.

Mr. Winkley's resignation took place, and he was succeeded by the Rev. E. H. Randall. He occupied the parsonage at the Centre Village, near the church, and preached a part of the time at the West Village, in the academy, where there was evidently an increasing appreciation of the liturgical form of worship, and the claims of the Protestant Episcopal church. By his affability he won the esteem of the citizens, generally, who regretted his resignation, which took place in ——. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Husband, in deacon's orders, as most of the others had been at the commencement of their ministrations, and resigned at the end of the year.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney was received as the rector of Grace Church parish, and the new parish at the West Village, since named St. John's church and parish, and entered upon his duties Feb. 14, 1869.

The number of baptisms in Grace church previous to the formation of the new parish and church at West Randolph, has been 180 confirmations, 140. The different individual communicants admitted to the alter and residents in the parish, 213. Marriages, 34.—Burials, 53.

There is a fund of $500, the annual interest of which is to go for the support of a minister.

REMINISCENCE OF REV. TILTON EASTMAN.

BY HON. C. BLODGETT.

Rev. Mr. Eastman was a man of very strong mental powers, and, although he possessed a vast fund of anecdote and social qualities, people generally supposed him a very grave man, unless their daily intercourse with him caused him to throw off a kind of reserve, which those more remote were apt to attribute to him. His most intimate friends enjoyed his pleasantry exceedingly.

It is a well-settled fact, that he never voted or took any direct part in any elections; but almost invariably he was in the habit of attending all town and freemens' meeetings, and took his stand very near the ballot box; and often as he saw any inclination to be quarrelsome on the part of any one, which sometimes happened near the place of depositing the votes, to quiet the storm, he would interpose an anecdote in his peculiar manner, which most certainly would have the effect to produce good nature, as it was intended by him. The writer has in mind many amusing methods by him adopted to render partisan politicians ashamed of their hot-brained and foolish insinuations and charges made against a political opponent, who happened to be a candidate for any important office. I will here relate but one, and that relates to the 1840 presidential campaign, which all who then and now live will remember was carried on in the most senseless manner, perhaps, known to electioneering and corrupting efforts.

All such will probably still remember with distinctness, that during that spring and summer it mattered little what the nature of any financial trouble, whether with some banking institutions, or other large corporations, or individuals, "all was caused by President Van Buren." To Van Buren was charged all the sins that the sons of Adam, our first parent, are heir to.

Well, in the spring of that year, I think about May 3d, the Probate court had business at the house of widow Benjamin Griswold, in the Centre Village of Randolph, and towards evening of that day, Parson Eastman, knowing we were there, called in as he was passing towards his own home; and after our official business seemed about closed, remarked, "that he had just come from Loren Griswold's, and as the day was rainy, several farmers gathered in, and among other matters talked about was the best time, all things considered, for planting potatoes: each having a theory of his own, and all argued his side with more or less zeal. Some contended that early planting insured the best crop, while others were sure they had been far more successful with late planting. Still others contended that potatoes should invariably be planted during the new of the moon, while the fourth class were confident that when planted in the first

half, or new of the moon, the potatoes were apt to be more in numbers, but smaller, and far more likely to be watery, than when planted in the latter part, or old of the moon. He said that during all this description, he sat and listened, until, by and by, they asked *his* opinion—when *he* considered the most favorable time: and I told them "I intended to plant *my* potatoes just when I got ready; and if I didn't have a good crop, I should lay it to 'Van Buren.'"

CATHOLICS OF RANDOLPH.

FROM REV. FATHERS CLAVIER AND DRUON.

The Rev. O'Callaghan visited the Catholics of Randolph in the year 1831. Mass was at the hotel at the Centre, and he was succeeded here by Father Daily. How long Father O'Callaghan officiated here, is not at this time known; and when Father Daily, after a while, ceased to come to Randolph, Father O'Callaghan again returned for a time. Next came Father Drollet, of Montpelier, and then Fathers Maloney and Coopman, from Burlington. Father Z. Druon visited the place and took charge of erecting a church building, 40 by 26, in 1863, when he went to Europe.—Father Danielou, now of St. Johnsbury, was next here.

Father Clavier, of Northfield, took charge of the congregation in 1865. He finished the chapel, since which time it has been regularly attended from Northfield, and mass here once a month.

"RANDOLPH. There are about 40 families which worship in the Catholic church edifice of this town. They have mass once each month—Sunday, and are attended by Rev. P. Clavier, of Northfield. The church building had been erected by The Very Rev. Z. Druon.

LOUIS, Bishop of Burlington.

PHYSICIANS OF RANDOLPH.

BY DR. J. S. SMITH.

The first information I can obtain of a resident physician in this town, after a long and diligent search of the records, is of one DR. PHILIP LYON. He bought his little farm, 28 acres and over, of Samuel Richardson, March 8, 1790, and built and lived in the small, low house now owned by Timothy Woods. The middle road through the town, at that time, passed by his house. He remained in town but a few years.

The second physician of whom the records make mention was DR. TIMOTHY BAYLIES, who purchased a lot of land about half a mile west of the Centre Village, Aug. 23, 1793.—But he had been married 4 or 5 years, and his oldest child was born in town, March 29, 1789. This makes it rather uncertain whether he or Dr Lyon came first; for many young physicians practice a few years before they have a family of their own. Dr. Baylies soon gave up the practice of his profession, and kept a tavern next door north of the Congregational meeting-house, in the Centre Village, where he resided as late as May, 1825, and perhaps some longer. The latter part of his life he spent with his youngest daughter, Harriet, who married a Mr. Wood and resided in Darien, in Western New York. He died about 1849, aged, I think, about 90 years.

DR. BENJAMIN TIFFANY purchased a fine lot of land in what is now the east part of West Randolph village. He died Oct. 28, 1825, aged 84 years.

His son, a healthy but aged man, Capt. John Tiffany, is now (1870,) residing in that village.

DR. ELIPHALET CAPP was for some years resident in the East Village, where he married a second wife. He came from New Jersey, where he separated from his first wife.—He denied the power of kine pox to protect from small pox, and induced as many as he could to be inoculated for the latter, while it was prevailing. How long he resided in town, I am unable to learn. He purchased some real estate March 22, 1808.

DR. ELISHA SPEAR purchased a few acres of land and built a small house, the first on this side of Mr. Ahira Griswold's, where he resided but a few years after his purchase, May 1, 1812.

DR. WARD BASSETT, who had been a surgeon in the army, in the war of 1812, came and resided in the Centre Village about 4 years. He was a man of infirm health, unmarried. In June, 1819, he sold his library, instruments and medicine to Dr. Smith, and removed to Salina, New York.

DR. JOHN EDSON, a native of Randolph, and a student of Dr. Bissell, was, I think, residing at West Randolph village previous to 1818, although at that time the place could hardly be called a village. He had a very good practice among the farmers and their families. He was in the practice of his profession there as late as 1842. He was a man of cheerful temper and social habits, with

whom I had frequent opportunities of meeting in consultation.

JOHN S. SMITH, M. D., came to Randolph July 28, 1818, and now in his 80th year, is, until the present time, (1870,) residing in the Centre Village. Judge Blodgett, from Randolph, of this city, (Burlington,) adds, Dr. Smith has all these long years been a successful practitioner, and regarded with favor by the old and young in Randolph; has been twice married: 1st, to Mary Brewer, by whom he had two children: Frank, who is now a successful surgeon dentist, practising in New York city. Mary, his daughter, married N. Pennock, but died many years since. His second wife was Miss Sabine, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sabine, of the Episcopal denomination.

DR. PERLEY D. BLODGETT was the son of Benjamin Blodgett, Esq., who lived very near Dr. Bissell; and with him he commenced and pursued the study of his profession. He first established himself at the East Village, in Randolph, where he married a Miss Arnold After several years practice at East R., he removed to Newmarket, N. H., and a few years after to — —.

At length he returned to his first place of business; but not needing or desiring to continue in professional business, came and purchased a part of his father's farm. In —— he represented the town in the Vt. legislature. He died in ——. His widow is still living, (1870,) in the family of their foster son, Col. John B. Mead, who served during the late war in the Union army.

DR. —— BURNHAM came to the Centre Village soon after the decease of Dr. Bissell, in 1824, and staid here about 2 years. He was a young, unmarried man, had just finished his medical education. From Randolph he removed to Massachusetts, where he was a successful practitioner for several years.

DR. CHARLES BACKUS succeeded Dr. Blodgett at the East Village, in Randolph, and removed to Brandon, where he still resides,

A DR. —— LEE, from western New York, who had been a regular practitioner, came and adopted the Thomsonian method of treatment, but was very unfortunate for himself, for sudden deaths occurred to patients, whom he encouraged to expect a cure, in a few days. In one respect it was beneficial to the community, for it made plain the contrast between allopathy and Thomsonianism, especially in typhoid fever. He left town in less than a year. It was in 1827 or '28.

DR. JACOB REED PEMBER was a native of Randolph. He commenced his medical studies with Dr. J. S. Smith, in 1825, and pursued them for a year and a half, and then finished their course at lectures and with Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H. He stopped at the Centre Village, just in time to reap the benefit of the anti-masonic excitement. He was a very successful practitioner until his decease, about 1865.

DR. AUSTIN BRADFORD, who was a student of Dr. Bissell, and married his daughter, was, for some time a resident in the West Village, in Randolph, but removed to Vergennes, where he died.

PHILANDER D. BRADFORD, M. D., who now resides in Northfield, Vt., was, for several years, in company with his father-in-law, Dr. Edson, in the West Village, in Randolph, where he was a popular physician.

WALTER CARPENTER, M. D., established himself in the East Village of Randolph, in 1829, and continued a very popular physician there as late as 1857, when he removed to Burlington, and continues to be the professor of theory and practice of medicine and materia medica, in the Vermont University there, and has an extensive and successful practice in Burlington and vicinity.

HART SMITH, M. D., brother of Dr. J. S. Smith, stopped in Randolph Centre village about a year—after obtaining his diploma, in 1834, and then removed to Montpelier, where he became highly respected, both on account of his Christian character, and for skill as a young physician: but he died Jan. 10, 1838.

A DR. STEVENS was located, for a time, in the East Village, in Randolph. He was there in the year 1831; but it does not appear that he ever became very popular.

DR. JEHIEL SMITH, a Thomsonian practitioner, established himself in the East Village, in Randolph, in 1838, where he had an Infirmary; but in a very few years removed to Montpelier. A gentleman walked from the extreme part of the village, and went into his Infirmary to take one of their sweats, and died in the operation. Several other patients died about that time, suddenly, under Thomsonian treatment, and its votaries here have laid it entirely aside.

DR. NORMAN CLEAVELAND, the man who

had been condemed to be hung, for murdering a young woman, whom he had seduced, and whose sentence had been changed to imprisonment for life, was pardoned out of the State prison. A *few* of his Masonic brethren believed him to be penitent, and a *few* Christians, also, who received and employed him in Randolph. He rewarded their clemency by seducing two of their young women: married one of them, and removed to Canada.

Samuel White Thayer, A. M., M. D., professor of general and special anatomy, in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, was, in the first years of his practice as a physician, resident at Randolph West Village--is now in successful, and has an extensive practice in Burlington and vicinity.

Dr. James M. Woodworth resided in West Randolph Village from 1845 to 1850, including both years.

F. B. Smith, M. D., a son of Dr. J. S. Smith, commenced business as a physician and surgeon in the village at W. Randolph, in 1852, and continued to reside there during the following year. Having received the degree of M. D. from Washington College, in New York city, he learned the art of dentistry, and resides there in the practice of it, with as much success as any in that city.

Asahel Kendric came in 1853, and still resides in the West Village, in 1870.

D. D. Davis, a *botanic* physician, resided at the West Village, in Randolph, from 1856 to 1862.

C. L. Stewart came in 1858, and continues to reside in the W. Village, in 1870.

Dr. George Sparhawk, a *homeopathic* physician, resided in the West Village, in Randolph, in 1858, and to 1860, and during both years.

Dr. George P. Conn resided at the East Village, in Randolph, during 1858, and to '60.

E. F. Upham came in 1861, and continues in 1870.

Dr. William Root resided at the East Village, in Randolph, in 1863.

Dr. George A. Fisk resided in East Randolph Village in 1864, and to 1867, inclusive.

L. A. Noyes came July 31, 1866, and continues in 1870.

George Davenport came in 1867, and continues in 1870.

George Dutton came in 1867, and continues in 1870.

M. L. Scott came in 1870.

Dr. E. Bissell came from Connecticut. He purchased his home-farm Aug. 11, 1801, of Elias Bissell, and resided about three-fourths of a mile south of the Congregational meeting-house, in the Centre Village. He was the father of the present Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont. He was a very sensible, discerning man, and popular and successful physician. In order to prove, without the possibility of a doubt, the protecting power of vaccination, he persuaded the wife of Mr. Jude Moulton to allow her nursing infant to be vaccinated. And after the infant had passed completely through the kine pock, the mother was inoculated for the small pox.—The eruption was very copious. The infant was allowed to nurse its mother during both its own illness with the kine pock, and its mother's with the small pox, without any symptoms of the latter. Great numbers, it was said, not less than a hundred persons, witnessed the above facts.

The writer of this memoir was intimately acquainted with him during the last 6 years of his life, and highly appreciated his friendship. He continued in practice until the close of his life; when, on May 13, 1824, in his 60th year, his fine constitution having been broken down by the hardships of an extensive ride in this and the neighboring towns, he sank to rest, and was laid in his grave, with the usual and appropriate ceremonies, by his brother masons, a large number of whom attended his funeral.

The following are all the suicides that are known as committed in Randolph:

Wm. Orcutt cut his throat, but was saved from bleeding to death, and lived to marry. He was intemperate, and more than 20 years after, hung himself.

Howard Moulton was not destitute of property. Having sold his farm had few cares. In the absence of his wife, who called at a neighbors, he hung himself in his own house.

Adam Hobart had been prosperous in business, but became surety for others, who evaded their own responsibility, and left him to suffer the consequences. He became desponding and hung himself. His two brothers committed suicide: one in Northfield, and the other at the Insane Hospital in Brattleboro.

Joseph Paine, an aged man, who had long been subject to epilepsy and enfebled mind, cut his throat effectually.

Daniel Perrin was an upright man; had a good farm; was industrious; was married; had two youthful sons, and nothing more seemed necessary to make him contented with life. But he labored under a religious melancholly.

On the 7th day of March, 1855, standing upon the snow back of the house, he drew his razor five times across his throat, making four of the incisions from side to side, as deep as they could be and not sever the wind-pipe or large arteries. After he had been discovered and recovered from insensibility, he had just blood enough left to keep the heart from ceasing to beat, forever; but not strength enough to raise his hand to interfere while I dressed his wounds with stitches, &c.

The wounds healed kindly, but he would refuse food for many days at a time. He was carefully watched, and lived more than four months, and terminated his life by starvation.

Charles Washburn, the son of one of our most respectable families, and unmarried, had been gone out west, (as we are accustomed to say,) by excessive prudence had saved a good deal of money. But his memory had become impaired, and upon arriving here among his friends, he found he had lost considerable during his journey. Some time after his return, he was found in a barn, suspended by a rope, and dead.

A young unmarried man, named *Chamberlin*, who had been out in the Union Army, showed unequivocal signs of partial insanity. He laid himself down across the rail-road track, and was found crushed and dead.

Mr. Alex Tucker: his health had been poor, and, for some months, had very strange ideas of religion: thought that he was called upon to lay down his life for the sins of the Congregational church, and finally hung himself in the barn.

Mrs. Susan Edson was deserted by her husband, and left, with three children, dependant upon the bounty of his brother. She took a dose of laudanum, which put her into her last sleep.

THE GRISWOLD FAMILY.

BY MRS. SARAH H. ROWELL.

Joseph Griswold, the first man by the name that settled in Randolph, was born in 1728, in the southern part of England. He, with two brothers older than himself, emigrated to America about the year 1750. The 2 brothers being married, they settled in Connecticut. Some 2 years after their arrival, Joseph was swimming in the Connecticut River, and was seized with cramp—and a young man in company with him dragged him to the shore. All his efforts to restore him were fruitless, and he hastily covered him up with his clothes, and ran to the wigwam of an Indian medicine-man for aid. The Indian was not at home; but his daughter, Margery, went back with him, and after a long time succeeded in resucitating the drowned man. He was so helpless and weak, that it was many days before he was able to leave the wigwam. Margery had been his constant and attentive nurse and companion. Her father was skilled in all the lore of a learned Indian, and being the younger brother of a powerful sachem, was much respected, not only by his tribe, but had made many warm friends among the white settlers in that section of the country, and his medicinal skill was as frequently taxed by the whites as by the red men. Margery was his only child, and he instructed her in all the arts for which he was so celebrated.

After his recovery Joseph Griswold frequently visited the Indian girl—and at length, in opposition to his brothers' counsel, married her, unknown to her father, and moved to Chickopee, Mass., where they lived for many years.—Her father became reconciled to the union, and occasionally visited them: but Griswold was not very prosperous—children were born to him, and his wife practiced her father's profession, and rode far and near to attend the sick. But physicians came to settle near, and ridiculed the simple skill of the Indian doctress, and at length was cut off entirely the income derived from her attendance upon the sick. Disheartened by repeated misfortunes, they finally determined to start life anew, and with six children made a pitch in the northern part of Randolph.

Their eldest son, Joseph, preferred remaining in Chickopee; and as he was of age, and expected soon to be married, he took the homestead—paying his father £20 "of lawful money;" and, with their worldly goods all packed in a cart, with one yoke of cattle, an old white mare—a present to Margery from her father—and one cow, they started from Chickopee for their new home, Joseph, the eldest, remaining. The names of their other children were, Frederick, John, Benjamin, Sylvester, Eunice and Lois. They were all remarkably athletic and enterprising, and fortune smiled upon them: in

a few years they began to accumulate property. Mrs. Griswold's uncle, the Sachem, died, and her father succeeded him; but the name was only a sinecure—the glory of the once powerful tribe had departed, and the few feeble remnants were soon dispersed—but their chief, or Dogerill, as the English called him, clung to the home and graves of his forefathers. Once in two years he came to Vermont to visit his daughter and her family, for whom he always felt the warmest affection. He rejoiced in their prosperity. His last visit was made in the autumn of 1798, and it was a wearisome journey to him. Dispirited and sick, he reached their home; and when he left it the last time—one week later—he was carried in the dead of night, dressed in his chieftian's clothes, and laid in the field south of the house. His daughter's husband and herself hollowed the lonely bed, and, with the help of her two eldest sons, they laid that proud head down, with his gun and hatchet by his side, and his tomahawk in his hand. Two large stones were afterward raised to cover the grave, and mark his resting-place.

Joseph eventually came to Randolph, and with his family lived with his parents, his father giving him a deed of part of his farm—and the north part he deeded to his son Benjamin, with the use of half of the house. Benjamin and Sylvester were the favorite sons of their mother—perhaps because they more strikingly resembled herself—they certainly bore more decidedly the characteristics of the bow-and-arrow race. Benjamin married, in 1802, a Miss Selenda Howard, from Williamstown. She was a very smart business woman, and domineered over the gentle wife of Joseph to such a degree that finally her husband sold out his part of the farm to Benjamin, and moved back to Chickopee, where he spent the remainder of his life; and his descendents are to be found there to this day.

Frederick married a Miss Polly Walbridge, and bought a farm about a mile east from his father's, and lived there all his days. He had no children, but was one of the most respected men of the town; was called upon to fill offices of trust and honor during his life: was for many years judge of the probate court. John married, and bought the farm abjoining James Flint's, afterwards occupied by Martin Flint, and he became one of the wealthiest men in the town.

He had many children, several of whom died young. Sylvester settled in Brookfield, about 2 miles north of his father's, on the same road, and, although he never accumulated property as fast as his brothers, yet he was an honorable man, a good citizen, and for many years a deacon of the Congregational church in Brookfield. He left three daughters, one of them married and died young, the other two remained single. Lois married Capt. Barney Bigelow, of Brookfield, reared 3 children, and has reached a venerable age. Eunice married a Smith, and also lived in Brookfield. She had a large family of children that grew to manhood. Benjamin had five children: two died in infancy. The youngest son, his father's namesake, went as a missionary to Africa. On an exploring voyage up the Nile, he caught the jungle-fever, and died soon after his return to the mission station.—Laura, the daughter, married William Gellet, of Hartford, and died at the age of 33, leaving two little daughters. Howard, the eldest, had the homestead in later years—at his death left three children.

Mrs. Joseph Griswold was for many years in constant attendance upon the sick. Her white mare and herself were made welcome for miles around. She was certainly a blessing to the early settlers, and they appreciated her skill and kindness. In 1804, during a severe snow-storm, she was called upon to go to Mr. Kneffs. The messenger was very urgent for her to hasten. Her husband and son both protested against her going out in such a storm, but she decided to go, and bidding the messenger saddle her mare, she prepared her saddle bags and started. Before they had gone a mile and a half, the mare fell, exhausted, in the snow.—She deliberately ordered the man off his horse, and mounting in his place, rode on. But, after passing Mr. Flint's, the wind blew such a hurricane, and the roads were drifted so hard, that the horse refused to proceed. Finally, when about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Kneff's, she jumped from her horse and proceeded on foot, till she arrived there. She fulfilled her duties, but it was her last visit. The poor white mare, her faithful companion for long years, was found dead in the snow; and Dame Margery was carried home the next day and took her bed, and never rose again. She refused all medical aid. The night before her death, she made her son, Benjamin, take a solemn oath, that the grave of her father should always be kept sacred, and that the huge stones which protected it should never be removed.—And then she pronounced a fearful curse on her

posterity, if that oath should be broken: desolation, destruction and utter oblivion should be their portion. She died, gazing upon the sacred spot. Only a short time afterwards, in 1806, her husband followed her, having lived 78 years.

The characters of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold were such as cast a beneficial influence upon society; but as a natural consequence there were some traits which descended upon their posterity—a quick appreciation of kindness—a lasting recollection of injuries, and a determination for revenge for wrongs received, marked every one of her children, while many of the superstitious rites of the Sachems were imbibed from their mother. The good qualities, however, of both parents combined, rendered them all just and honorable men and women, good neighbors, and respected citizens.

But few of the once numerous family now remain in town. Alas! the tomb-stones of the Indian chief were converted into stone fence, and the plow of the stranger has obliterated the last vestige of the hallowed ground where slept the last Sachem of the Pequot tribe. His daughter and her well-beloved Joseph, lie side by side in the northern part of the burial-place at Randolph Centre. Their graves are marked by two good grave-stones; and close by sleep their two sons, Benjamin and John, and their wives and children.

In 1826 Benjamin buried his wife Selenda, and the following year married Mrs. Sarah Hill, daughter of Deac. Samuel Flint: two years afterward his eldest son, Howard, married Nancy McIntire, and rented the home farm. His father bought a small lot with a dwelling-house, of the Rev, Rufus Nutting, in the Centre village, for the purpose of educating his youngest son Benjamin, who fitted for college at the Orange County Grammar School.

The year previous to entering Dartmouth there was a revival of religion in the Academy and town, and Benjamin was one of the first subjects of conversion. He felt it to be his duty to become a minister of the gospel: when he communicated his views to his father, the old gentleman shook his head. "My son, I shall not oppose you, if you wish to spend your life and property in this manner; but I would far rather see you dressed in the blanket and wampum of your great-grandfather, and painted with the war-paint of the nation, than to have you choose the course you have taken." He never afterward referred to his objections, but furnished all necessary funds for the completion of both classical and theological courses; and when he went to New Haven to study medicine, his father briefly told him that $50 more would complete his portion, and he must look elsewhere for help.

Benjamin died Feb. 5, 1840. Sylvester buried his wife in 1829, and married the second time Mrs. Julia Tarbox, daughter of Mr. Converse, with whom he lived till his decease.—Perhaps no family ever lived in town who sustained a better character, or filled more stations of trust, than the posterity of Joseph and Margery Griswold.

SAMUEL FLINT.

BY MRS. SARAH H. ROWELL.

In the summer of 1784, Samuel Flint, an old man of 68 years of age, who had for many years resided in Windham, Ct., and whose children were all married and settled, and whose wife died the previous winter, feeling quite alone, and having only a small farm, thought he would explore the wilderness and see if there was not a better land. Accordingly he sold out his home, and distributed his furniture and effects among the families of his children, and started with his saddle-bags on his horse, and his axe and gun, and, after 4 weeks' travel, arrived in the township of Randolph, at that time almost an unbroken wilderness.

After a few days, spent in examining the country, he made choice of a farm in the centre of the town, and set himself to work to make a home. In 2 years he had a comfortable log-house and 15 acres of land, well cleared, a thriving nursery of apple-trees started, and a good well of water at his door—the first well dug in town, and the first apple-trees that were started.

In the autumn of 1786, he returned to Connecticut, and tried to induce all his children to move to Randolph: but on account of the tediousness of the journey, and the coldness of the weather, they all shrank from the undertaking but his eldest son, James, who, after speedy arrangements for departure, left his wife and little ones with his brother Samuel, and accompanied his father; but not liking the location which his father had chosen, went three miles farther north, and settled on a tract that formed a ridge, on each side of which was a stream of running water.

He made his home with his father through the winter, and after clearing a few acres of land, erected a comfortable cabin, and, in the summer returned for his family; but one of his

children being sick and unable to travel, he proposed that his brother Samuel should go with his family, and occupy his house till he could clear a home for himself. This arrangement was satisfactory, and in October, 1787, Samuel Flint, Jr., with his wife, 7 children, one yoke of oxen, two cows, a hog, and what furniture could be packed in an ox-cart, besides room for the family, all started for their new home. The milk of the cows, and corn-cakes, baked by the fire, and fried pork, were their living while on the road. The second day they joined the family of a Mr. Zebulon Hebard, and with his cattle and train, they made quite a caravan. They did not enter a dwelling-house from the time they left Connecticut till they arrived at Mr. Samuel Flint's, in the centre of Randolph. Here they remained several days, and while here, one of the little boys was taken sick and died.

Mrs. Flint was very feeble, the journey being too hard for her; and several of the other little ones were feverish, and when they carried their little Asa out, to lay him to rest in the apple-nursery, only three of the children, their father and grandfather, were able to stand by the side of the little grave where rested the pride of the family, the most promising one of the flock.—It was with a heavy heart, a few days after, that the old gentleman announced to them that he was, that day of the funeral, to have been married to his house-keeper; but that he deferred the wedding upon their account, and he thought best to delay it no longer, as his bride was expecting him. He therefore started on horseback, and taking his bride of twenty-four years of age upon the pillion behind him, trotted off to Royalton, to be united in the bonds of matrimony. When he returned the next day, his son and family had moved themselves into the house of James; and that winter they commenced clearing the farm directly north, and adjoining his. Having one son able to work, they progressed rapidly; but the winter was unusually severe, and the children were sick nearly all the time, and had it not been for the three eldest girls, who were resolute, intrepid characters, with strong constitutions, Mr. Flint must have given out; but, by the first of May, he had his log-house completed, and when James and his family arrived, they found their crop all planted, and every thing in readiness to receive them.

The coming fall, old Mr. Flint sold his farm to Mr. Ashbel Tucker, and moved, with his young wife, to the town of Braintree, so as to be near her relatives: for she had made the discovery that it was not very pleasing to his sons and their wives to call her mother; and she was a little fearful lest they might, by some means, manage to obtain some influence over her aged lord, that, in future time, might be prejudicial to herself and her interests. This year two other children of Mr. Flint's came up into the State. One Hitty, or Mehitabel, married to Mr. Jacob Parish, settled directly north of Samuel Flint's, Jr. The other married to Mr. Aaron Martin, and moved to Williamstown, to live, near his brothers and sisters, in the east part of that town. In the fall of that year, Mrs. Flint gave birth to a son, (the third male child born in town,) and he bore the name of his father, Samuel.

At this time Mr. James Flint's family consisted of his wife and 6 children. Samuel had 7 children and a young man by the name of Perez Tracy, who had a small farm west of theirs, near the road that led to Braintree, who, having no family, made it his home at Mr. Flint's, and worked for him a part of the time, to pay for his board.

This fall a small school-house was built, to accommodate the children for 3 miles around. It was located on a hill close by Mr. Kneff's, on the Braintree road. There were 8 families who sent their children to school, and all but Mr. Kneff were obliged to carry them upon ox-sleds, as the distance was too great for them to walk.

Mr. Tracy was the first teacher in the new school-house. He used, when the mornings were cold, to take pudding and milk for his breakfast, and start as soon as it was light, so as to make a fire, that the room might be comfortable when the children arrived. There was a huge fire-place on one side of the room, and it was rather a slow process to get the room warmed, (the wood being green,) unless the fire was started betimes.

One morning, just as the sun was shedding a yellow light from the east, Mr. Tracy neared his school-house. He noticed the door was ajar, but thought some of the boys were in advance of him, and pushing the door open, stood face to face with a huge bear, and two half-grown cubs. Here was a dilemma; but he sprang to the fire-place and caught a large shovel, which belonged to Mr. Flint, and commenced a regular fight. He found that he had nothing to fear from the cubs, as they only growled and showed their teeth. It was getting pretty warm work, when Diah Flint arrived, and, having a gun

with him, soon dispatched the old bear and cubs, and then went for help to dress them, and by nine o'clock they had them all skinned and dressed; and as each team arrived with its load of scholars, the two young men introduced the learned animals to their notice, and the whole district rejoiced in a fine feast of bear meat for their suppers.

The bears were very plenty that winter through the section. Both Mr. Flints killed several; and the children revelled in doughnuts, fried in bears-grease, while the beds were made more comfortable by bear-skin coverings. I ought not to forget that Mr. Tracy tanned the two cubs' skins, and made a fur cape for Olive Flint, the first garment of the kind ever worn in town; and it excited a good many suspicious remarks, which were all confirmed, the next spring, by her uniting herself to him in marriage: all the result (Polly Hebard said,) of that fur-cape. Mr. Perez Tracy and his wife, Olive, lived upon the farm they cleared, during their life, and both lived to a venerable old age; and their youngest daughter inherited the homestead, and lived there till her death. It has since passed out of the family.

In the summer of 1780 there was a severe earthquake felt in the town, and the shock was so violent that it threw down the pewter dishes from the shelves where they were ranged.—Water that was in the kettle on the kitchen crane was shaken so violently that half of it was upset; and a large opening, to the depth of 10 feet, and some 20 rods long, was made in the lot west of Mr. Flint's house—and in some places this chasm was 10 to 12 feet wide. The neighbors were very much frightened, and imagined the Day of Judgment was close at hand. They met in each other's houses and held prayer-meetings, and spoke often to each other of religious matters. About two months later a very brilliant display of the northern lights, or Aurora Borealis, occurred. It was in the dead of night, and Mrs. James Flint was watching with Mrs. Hebard, and saw the red glow, and looking out expecting to see some building on fire in the distance; but when she saw the whole horizon illuminated, or as it were, a sheet of flame, she was terrified, and called up Mr. Hebard, who was almost panic-stricken. He sprang upon his horse, and rode through the neighborhood, screaming—"The Day of Judgment has come! awake! awake!" The whole neighborhood was in fear and commotion. As the light faded away, and no other signs of the great day appeared, some advised that they should go to bed; but for the most part, they spent the night in watching and prayer. It was a time of fearful excitement. Mrs. James Flint gave birth, the next day, to an infant daughter, who died in a few hours. Mrs. Samuel Flint was deranged for some weeks, and did not recover entirely, till after the birth of her daughter, Lucy; and several other women were affected in a distressing manner. A great interest was felt upon the subject of religion, and a powerful revival of religion was the result.

The Congregational society were about completing a church, in the centre of the town, but the Flints and Hebards were close communion Baptists, and could not feel to worship at the large house; consequently, they exerted themselves to the utmost, and erected a Baptist meeting-house, close by James Flint's, as it was the most central part of the neighborhood: a road running directly north and south, through the town, being intersected at his house by one running east and west. Mr. James Flint gave the land to set it upon, and each man gave his share of timber and work. The business proceeded rapidly, and in 3 months it was a comfortable place in which to worship; but not clapboarded till the next year. Samuel Flint was appointed one of the deacons.

After the building was completed, and had been in use several years, it was suggested that it would be expedient to have it painted, and a lightning-rod put up, to ensure its safety. Dea. Flint said he was willing to have it painted, as he wished the Lord's house to look as respectable as his own, and he would assist in having it done; "but," said he, "I will never give a cent for a lightning rod; for, after we have built the Lord a house, if he chooses to set fire to it and burn it down, he can do it. I shall never object to his doing as he pleases with his own." This Baptist meeting-house was, in later years, converted into a hog-house, and still stands, used for that purpose, by Mr. Ketchum who owns the old James Flint homestead.

Both Deacon Flint and his brother had built themselves some good story-and-a-half framed-houses, and had good barns, and were in a thriving situation. They were both good farmers, and steady, upright men. Their sons and daughters were taught to labor diligently with their hands; and with frugal economy and industry, they were acquiring wealth.

In 2 years after Olive's marriage, Mercy was married to Mr. Moses Vilas, and in a few years

settled in the town of Sterling, where they will be remembered and respected for years to come. Rene, or Irene, married Diah Tilden, and moved to Williamstown—some 30 years afterward moved with all their children, to Illinois. Mary married a man by the name of Pike, and moved to Morristown, where she still resides.—At the age of 24 Diah, the oldest son, bought a farm in the east part of Williamstown, and lived there till his death. He raised a large family of children—many of them are still living, and scattered all through the State. Diah Flint first discovered the medical springs located in the gulf, now quite celebrated as a summer resort. Soon after the marriage of her eldest children, Mrs. S. Flint gave birth to an infant daughter whom she called Eunice. She only lived a year and a half; and, like the other little one they lost, she was a child of remarkable beauty and promise.

About this time, also, there was some trouble with regard to old Mr. Flint, who had moved to Braintree. James and Samuel went over to see him, and found him very poorly clad, and in feeble health, with five small children: his wife being away on a visit with the baby. His property was all gone, and his wife, neither tidy nor industrious, spent most of her time in visiting. They proposed to the old gentleman to go home with them, and he finally consented for a season, and became so helpless he never returned to Braintree, but at his death was at the Deacon's, and laid to rest in the burial-place, at the Centre.

James Flint's children settled in Tunbridge and Williamstown. His two eldest daughters married, one a Dr. Moxley, and the other a Blodgett, and spent their lives on the farms where they first settled. The rest married and settled in Williamstown, and finally James acceded to their entreaties, and sold his farm to his brother, and moved there to live with them. When Samuel's second son, Martin, married, he took possession of his uncle's farm, and passed the whole of his life there. He built a very nice house, hoping to leave his inheritance to his posterity; but after his decease it passed quickly into stranger hands.

Sarah, the fifth daughter, married the Rev. Ira Hill, and settled in the State of New York.

Lucy, the youngest daughter, married Hon. Joseph Waterman, and settled in Johnson.—She only lived 2 years after her marriage.

Samuel, the youngest son, had the homestead, and resided with his parents, who both lived to a good old age, and died, both beloved and respected by all. After a few years, Samuel sold a part of his farm, and built a smaller house, where he resided a few years, but at length emigrated west, and died, a few months since, in Missouri.

Of all the landed property held by the Flint family, there is none of it in the possession of any of the descendants, except the farm which the old gentleman first settled, near the Centre, which is now in the possession of his great-grandchildren; and the very fruit trees which he planted and set out, are still, some of them, alive and in bearing condition; and the place where he built his log-house is yet to be recognized.

The family were, taken together, an industrious, upright religious people, and possessed of sound judgment, good practical sense, and a thorough knowledge of business. Martin, the second son, bore his mother's maiden name, and was decidedly the most energetic of all the sons, and as he bore a striking and prominent part in the affairs of the town for many years, it may be advisable to give a more particular biographical sketch of his career, while, perhaps, no better man than any of his brothers, he was much more conspicuous.

DOCTOR EZEKIEL BISSELL.

BY HIS FAMILY.

Dr. Ezekial Bissell was remarkable among the early inhabitants of Randolph, as one who did quite as much as any other for the prosperity of the town and the welfare of its people. He was a man of great energy of character, and quite devoted to his profession. He made himself dear to his townsmen, not only by his efficient services as a physician, but by his kindliness of heart and pleasant manners. Forty years since, the town was full of anecdotes which preserved the memory of his generosity, and his playfulness and wit.

He was born in Windsor, Ct., April 22, 1764. His family had been long in the country: an ancestor of his, John Bissell, having been licensed as ferryman at Windsor, by the general court of Hartford Colony, in 1648.

Ezekiel was an unusually strong, bright child. He was unfortunate in his first teacher, a stern old man, who treated him with great severity, and took no pains to stimulate his better nature. As a natural consequence, his pupil gave himself wholly to do mischief. This incompetent man was, however, soon replaced by one who was a true school-*master*—

one who had a strong sympathy with children, and knew how to govern and guide them. The change was every thing for this boy—he changed, as he said, at once from being a "*rogue*," and became an industrious scholar. He was, from that time, through life, a lover of books and study. He acquired soon a good knowledge of English studies and the Latin language. He was very desirous to have had the advantage of a college course; but the state of the country, then in the struggle of the Revolution, made it impossible. After he was fourteen years old, his studies were carried on only in the intervals of farm work—on the hay-mow in summer, and by the great kitchen fire in winter.

When he was 17 years old he was very sick with fever, and, as he told his children afterwards, it was while suffering in this illness, and experiencing the relief which the remedies of his physician afforded, that he determined he would himself become a physician, and spend his life in relieving the distressed. His father was readily brought to agree to the plan, and he soon began his studies. His professional education was completed by practicing for some time with a Dr. Fitch, who gave him a certificate of his proficiency in medicine, which, in those days, before medical colleges, answered for a diploma.

When he was twenty-two he left his home, intending to settle at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.—His father had given him a fine horse, and 50 pounds with which to purchase medicines.—Thus he set forth on horseback, on his long journey through the wilderness. He took Randolph on his way to visit his sister, who was already settled in the town. The night after his arrival at his sister's house, his horse died, and his journey was stopped of necessity. The delay was prolonged, for there were few horses in the country, even if he had possessed the means to buy one.

While remaining at his sister's, he had some calls to visit the sick in the neighborhood; and he thus began what was to be his life-work, carrying his saddle-bags on his arm, and tracing the path through the woods by marked trees. He carried his gun often, and combined sport with work, bringing home partridges, with which the forest was then abundant. Before he was able to proceed on his journey, he had so won upon the hearts of the Randolph people, that he was earnestly urged to remain and settle with them, and at last he decided to do so.

Two years after, in 1788, his father removed his family to Randolph, and bought a farm about half a mile south of the Centre Village. Two older brothers of the Doctor, Capt. Daniel Bissell and Elias Bissell, settled near their father the same year. Doctor Bissell married in 1796, Elizabeth Washburn. He had bought twenty acres of land next south of his father's, and had built a house, to which he brought his bride on horseback, the lady "riding behind." In this place, which he greatly adorned with terraces and trees, and rare shrubs and flowers, making it a marvel of landscape gardening for those days, he and his wife made their home through life: here their children were born and reared; and here they, and their two older sons, also, lived.

For many years Doctor Bissell was the only physician in Randolph and the adjoining towns. His ride extended to Braintree, Kingston, (now Granville,) Brookfield, Williamstown, Tunbridge and Bethel. In the early portion of his practice the country was so new and the roads so bad, that he always rode on horseback in summer; and in winter the deep snows and drifted ways compelled him often to the same mode of travel. Many a cold ride he took at midnight over the snowy hills, miles away from his home, to find, perhaps, his patient in such poverty, that, if the Doctor had to remain long, his only couch was his overcoat or blanket, with his saddle-bags for a pillow. The poverty of the sick was, with him, never a reason for declining their calls. It was an additional claim for his compassion, and the best exercise of his skill. Many a poor man and woman felt that they had lost their best of earthly friends when he died. Even after the neighboring towns were supplied with physicians, yet Dr. Bissell was sent for in all difficult cases; and his practice to the last continued very extended.

About the year 1800, he became greatly interested in the new discovery of vaccination, as a preventive of the dangerous and disgusting small pox. He procured some vaccine matter from Dr. Morehouse, of Boston. With this he experimented on his family and such friends as he could persuade to submit to it. Most persons were afraid to trust it, and prejudice against it was strong. The feeling of the people was further aroused by interested efforts of those who made gain by going about

the country inoculating all whom they could, and caring for them in what were called "pest-houses." Such an one was established in the house of Judge Storrs.

Dr. Bissell prepared a case to settle the controversy between him and his opponents. He vaccinated the babe of a woman who had been inoculated for small pox. In due time the infection showed itself in both cases. The babe with a promising pustule on its arm, but otherwise with its flesh "like the flesh of a little child," lay like a rose on the swollen, discolored bosom of its mother. Multitudes of Randolph people went to see that sight.—Near four hundred who had been vaccinated before, were inoculated with virus from the mother, not one of whom experienced any ill result. This settled that controversy for Randolph.

In 1813 Dr. Bissell lost his oldest son, a beautiful and promising youth of 17 years.—The father never recovered from the grief and disappointment of that loss. His health and energy failed from that time, though he kept up the exercise of his laborious profession for 10 years longer. He died May 13, 1824,—prematurely worn out by exposure and fatigue. His death left a great void in a multitude of hearts. He was followed by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens to his grave. His widow survived until 1835. Besides his eldest son, William F. R., he left four children, Sidney A. W., who died at Randolph, 1833; Elizabeth S. A., married to Eleazar Bancroft; Aurelia C. E., married first to Austin Bradford, M. D., second to Hon. Edmund Weston; Theresa M. E., married to Gilman Smith, died 1845; and William H. A. Bissell, the present Bishop of Vermont.

THE BLODGETTS OF RANDOLPH.

BY H. A. HUSE.*

The Blodgetts, four brothers, came to Woburn, Mass., from Lancastershire, England, in the 17th century. Joshua Blodgett, ancestor of most of that name who have lived in Randolph, was living in Monson, Mass., in the early part of the 18th century. It is likely that his father or grandfather came from England, as he started about the year 1735 for Lancaster, to see in regard to some property left there, and was never heard from after his departure.

Joshua had three daughters and two sons, the latter named James and Joshua, Jr.—Joshua, Jr., left Monson and settled in Stafford, Ct. James was born in Monson, Dec. 21, 1723, O. S. He married Theoda Walbridge. During the greater part of the Revolutionary war, he served in the American army, and was, during the last part of his service, a lieutenant. Three of his sons, James, Jr., Henry and Joshua, were also in the American army.

In 1780 James Blodgett, with his wife and 10 children, moved from Monson to Hanover, N. H. Soon afterwards, he and his son Henry, who was then 21 years of age, came to Randolph, and were among the first proprietors of the town. His son James, Jr., soon followed, and was also one of the proprietors. James and Henry had begun their settlement before the burning of Royalton, but had gone, the day before, to Hanover, where the family still remained. Theoda, the second daughter of James, Sen., had married Timothy Miles, who, at this time lived on the "West Branch." Mr. Miles was in the east part of the town on some business when the Indians returned from Royalton, and was taken prisoner by them. He escaped, after a year or more of imprisonment, and came back to Randolph. His wife and children, during his captivity, lived at her father's, in Hanover.

In 1781 or 1782 James, Sen., brought his family from Hanover to Randolph, and settled near where Col. John B. Mead now resides.—Henry Blodgett at the same time settled upon the "Eli Blodgett" farm, (now owned by Mr. Priest,) about a mile south of the "Centre."

Henry Blodgett and Abigail Parmley were married, thanksgiving evening, Dec. 2, 1784, by James Blodgett, who was the first justice of the peace in Randolph. The marriage had been postponed till a magistrate should be qualified to perform the ceremony, which the parties wished should be in Randolph. This was the first marriage in the town, and took place in a log-house built on the spot where the farm-house, long owned by James McIntyre and at present occupied by James Wright, now stands.

Abigail was the second child of Jehiel Parmly, one of the first settlers in town, who married Eunice Hendee, a sister of Capt. Joshua Hendee, and niece of President Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College.

Randolph Parmly, youngest child of Jehiel and Eunice Parmly, was born Jan. 15, 1783.

* From information furnished by THEODA BLODGETT.

He was the first white child born in Randolph, and was named for the town. At least this is the "tradition of the fathers;" yet the disciples of De Costa's "New School of History," may "prove" that it is an error—and we have no Gov. Hall to deal out justice to them for their unbelief.

James Blodgett, Sen., represented Randolph in the General Assembly in 1785, succeeding Asa Edgerton, who was, in 1784, its first representative. He remained in Randolph till 1816, when he went to Canada to visit his son, James, Jr., who had moved there some time before. When he left Randolph, he was 93 years of age, yet refused assistance in mounting his horse, and rode on horseback as far as Barre, where one of his daughters resided, and where he stopped for a visit of a few weeks, before going to Canada. He died in Ascott, Canada East, at the age of 94 years, in 1817.

Esq. Blodgett, as the old gentleman was always called, had quite a faculty for off-hand rhyming, which was often a source of amusement to his friends and neighbors. In 1801 a newspaper was established in Randolph by Sereno Wright, afterwards printer to the State. Mr. Wright, meeting Esq. B. one day, asked him to name his paper. Thinking a moment, he said:—

"I, being old and full of days,
Mean not to lavish on you praise,
Lest my unlearn'd and vulgar lays
May haply you offend.

But I do wish, and wish *sincere*,
Your *weekly wanderer* may appear
Once every week, throughout the year,
The mind to inform and fancy cheer,
And far and wide extend."

Mr. Wright's paper, therefore, went forth a "Weekly Wanderer," and Esq. B. used, in its younger days, to be often pressed into service to fill the poet's corner. He wrote over the signatures of "Old Seventy-Seven," and "Old Seventy-Eight.

Some years after, when the old gentleman had long passed four-score, and when Federalists and Democrats were at tongues', and almost at swords' points, and during the war of 1812, he was talking with Mr. Washington Martin, an earnest Federalist, said he:

"The Tory Feds have got their heads
So filled up with vapors,
That unto them it seems a sin
To read the "Demo." papers:
But if they can get a Fed'ral scrip,
They 'll read, and laugh, and bray,
And so amused with Feddish news,
They 'll read all Sabbath-day."

The morning of the memorable "Cold Friday," old Esq. B walked about a quarter of a mile to see his daughter—Sally—Mrs. Miller. On the way he froze his ears. He was rather indignant at this rude treatment from the elements, and as he went into Mrs. M's, said to her:

"Full four score springs and falls I've seen,
And four score summers too;
And four score winters, sterhly keen,
I've felt Old Boreas blow.

And now behold! he's come again
In all his youthful rage,
Still in full strength, although
Almost six thousand years of age.

Stern is his front, and bold his rear,
His columns round me close;
Nor does my silver locks revere,
But takes me by the nose.

Not only takes me by the nose,
And fills my eyes with tears,
But even sometimes seems disposed
To seize me by the ears.

Yet, though his sturdy strength surpass
The feeble race of man,
He must die as well as *I*,
But he'll ne'er rise again."

"*There*, Sally, I can boast over him now.'

Late in life he often amused his grandchildren and others, by telling them the story of his going, while quite a youngster, and while he was residing in Monson, to Woburn, Ms., to ascertain what he could find there relating to his ancestors, and whether there still remained any of the name, as tradition said that was the place where the four brothers by the name of Blodgett, from whom all the others of that name descended, first landed from England. As at that early day there was no conveyance across the country, excepting either to ride on horseback or walk, he chose the latter. Therefore he prepared himself with a considerable package of poetry, printed on separate strips of paper, and, being something of a singer, he had got a tune ready to sing any of the songs that might be selected wherever he might drop in on the way, which greatly facilitated his sales. But he said he called in at one house on his way where there were some four girls or young ladies, and they at once selected quite an assortment of his songs, as they pleased them on hearing him sing them; but, as they were about paying over the money, an aged gentleman, apparently their grandfather, sitting in the corner, remarked, "Girls, won't you need

the tune with your songs?" They finally concluded the song would not be valuable to them after the tune was gone. So he lost the sale.

On reaching Woburn, he inquired of the landlord at the hotel where he stopped, if there were any persons in town by the name of Blodgett. He answered that he thought not, but a certain aged man across the way would be able to inform him. He stepped across and inquired. The old gentleman told him there were none. "Can you tell me whether there were *formerly* any of that name here?" He answered, "I think not." "Ah!" said he, after a moment's pause, "there were some Bloggits." The young man informed him that they were the people he was inquiring for, he had no doubt, as they formerly spelled the name in that manner.

"Well," said the young man, "what kind of people were they." The old gentleman answered, "they were pretty clever folks; but would rather sing than work." That pleased the young man exceedingly, as it described himself capitally.

All through life he possessed a great degree of pleasantry, with a great fund of anecdote; and late in life he seemed to enjoy, in a high degree, making all about him happy. He was often called upon to make, on the spur of the moment, a little fun, in the form of a rhyme. Among them the writer recollects one:

There resided a great number of years, in Randolph, a man by the name of Peter Edson, a very spicy, somewhat petulant individual—always served as tything man in Parson Eastman's meetings, and was a very successful farrier, and a regular colt-breaker, &c.—a very nervous, quick, passionate man. Every body, old and young, always called him "Uncle Peter." He was several years the junior of old Squire Blodgett, (as he had then long been called,) and as he then signed himself old "Seventy-Seven."

On a certain occasion, they met where several others were present. Said Uncle Peter, Esq. Blodgett, make me a verse." "No," said he, "I dare not, as if I speak the truth, you will be offended." Uncle Peter promised to receive it kindly, to which the Old Squire said:

"Uncle Peter is not a bad creature,
Tho' sometimes a little dust cross:
Sometimes he's teasy, but perfectly easy
When he is tutoring a horse."

We subjoin one other specimen:

From the "Weekly Wanderer" of Jan. 31, 1801.

THE UTMOST STRETCH OF THE MORAL MUSE, WITH HER MISTAKE.

BY OLD SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Oh, whither will the muse thus rove,
Amongst imaginary things;
Not being confined to rural groves,
But mounting upward as she sings:

Nor clouds, nor fogs, impede her course,
Nor storms, nor magazines of hail;
Nor summer's drought, nor winter's frost,
But still on fancy's wings she sails.

Through stubborn darkness cuts her way,
Nor fears to tread the sullen gloom;
Impatient for the morning ray,
She scuds behind the silver moon.

There sits secure to take her breath
And there to plume each fleeting wing;
Nor stays t' inquire the trackless path,
But mounts to Saturn's golden ring.

Thence with the comet takes her flight,
'Midst shining worlds, num'rous as sands;
Curious to view those fields of light,
'Till high on Nature's Alps she stands.

Then for a moment boasts her height,
Nor then attempts to higher get;
But soon discovers her mistake—
She's groveling on "his foot-stool" yet.

Ambitious, curious to know
And find the Eternal's blest abode;
But, oh! she tires and falls below,
Nor strange—she quite mistook the road.

'Tis the pious, not the curious road,
Where pilgrims prosper in their race·
'Tis humble love, not science proud,
That opes the pearly gates of bliss.

The children of James Blodgett and Theoda, his wife, were 11 in number:

1, Molly—married Phineas Moulton; 2, Theoda—married Timothy Miles; 3, Ruth—married Elijah Moulton; 4, James—married Mary Blodgett and went to Canada; 5, Henry—married Abigail Parmly, (first marriage in Randolph, Dec. 2, 1784;) 6, Joshua—went to Canada; 7, Salmon—went to Ascott, Canada; 8, Azuba—married Nathan Carpenter, and went to Barre; 9, Oliver—married Polly Peckham, and removed to Barton; several times represented that town in the general assembly; 10, Sally—married Moses Miller; 11, Porter—died in childhood.

Henry Blodgett lived in Randolph more than 60 years, and died there, Dec. 6, 1843, aged 84 years. His wife, Abigail, survived him, and died in Randolph, Feb. 18, 1854.

Their children were 12 in number:

1, Alfred—married Lucretia Morgan—died 1855. 2, Wealthy—resides in N. Y. City.—

3, Calvin—died 1796. 4, Eunice—married Erastus Clark—died Oct., 1854. 5, Henry—married Mrs. Lyon—died in Ind., Jan. 2, 1855. 6, Calvin—married Luthera Bissell.—He held the office of judge of the probate court for the district of Randolph five years: 1832, '34, '35, '37 and '39: associate judge of the county court for 1836; represented the town of Randolph in the constitutional convention in 1836; represented the county of Orange in the senate of this State in 1841 and 42, associated with him were Royal Hatch, of Strafford, and Tappan Stevens, of Newbury; and removed from Randolph to Chelsea in 1839, and was clerk of the courts of Orange County 6 years, 1843 to 1849, inclusive. He removed to Waterbury in 1850, and represented that town in the general assembly in 1851 and '52. He now resides in Burlington. 7, Horace—married Phoebe Abbott—died in Canada, Jan., 1868. 8, Abigail—died 1807. 9, Theoda—resides in Randolph. 10, Charlotte—married Jas. McIntyre—died in July, 1854. 11, James—died 1809, in infancy. 12, Ann Theresa—married Benj. T. Blodgett—resides in Bradford.

Benjamin Blodgett, a son of Joshua Blodgett, Jr., of Stafford, Ct., married Mary Riddel, of Monson, Mass. He left his wife at home, came to Randolph, and, after working upon his land one season, moved hither with his family, a year or two after the burning of Royalton. He lived in Randolph for 60 years, and died Dec. 12, 1842, aged 83. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife died in 1823, aged 62.

The children of Benjamin Blodgett and his wife, Mary, were 13. Several of them received a liberal education, and devoted themselves to professional life. They were:

1, Luther—married Betsey Starkweather—died at the West. 2, Joseph—married Maria Allen—died in Hudson, Wis. 3, Benjamin—married, and died at the West. 4, Mary—married, 1st Mr. Jacob Foster, and 2d Mr. Humphrey. 5, Rev. Dan—married Pamela Child—died 1855. 6, Dr. Perley Davis—married Myra Arnold—died 1856. 7, Eli—married Irene Blodgett—resides in St. Johnsbury. 8, Rev. Heman—married ——— —resides in New Jersey. 9, Elijah—died 1813. 10, Rebecca—married Laban Blodgett—died 1862. 11, Hannah—married Mr. Humphrey—died in Wis. 12, Rev. Constantine—married Hannah Dana—resides in Pawtucket, R. I. 13, Caroline—married Mr. A. Mansfield—died in Massachusetts.

Sylvanus Blodgett came to Randolph at an early day. He was from Stafford, Ct., and a relative of Henry and Benjamin B. He married Lefe Edson, who died in 1823, aged 58. He survived her 10 years, and died at the age of 89. He represented Randolph about 1838 and '39 in the general assembly. Their children were: Orin, who died in 1793. Augustus, who died in 1815. Orinda—married Capt Elias Carpenter, and now resides in Randolph.

There came to R. with Sylvanus, his brother Seth, who died in 1825, and his sister Susannah, who died in 1866, aged 89. Hannah Blodgett, who married William Edgerton, was also a sister of Sylvanus.

John Blodgett, a cousin of Sylvanus, came to Randolph about the same time. He married Lois Dickinson Their children were:

Azubah—married Elezier Steele—died 1852. Orsamus—died about 1842. Rev. John—is still, we think, residing in the Mohawk valley, New York. Martha—married Mr. B. Gaylord. Irene—married Eli Blodgett—died 1863, aged 66. Lois—married Richard Anson Hayden—resides in Randolph. Harriet—died at the West.

Laban Blodgett, a nephew of John, came to Randolph from Claremont, N. H., and has resided here many years. He married Rebecca, daughter of Benj. Blodgett.

Isaac Blodgett came to Randolph about the year 1803. He was post master at the "Centre," from 1816 till the time of his death, in 1833. His son, Benjamin T. Blodgett, was for many years town clerk, and represented Randolph in the general assembly. Benj. T. died at Bradford, where he was cashier in the bank, in 1863. Before going to Bradford, he held the office of cashier in Orange County bank, in Chelsea: and while there he represented Chelsea in the general assembly. He also represented Bradford in the general assembly while he was holding the office of cashier of the bank there. He was cashier at the time of his death, and his son, Throop Blodgett, was assistant cashier, but died about 10 weeks after his father.

Jan. 22, 1870.

BENJAMIN BLODGETT.

BY HON. C. BLODGETT, OF BURLINGTON.

Benjamin Blodgett, the son of Joshua Blodgett, of Stafford, Conn., married Mary

Riddel, of Monson, Mass. Leaving his young wife at home, he went to Randolph, and, taking up a farm, spent the summer in clearing a patch of land, and making ready for removing his family the next Spring.

The Summer which he thus spent was the Summer in which the Indians burned Royalton, passing down the east branch of White River, and thus leaving the adventurous pioneers on Randolph Hill undisturbed.

The next Spring he took his wife and first-born son to Randolph, and in earnest commenced the life in the wilderness, which was terminated at the age of 84 years, in the midst of a numerous population, and all the marks of an old and settled township. Only those who have tried it can know how many difficulties must be overcome; how many privations endured; how much rigid economy practiced; how much hard work done, by both parents and their rapidly increasing family of children. By the time thirteen children were brought up to manhood and womanhood, and when the youngest son was in college, the wife and mother closed her life of heroic toil, self-denying benevolence and sincere piety, leaving 12 of her 13 children to be blessed by the memory of her example and instruction.—She was a woman whom all who knew her loved and respected. And when, years after her decease, her youngest son returned from a distant part of the country, and met an aged woman—who was many years a neighbor and friend of hers—she gazed on him with starting tears and exclaimed, "You look so good to me—from the great love which I bore your mother."

That son has heard her tell of the great joy she experienced in hearing a sermon from a preacher sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society, whom she went five miles to hear, carrying a child in her arms. Mother of sweet and blessed memory! Her husband was a man of unfailing good sense, sound judgment, quick discernment of the fitness of things, and firm in his adherence to the convictions of duty and right. He was for many years a member of the Congregational church,—his Mary, the mother of his children a member of a Calvinistic Baptist Church. They were in this divided, and yet always liberal and tolerant in regard to each other's sincere and settled convictions—and they find but one communion now.

DEA. SAMUEL FLINT.

BY MRS. MARY A. FLINT KEYES.

Deacon Flint was one of the early settlers of Randolph. He was born in Windham, (now Hampton,) Ct., Oct. 25, 1746, and died in Randolph, July 9, 1827. His ancestors were among the first inhabitants of Salem, Mass.,—Dea, Samuel Flint's grandfather being John Flint the 2d, grandson of the Old Patriarch, Thomas Flint, who emigrated from Wales, England, with his brother William, about the year 1640. According to the genealogy of the Flint family, there were four individuals who had emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts before 1650, viz. Thomas and William, of Salem, Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree, and Thomas, of Concord. Thomas and William, of Salem, were brothers, also the Rev. Henry and Thomas, of Concord, were brothers; but how near related the four were is now a mere matter of conjecture. From them, however, have descended a noble and worthy race, at present scattered through almost every State of the Union.

Hanson, in his History of Danvers, says: William Flint landed in this country about 1640, and there is some evidence to show that he had a mother living in this country about that time.

The first deed to him, on the Salem records, is dated July 23, 1652. He died Feb. 2, 1673, aged 70 years. His daughter Alice was arraigned, in 1652, before the Essex County Court, for wearing a *silk hood:* but proving she was worth £200 sterling, was discharged. Flint street, in Salem, is said to be over land he once owned, and near to where his dwelling-house stood. His brother Thomas selected a spot in the wilderness for his home, about 6 miles from the present coast-house in Salem, on the Salem and North Reading road.

The first deed to him on record, was for 150 acres of meadow and pasture-land, in Salem, bought of John Pickering, Sept. 18, 1654. The next recorded, was 50 acres, purchased Jan. 1, 1662, of Robert Goodall, for which he paid £20 sterling. This deed was witnessed by Giles Corey, who, when 80 years of age, fell a victim to the witchcraft delusion of 1692, by suffering the cruel torture of being pressed to death,—the only instance of this barbarous punishment being inflicted in New England. Mr. Corey's house stood on land that, after his death, became a part of the

Flint homestead. This farm of the old emigrant ancestor has always remained in the possession of his descendants. It is now occupied by the heirs of Major Elijah Flint, and may truly be called the old homestead, having been in the family more than 200 years. His wife's name was Ann, and they had 6 children. Capt. Thomas Flint, his first son, was in King Philip's war, and in the expedition against the Narragansetts, in 1615, commanded by Col. Gardner. He was a large land-holder, owning more than 900 acres of land, in the counties of Essex and Middlesex. He also appears to have possessed considerable skill as a mechanic, having been selected by the inhabitants of Salem village, to build the first meeting-house in that place. Sergeant George Flint 2d, son of Thomas, settled in what is now called North Reading, and was the first one in Reading bearing the name of Flint. It is also said that he built the first framed-house in that town, (or precinct.)

Capt. Samuel Flint, great grandson of Thomas, the Old Patriarch, was in the battle of Lexington, and was killed at the head of his company, at the battle of Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777, and was the only officer from Danvers slain, during the Revolution. Hanson, in his history, pays the following tribute to his memory: "An officer once asked him where he would be found, on a certain occasion; he replied, 'where the enemy is, there you will meet me.'"

The times in which these men lived, demanded men of military skill, as well as those of nerve and energy. While enduring the toils and privations incident to settling a new country, they were obliged to defend themselves, also, against the sudden and murderous attacks of the hostile Indians. They were often compelled to take their guns to their fields while at work, and to the meeting-house. They had only their hastily made log-huts to protect themselves from the cold and inhospitable winters. It is difficult for most, in this age of railroads, of ease and of plenty, to conceive of their sufferings. They had only a few of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life, being without roads or mills.

The descendants of Thomas and Ann Flint remained, mostly, in the vicinity of Reading and Salem, until about the year 1720, when some of his grandsons moved to Connecticut. Nathaniel, fourth son of Sergt. George Flint, settled in Tolland, Ct., where he built the first mill in that town.

According to a copy of the town records, the town voted, "Nov. 6, 1724, to give Nathaniel Flint liberty to set up a corn-mill on the Scungamug River, on his own land, if, within 2 years, it be fit to *goe*, or else to receive no benefit by this vote."

About this time, another grandson, John Flint, the 2d, settled in Windham, whose son, Samuel, was the father of Dea. Samuel Flint, the subject of this notice.

Thus, it is shown that he descended, in a regular line, from the old patriarch, Thomas, of Wales, England. He married, Dec. 17, 1767, Lucy, daughter of George and Sarah (Durkee) Martin, who was born May 6, 1749, and died March 3, 1827, they having lived together over 60 years, and had 11 children.

Dea. Samuel Flint, in the early part of his life, lived on a farm in the western part of Windham, Ct., consisting of 55 acres of land which he purchased of his father Sept. 3, 1771, and was, originally, one half of his father's farm.

About the summer of 1781, Dea. Samuel Flint, his brother, James Flint, and Zebulon Hebard, with two or three others, went up to Randolph, Vt., on horseback, to explore the country, then a wilderness, and to seek for themselves new homes. Each of them bought a tract of land, built a shanty (or log-cabin,) on Mr. James Flint's land, for a shelter, and to sleep in while there, and returned to Windham in the autumn.

The next August, Mr. James Flint and Mr. Zebulon Hebard moved to Randolph with their families. Mr. James Flint had 3 sons and 2 daughters: Mr. Hebard had 2 sons.—In the winter of 1784 Mr. James Flint went down to Windham to settle up some of his affairs, and to induce his brother Samuel to go up to Randolph and buy a farm adjoining his, north of Mr. Demary, consisting of 100 acres.

January 15, 1785, he sold his farm in Windham to his wife's brother, William Martin, and started, Feb. 1, 1785, to go to Randolph, (with 2 yoke of oxen,) on a sled, with a horse on forward of his brother's, Silas Flint. They packed the sled with provisions, furniture, clothing, beds and bedding. They also had 2 horses and a sleigh filled with Mrs. Silas Flint, a son, Silas, 10 years old, and Mrs. Sam'l Flint, with 7 children, the eldest, Olive

in her 17th year; Diah, in his 14th year; (Asa, born April 5, 1773, they buried in Windham—he would have been then, if living, about 12 years old.) Mary, in her 11th year: Mercy, in her 8th; Irena, in her 6th; Martin, in his 4th; Sarah, the baby, a year the following March.

The snow was deep, roads very bad, and much of the last part of the way, they traveled by marked trees. They reached Randolph the 17th day, about midnight, all safe and well. Mr. James Flint assisted in driving up the teams. They took up 2 cows, and the 2 elder boys, Silas and Diah, with their dog, assisted in getting them along. The elder girls walked much of the way during their long and tedious journey, in order to relieve the teams

Mary, (now Mrs. Pike,) says, that she walked the last 10 miles of the way, from a tavern in Bethel, where they staid over night. She ate her breakfast by candle-light, and started on through the snow. Stopped to get a drink of water at a house, where was a woman and child; also heard a man chopping in the woods. She stopped again for water at a Mr. Richardson's, where is now Randolph Centre. She then again traveled on, alone, being ambitious to reach her new home, when she recollected having been told a catamount had been seen awhile before in that region, she turned and walked back, to meet her brother and cousin, with the cows. When she reached her uncle James' house, the bottom of her clothes were heavy with snow.

Mr. Samuel Flint's family lived with his brother James till the first of June, when they moved on to the farm he had bought of a Mr. Shaw: (Mr. Shaw having purchased it of Mr. Demary.) He paid a yoke of oxen, and the tract of land he bought when he was up the first time to Randolph. Mr. Shaw was in want of the oxen. The farm joined his brother James on the north, and is now owned by Lucius Hebard and a Mr. Church, having passed out of the hands of the Flint family, a few years since.

Dea. Flint lived in the log-house that was on the farm when he bought it, a few years, and then built him a one-story framed-house, in which he lived until he died.

Dea. Flint was a man possessed of good natural abilities, had a good share of common sense and judgment, which, together with his even temperament and strong nerves, fitted him pretty well for a settler in a new country.

After these families were comfortably settled in their new homes, they began to feel the need of having a house for public worship. The Flints were close communion Baptists, and with the Hibbards, Parishes, and some others in that part of the town, soon erected a nice, convenient house of worship, near Mr. James Flint's house. They formed a church, (of which almost every member is now dead) and chose Mr. Samuel Flint their deacon. His house was a home for all ministers of that order that chanced to come that way, as long as he lived, and was open at all times for religious meetings. Prayer-meetings were held at each other's houses, throughout the neighborhood, and thus a pious and devotional interest was created and maintained.

Dea. Flint was a rigid, uncompromising parent, frank and honest in his conversation, very plain and unostentatious in his dress and manner of life, generally. He believed in a religion of the heart, that affects the life of an individual, making men better, and early taught his children the fear of the Lord, which he considered the beginning of wisdom. I well remember, when a child, he would often place his hand on my head, and give me his blessing. He and his wife were always much attached to each other during their long lives, and divided but a short time in their deaths.

The Rev. John Adams, once a member of the family, says he remembers him in his youth, as being a very pleasant, good old man. To illustrate his plainness of speech, I will relate a kind of anecdote:

While residing at Johnson, I went home to Randolph, on a visit, and on my way back, accidentally fell in company with my uncle, Joseph Waterman. After inquiring particularly about the welfare of my family, &c., he says, musingly, "was not your grandfather Flint a very plain, blunt man. I replied, 'yes, I think he was.' Says he, 'I shall never forget asking him for your Aunt Lucy.' 'Why,' said I. He then said that 'after her school closed in Johnson, I went to Randolph to visit her. In the morning, before leaving for home, I wished to get his consent to marry her. I was not much acquainted with him, and it being a delicate subject, I watched my opportunity to see him out of doors, and alone. He was in the

orchard, and so I went out to him and asked him if he was willing I should have his daughter Lucy. 'Oh! yes,' said he, 'you may have her, and welcome, if you want her; she is n't good for anything!' and he spoke so loud that they all heard every word he said."

Notwithstanding, he married her, the object of his choice: but she lived only a year or two; and we do not suppose that he ever had any cause to regret the step, through his long life, when we consider the precious boon she left him, in the person of his beloved and worthy daughter, Mrs. Flavilla Belding.

It appears that Dea. Flint departed a little, once, from his usual simplicity—that is, in painting his house; for he painted the window cornices and door-frames white, while the main part was red. His wife's sister Rebecca, (old grandma Pike, that used to wear the old Connecticut red broadcloth cloak,) being a pretty pert old lady of the times, said to him, while on a visit to his house, (knowing he did not believe in doing anything just for ornament's sake,) "brother Samuel, I see you hav'nt painted your house all red. Is'nt red paint just as cheap and durable as white?" 'Oh! yes,' says he, 'but that was Martin's notion.'"

Fishing and gunning have been a peculiarly marked trait of character among the ancestors of the Flint family, and Dea. Flint was a remarkable good marksman. It seemed rather necessary that he should indulge some, in the sport of hunting; for there were some bears in the vicinity, and some animals of the deer kind, with an occasional catamount.

Just before the Deacon moved up, a bear went to his brother's pig-pen and carried off his pig in his arms. He went away with it into a swamp, squealing. Mr. Flint followed after it with his little dog, but could not recover it.

After the Deacon moved into Randolph, Mr. Silas Flint and his son Asahel went out hunting in the western woods of Braintree, where they found a large bear. They shot at it a number of times, when it became very cross, and they concluded it was best to send for Uncle Sam—as they called the Deacon—who went over with his brother James, and very quickly dispatched the old bear.

I have very often heard him tell of going out on a moose-hunt with his brother James, Asahel Flint and Thomas Neff, one of his neighbors. They had several dogs with them, and soon started up a large moose, on the top of Braintree hills. The snow was about four feet deep, with a crust just sufficient to bear up the dogs, and the men on snow-shoes, but not the moose. They followed him down the hill and across the west branch on to the top of Kingston mountain, when the dogs stopped him. He tossed the dogs playfully about, on the top of his horns—first one, in one direction, and then another, when they tried to bite him, seeming quite amused.

Asahel Flint being much the youngest man of the four, started at the top of his speed, in order to get the first shot at the moose. He had a nice, double-barreled gun, and fired both barrels at him, but did not hit the moose;—and he hallooed, as loud as he could, for Uncle Sam to come up and shoot. The Deacon went quietly and killed him, at the first shot. This lord of the forest was 7 feet high by measure: 15 hands from the tip of his toes to the top of his withers, and as long as a large ox. He measured 7 feet between the tips of his horns. They skinned him, cut off about 400 pounds of flesh to carry home, and left the bones in the woods. Such luck in hunting was of incalculable value to those new settlers.

Dea. Flint's father, Samuel Flint, son of John Flint, had 3 wives and 11 children. After his third marriage, he moved from Windham, Ct., to Randolph, where he died with Dea. Flint in 1802, aged 90 years. He first married Mary Lamphere, by whom he had 2 children, Silas and Mary. His second wife was Mary Hall, who had 6 children, Samuel, Eunice, John, James, Mehitable and Hannah. His third wife was Sarah Blackman, of Andover, Ct., who had 3 children, Joseph, Benjamin and Sarah. She died with her daughter, Sarah, in Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Nine of Dea. Flint's children lived to grow up and marry. Olive, the eldest, born Sept. 11, 1768, married Perez Tracy, of Windham, Ct. They had 8 children, Dimick, Martin—a babe—Selina, Semantha, Levi and Anson.

Mr. Tracy bought and cleared a farm, a mile or two west of Dea. Flint's, and the whole family have lived and died on the place, except one son, Levi Tracy, who now lives, with his family, at Grand Haven, Michigan.

A tribute of praise is here due to the mem-

ory of Miss Semantha Tracy, for her unwearied patience and labors in taking care of her parents, brothers and sisters, to the close of their lives. She died in 1866. Peace to her ashes.

Diah Flint, born March 26, 1771, married Mary Bigelow, of Brookfield, by whom he had 4 children. He lived in Randolph, west of his father's home, until he had 3 sons, Asa, Brainard and Porter, when he moved to Williamstown, where he died with his second daughter, Mrs. Philamela Flint. His second wife was Eleanor Stebbins, who had 3 children. Asa, second son of Dea. Flint, born in Windham, April 5, 1773, lived to be about 8 weeks old. Mary, second daughter, born Nov. 10, 1775, married Seth Pike. She is the only one now living of her father's family. She retains her faculties of mind and body to a wonderful degree. Her hearing is remarkably good, and she can see to read quite fine print, makes her own bed, sweeps her own room, sometimes another; knits and sews; walks very erect, and with a quick step; visits her neighbors, and occasionally rides out to Johnson, to stay awhile with her children. She resides with her son William, at Stowe: has had 11 children. She recollects well the dark day of May, 1780; also remembers the very heavy shock of an earthquake, soon after they moved up to Randolph: says the ground opened wide and deep enough to take in a common sized horse, in Brookfield, near where they lived. She says the first school she went to, in Randolph, was kept by Thede Orcutt, in the summer, in a framed-house near Mr. Joseph Griswold's, and the first winter school was taught by Dea. Palmer, in her uncle James Flint's house—a log-house, with 2 rooms in it. The next, by William Edgerton, in his own log-house, with 2 rooms in it. Mr. Nathan Clark, and a Mr. Preston also taught their school. She thinks the first minister settled in Randolph was Rev. Elijah Brainard, and the first child born in town was said to be Randolph Parmley, and named after the town.

Mr. Michael Jackson and Sarah Darby were said to be the first couple married in Randolph.

Mercy, third daughter of Dea. Flint, born March 25, 1777, married Moses Vilas. They had 11 children, Joseph, Lucy, William, Ransom, Caroline, Samuel, Permelia, an infant, Levi B., Freeman and Harrison. She died with her son Harrison, in Colchester.

Irena, fourth daughter of Dea. Flint, born June 30, 1779, married Diah Tilden. They had 7 children, Lory, Lucy, King, Cloe, Martin, Lydia and Turner. They died with their son, in Illinois.

Martin, third son of Dea. Flint, was born Jan. 12, 1782.

Sarah, fifth daughter of Dea. Flint, born March 27, 1784, married Ira Hill, by whom she had 2 children. She died with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Rowel, at the late residence of Capt. Benjamin Griswold, her second husband, in Randolph. Her son, Ira M. Hill, lives in Memphis, Tenn.

Samuel, fourth son of Dea. Flint, born Aug. 24, 1787, married Lucinda Walker, of Williamstown, by whom he had 5 children, Mary, Lucy, Samuel, William and George. His second wife Relepha Howard, had 2 children, Sarah and Howard. He lived at the old home of his parents, with whom they died. After the death of his three eldest sons, he moved to Wisconsin, and from thence to Missouri, where he died, July 2, 1867, with his son Howard.

Lucy, the sixth daughter of Dea. Flint, born Aug. 20, 1789, married Joseph Waterman, of Johnson. She died soon after the birth of her first child.

A sad circumstance occurred as she was about to be married, that I will here mention:

Mrs. Vilas, her sister, went to Randolph to attend the wedding, and carried her babe, a few months old, and the next morning found it dead in the bed beside her. So they were obliged to have a funeral, in connection with a wedding.

Eunice, the Deacon's eleventh and last child, was born Aug. 30, 1792, and died Oct 7, 1793. His last 3 children were born in Randolph.

Deacon Flint was a true patriot, and death to tories during the Revolutionary war. He was drafted, and furnished a substitute for a long time. He was also a firm supporter of the war of 1812. To show his peculiar tact and patriotism, I will relate an incident, as I have often heard it. Perhaps some would call it a ruse in military language:

Shortly after the United States had declared war against Great Britian, in 1812, President Madison issued a call for 50,000 militia.—

Randolph must, of course, furnish her share of men, which was about 20. The people of the town were about equally divided, as to the war, therefore it was not expected that the opponents would be very forward to volunteer their services. The friends of the war were very anxious that the number wanted from Randolph should volunteer, for, if the requisite number did not volunteer, the balance must be supplied by a draft. In order to obtain volunteers at that time, the militia of the State were kept organized and officered, and were called out twice a year for drill. There were four companies then in Randolph, viz., the old regular militia, a company of light infantry, one of artillery, and a company of cavalry. These were all duly warned to appear, on a certain day, and were arranged in a line. Then the music started from the right of the line and passed down in front of the column, around the left wing, and so back to the right again. On their first passing around, it had been arranged that all the companies should turn in after the music.—This, of course, appeared very patriotic. The 4 companies numbered about 300 men. Under this arrangement they had about 280 more men than were wanted, and then came the rub to know who, out of the 300 men, would actually go to serve their country, for 6 months. They accordingly arranged these lines over and over again, and went through the same performance, by having the music pass around again, playing Yankee Doodle; and after encircling the whole column 3 times, not one man had fallen in, after the music. The case now, of course, looked rather dubious, and the prospect fair that they would have to have recourse to a draft, after all the great bluster of patriotism. As the music returned the third time, to the head of the column, Dea. Flint and Mr. Tracy, his son-in-law, were standing near by, and, seeing no one had volunteered, the Deacon said, in a pretty loud tone of voice, "if the boys are all afraid to go, I will go," and followed on after the music. Mr. Tracy, seeing this, started, saying, "if you go, I will go, as your waiter," and they both followed on after the music.—This so excited the young men, that, before they had got back to the head of the line, more than enough had turned in to fill the quota. They then went into the tavern to take their names. The officer in command then asked the Old Deacon if he wanted to go. "O! no," says he, for he was too old and decrepit for a soldier, "but, if the boys don't want to go that have volunteered, *I will.*" The Deacon and old Mr. Tracy were then discharged from further service.

From this time Dea. Flint remained quite retired at home, and in his own house with his wife. He was benevolent, and uncommonly good to the poor, not willing that any should suffer, endeavoring to live according to the prophet Micah, 6—8.

I used to spend much of my time, when a child, in my grandparents' room, attending to their wants, listening to their conversation, and reading to them out of their large family Bible: and I think the Deacon had a very plain, practical understanding of the scriptures. After his wife's death, he seemed very lonely, and in a little while, was suddenly seized with mortification in one foot, which slowly worked up his limbs until it reached his vitals, causing death. He was a great sufferer through his sickness, which he bore with great patience and resignation.

The wills of the old emigrant ancestor and his wife and sons, are a real literary curiosity, being written in the language and style of those ancient days. They seemed to have a great sense of the presence of God, committing both soul and body unto Him, to the general resurrection, and dividing equally their worldly goods among their children, except giving to the unfortunate a double portion, as in the case of Mary, the daughter of Sergt. George Flint, who received a double portion, because she had a lame arm, caused by an accident, in play.

It is said that one Sabbath, while all the family were at meeting, her sister took a pistol, and, aiming it at her, said, "suppose you were an Indian, how easily I could shoot you." At that moment the pistol went off, lodging its contents in her shoulder, which made her a cripple for life. Her grandfather Putnam, also, willed her a double portion, on that account.

HON. DUDLEY CHASE.

The Hon. Dudley Chase was a native of Cornish, New Hampshire. His parents removed from Sutton, Mass., and settled down upon the meadows bordering upon the banks of the beautiful Connecticut river, where they raised up a numerous family.

They encountered all the privations and hardships of settling upon, and clearing up,

new lands; but eventually acquired a handsome property, and provided for the education of three sons at Dartmouth college. One of them was the subject of this memoir. Another was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Ohio, who obtained funds and founded Kenyon college, and was afterwards appointed Bishop of Illinois, and solicited and obtained funds and founded Jubilee college. And they were the uncles of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the present chief justice of the United States.

The Hon. Dudley Chase was born Dec. 30, 1771, and married Miss Olivia Brown, when she was but 17 years old, which must have been in 1796, as she was born March 22, 1779, and died March 22, 1846—the day she had completed her 67th year.

Judge Chase was a portly, fine looking man, of commanding presence, and of very gentlemanly manners. During the last years of his life he was subject to epilepsy, and had a fall in his room, which paralyzed his right leg, which finally swelled, became erysipilatous, and terminated in mortification and his death, on the 23d of Feb., 1846, 27 days previous to the decease of Mrs. Chase. She had suffered great mental anxiety on account of her husband's illness, and was quite feeble; but attended his funeral, which took place on a very cold day. But a few days after, she was attacked by pleurisy so severely she could not be restored.

They were both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church; and such was their good example, that most of the members of their family have ultimately followed in their steps. They had no children of their own, but of nephews and nieces, and of indentured boys, many of them, from early childhood. These were provided for in their family, and he educated not less than 12 or 15—one of his nephews at Yale College, and a nephew of hers at the Vermont University. The Hon. William Hebard, now of Chelsea, and formerly one of our representatives to Congress, married one of her nieces, and Dr. Carpenter's (now professor at Burlington—U. V. M.) first and second wife were also Mrs. C's. nieces, and from childhood members of her family. His elegant mansion, situated at Randolph Centre, was purchased by the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, for many years the chief justice of Vermont, and occupied by him about six years. It is now (Nov., 1869) the residence of Hon. J. K. Parish, formerly judge of probate for the district of Randolph.

Judge Chase was always earnest in advocating the support of district schools by a tax on the grand-list, in order to give poor children an equal opportunity to obtain an education. At the commencement of the present century he was the most active and influential person in obtaining the charter and building the academy at Randolph Centre, which is now so successful as a normal school, with the patronage of the State. He also contributed bountifully towards building of Christ Church, Bethel, and the support of their clergymen, as long as he lived; and, at the same time, when the parish of Grace Church was organized, at Randolph Centre, he was equally liberal in subscriptions towards the salary of the clergymen.

The writer of this memoir married a relative of Judge Chase, and, for 27 years, had been honored as their family physician, but never had lost a patient of the family, until the decease of the Judge and his lady. His success he attributes, in a great measure, to the kind care and nursing of the sick, in the family.

It is greatly to be regretted that a memoir of so distinguished a citizen as Judge Chase had not been written soon after his decease, while events were still fresh in the minds of many of his contemporaries, who were still living, one of whom was William Nutting, Esq., who, for several years, was associated with him in the practice of law. The accompanying letter from Hon. William Hebard, and an extract from one, from Jason Steele, Esq., are the best information that can be obtained, at the present day. Mr. Steele says the Judge graduated in 1791. That "he read law with Hon. Lot Hall, of Westminster, Vt., and soon after commenced practice in Randolph, where he became very eminent in his profession," and, after enumerating the various offices he had held, he adds, "in all of which offices he served with great distinction."

Upon this subject, I have received the following letter from Judge Hebard, of Chelsea.

"Chelsea, Jan. 16, 1869.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 13th inst. was duly received. In regard to the information that you desire, I can only give you such general information as I happen to have. The autobiography of Bishop Chase,

of which you speak, you probably could obtain of Mr. Denison, of Royalton; and that, probably, would give you much more information than I can. The family, I believe, consisted of Simeon Chase, Barron Chase, Salmon Chase, Corbet Chase, Heber Chase, Ithamer Chase, Dudley Chase and Philander Chase: these were the brothers.

The daughters of Deacon Chase were Mrs. Child, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Durkee, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Denison. Their Christian names I do not know.

Salmon P. Chase is the son of Ithamer Chase.

I do not know when Judge Chase came to Randolph, but it was between 1790 and 1800. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1790, and not long after that, he came to Randolph. He was State's attorney for this county as early as 1803. He represented Randolph in 1805, and for 7 succeeding years—during 5 of which he was speaker. He was Senator in Congress from 1813 to 1819, or would have been if he had not resigned in 1817, when being elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which last office he held till 1821. He again represented Randolph in the Legislature, in 1823 and 1824, and was Senator in Congress from 1825 to 1831 inclusive, having been elected in 1824. After that you know him as well as any one. Ithamer Chase died in Keene, N. H. Corbet Chase died in Demarara, South America. Heber died in Philadelphia. Salmon Chase died in Boston or Cambridge.—Simeon Chase was the oldest son, and Philander was the youngest; and Mrs. Childs, I believe, was the oldest daughter, and Mrs. Denison the youngest.

They were married, that is, Judge Chase, when his wife was 17 years old, which would make it in 1796—in Bethel.

I believe I have answered, imperfectly, all the inquiries which you made. Judge Chase probably came to Randolph very soon after he graduated. I have known what year, but it is out of my mind now.

Mrs. Flint could probably tell you more about the names and ages of the family than any one now living in Vermont.

I am glad you have undertaken to give a reminiscence of his life, as I have thought for a long time that some one ought to do it; and I was talking with Mr. Denison but a short time ago, on the same subject, and had nearly made up my mind to attempt it, if no one else would.

With great regard,

Very truly yours,

WM. HEBARD."

" Dr. John S. Smith,
Randolph Centre, Vt."

THE BABBITT FAMILY.

BY JENNY E. BABBITT.

SIMEON BABBITT, an architect and builder, removed from Barnard, Windsor county, to Bethel, same county, in the year 1815, and superintended the building of several of the oldest, and still remaining, public buildings,—among them, the first hotel and the first meeting-house, a fine brick edifice, both built in 1816, and still in use. He was also employed in various parts of the State, in the erection of public buildings. He married Mary Barlow, of Barnard, whose family came from Connecticut, and who traced a near kinship to the poet Joel Barlow. He died in Bethel, Aug. 21, 1844. Of a family of five children, but one son remains, Simeon A. Babbitt, now living in West Randolph.

There are many sad and touching incidents, still preserved, concerning the early life of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Shutesbury, Mass., July 2, 1776. His father, a soldier of the Revolution, was taken prisoner by the English, and carried on board a prison-ship, where he died. The mother was left with a family of little children, and when Simeon was but 7 years old, she, also, died. The children were soon separated: some given to friends, and others apprenticed to trades. Simeon was placed with a farmer till he should attain the age of 14. He soon found himself placed in cruel servitude, to a capricious master. In the early winter mornings, he was sent out to milk the cows, and would drive one from her bed upon the frozen ground and crouch down on the warm spot while milking, his half-frozen, bare feet leaving tracks, dotted with blood as he passed on the snow-paths. He was often ordered to yoke the oxen and drive to the woods, load his sled, and return to the farm-yard, alone. He never received but "three months' schooling," but studied by himself, mornings and nights. With his first money he purchased a Walker's dictionary, and then, after a long while, a hatchet. At last the years of his sad bondage were

ended, and he entered upon another long term of service: was apprenticed to a house-joiner, with whom he lived till he was 21. On that eventful birth-day his master gave him the customary suit of clothes and a hammer, and told him he was "his own man." With a little pack upon his shoulder, containing his scanty wardrobe, his dictionary, and a few tools, and, in his pocket, 75 cents, he started for Barnard, Vt., in search of labor.

Upon his removal to Bethel, at the age of 39, he was soon appointed to public offices of much trust. His mildness of temper and unswerving honesty gained many friends. He occupied, at various periods of time, the offices of selectman, town clerk, and justice of the peace.

ROBERT A. BABBITT, M. D.

FROM THE MC KINSTRY GENEALOGY—EDITED BY THE HON. WM. WILLIS, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Surgeon Robert A. Babbitt was the eldest son of Simeon A. Babbitt, of West Randolph, Orange county, Vt., and Emily, daughter of Alvin McKinstry, of Bethel, Vt., the son of Paul, who was the youngest son of Rev. John, of Ellington, Ct. There was united in him, with the blood of the McKinstrys, that of the Rev. Thomas Smith, the first pastor of the first church in Portland, through his daughter Lucy, wife of Thomas Sanders, of Cape Ann.

He graduated at the medical college, at Albany, in 1860, at the early age of eighteen. In 1861 he joined the 8th Ct. Regiment of Volunteers, as a private, and was appointed Hospital Steward. In 1862 he was appointed superintendant of the Hammond General Hospital, at Beaufort, N. C. In 1863 he was promoted Surgeon of the 1st N. C. Union Volunteers, having its head-quarters at Washington, N. C. In 1864 he received the appointment of Post Surgeon, at Beaufort, where, in consequence of extensive and fatal disease, his labors were excessive, in which his health gave way, and he perished of yellow fever, Oct. 17, 1864, in the 23d year of his age.

The Vermont State Journal, in an appreciative notice of this excellent young man, says, "Though young in years, he proved himself eminently successful and efficient in his profession, and a faithful and devoted soldier to his country."

RANDOLPH CONTINUED.

BY PAPERS WRITTEN AND GATHERED BY RUFUS NUTTING, ESQUIRE.

[The history of Randolph as furnished by Rufus Nutting, will be seen to be a compilation from various sources, each paper being attributed particularly to its writer. We were referred to Mr. Nutting as the one best qualified, and most likely to be interested in such a work. Owing to poor health and business engagements, he was not able to devote the time necessary to write out himself, all these papers, which he was otherwise qualified to have so well done; but pressed by us, and anxious for an honorable historic representation of Randolph in this work, did, to us, what seems so much better in a field where there was so much to be done in a limited time: that is, engaged and enlisted in the work all these writers, whose direct personal acquaintance with the subject treated, best and well qualified them to the task, and thus, by this division of labor, secured so complete and full a history of this town; and the projector of this part of the history of Randolph has become so interested in the work, he has now the hope, at some future time, to complete such a record of Randolph as will be alike satisfactory to the people, true to the town, and honorable to its author: for which he has indeed accumulated, we are informed, quite a mass of historical matter, in too crude a form for present publication, but which we may either publish in our next volume, or Mr. Nutting may, perhaps, bring out himself, the whole in book form hereafter, and thus give in the end what he has so well begun here, a full and complete history of one of the best towns a kind Providence ever made.—*Ed.*]

RECORDS.

As appears from the following Covenant of the first proprietors, this township was first called Middlesex; but for what reason it was so called, or why Randolph was substituted therefor, does not appear from the records, or from the tradition of the few remaining early settlers,—but from and after the proprietors' meeting of Dec. 20, 1780, it was known as Randolph.

COVENANT.

"We, the Subscribers, hereby mutually agree to Purchase that part of Middlesex, in the State of Vermont, (so called,) which is not included in the Township of Bethel, viz., the northerly part of the Township formerly called Middlesex, adjoining to the northerly line of Said Bethel, and abutting to the Western End of Tunbridge, and to bear our Equal Proportion in the Cost and Expense of the Same. And we hereby Covenant to Acquiesce in, and abide by, the Votes and resolves of the Major part of us, or the future Proprietors, in the meeting or meetings of the Said

Proprietors, regularly warned and convened, from time to time, to Transact the affairs of Said Middlesex as we may hereafter agree.—Witness our hands at Dresden, this 19th day of May, 1778:

Joseph Marsh, David Woodward, John Ordway, Joel Marsh, John Sloan, John Payn, Joshua Hendee, Simeon Curtiss, John Payn, Jr., Abel Marsh, Zenas Coleman, Jehiel Woodward, Elijah Mason, Aaron Storrs, Joseph Marsh, Jr., Elisha Marsh, Comfort Sever, John House, John Slafter, Abel Curtiss.

The foregoing Covenant being signed, the following votes were then passed, viz.:

1. Appointed his Honr Govr Marsh, Moderator of this meeting.
2. Appointed Capn Aaron Storrs, Clerk.
3. Appointed Capn Abel Marsh Agent for the Said Propriety of Middlesex. Proposed to find out the Owners or Claimers of said Tract of Land, who may be in the State of New York, or Elsewhere, and to Purchase the Same for, and in behalf of said Proprietors, of those who are able to give indisputable Title thereto.
4. Appointed his Honor, Govr Marsh, agent for Said Propriety, to Preferr a Memorial to the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Vermont at their next Session, for the fee of such Lands, in said Township, proposed, as may be found to belong to the State—and for a Charter of incorporation of A Township by the name of Middlesex, as proposed.
5. Appointed Capn Aaron Storrs Treasurer for this Propriety.
6. Voted to raise a Tax of five dollars on Each Proprietor immediately, to Defray the Expense of Our Agent to the State of New York.
7. Voted, that this meeting be adjourned to the 30th Day of June next, one o'clock, P. M., to the House of Mr. John Payn, in Dresden."

"June 30th 1778. Mett by Adjournment, and adjourned to the 24 July next, to Mr. Payn's, in Dresden."

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of Middlesex, met by Adjournment, July 24th 1778.

Capn Marsh Reports that he Journeyed through the State of New York and in the Jerseys, but could find no owners to Said Township, &c.

1. Whereupon Voted to allow Capn Marsh Seventy-five dollars for his Time and Expense in his Journey, in the Service of this Propriety.
2. Adjourned this meeting to the Second Monday in September next, to the house of Mr. John Payn, in Dresden, at 2 o'clock P. M."

"September 14, 1778. The Proprietors of Middlesex met by Adjournment.

1. Appointed Abel Curtiss Clerk, in room of Capn Storrs, who resigned. Attest Aaron Storrs, Clerk.
2. Voted that the number of Proprietors of Middlesex Proposed shall not Exceed Twenty
3. Appointed Colo Marsh, Decn Ordway, Dr Slafter, Capn House and Lieut Payn, a Surveyor, A Committee to Lay out A Division of Lots in Said Township.
4. Voted that the Intervale Land be Equally Divided among the Proprietors, and that it only be Laid out this fall.
5. Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to the 9th Novr Next, 4 O'clock P. M."

These records of the first four meetings of the first proprietors of Randolph, transcribed *verbatim et literatim* from their first and original book of records, sufficiently indicate the intelligence and business character of the men who first invested their money in Randolph soil.

At a meeting of the "original twenty" proprietors, held at Capt. John House's, in Middlesex, 2d Wed. Sept., 1779, it was "Voted, that the number of Proprietors consist of forty—each of the present proprietors to introduce one Proprietor." And a month later it was "Voted, that all the Proprietors to the number of *sixty*, shall have the privilege of Pitching two hundred acres of land Each, in sd Middlesex, in A regular, uniform manner." And previous to the granting of the charter in June, 1781, the number was increased to 71.

Some of the grants were first obtained from New Hampshire, and some from New York, while it is understood that the whole town was granted formally, to the several proprietors from Vermont, in Nov., 1780, although there is no record of such grant now to be found among the original files of the proprietors. There is some evidence that several documents of importance in regard to the history of the town, between 1779 and 1783, are irrecoverably lost, and among them the original grant of the town. There is no record of any action of the proprietors in regard to a town organization, nor in the town records any mention of its first organization as a town.

Of the "original twenty" proprietors, one fourth of them bore the name of Marsh, but previous to the charter they had all disposed of their interest in the town, on account of the war, or other reasons. Joseph Marsh was the first Lieut. Gov. of Vermont., holding the office several years.

On account of the unsettled and disturbed state of the country, in consequence of the war with Great Britian, the quarrel with New York, and claims of New Hampshire, there

was a manifest reluctance on the part of the proprietors, to settling upon their lands, so that, in order to induce settlers to locate upon, and cultivate the soil, it was found necessary to offer premiums or bounties, the first of which was proposed at a meeting holden May 13, 1779, as follows:

"Voted, that for the encouragement of a speedy settlement of said Township, those Proprietors who shall first enter upon and cultivate and continue to cultivate the lands in the Town, shall have the privilege of pitching forty acres of intervale in Sd Town, and also two hundred acres of upland, laying out the same in a regular form, and in such manner as not to make waste of land: reserving the privilege of Mills and Highways in the Town."

At the same meeting and for the same object, this action was taken:

"Voted, that for the encouragement of building a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill in said Township,—that Capn Aaron Storrs have the privilege of pitching the Mill Spot and one hundred acres of land, to include the Mill Spot, which is to be the first pitch, and to be purchased and *Made Sure* to him by the Proprietors—also one hundred acres more, to be pitched by said Storrs in any other part of the Township, not infringing on any other pitch previously made by any other Proprietor, and to be purchased and made sure to him by the Proprietors, as aforesaid; said Saw Mill to be completed by the first day of April next, and the Grist Mill to be completed by the first day of April after,—Provided nothing interferes to obstruct the settlement of the Town."

Very soon after, the following votes were passed, at different meetings:

"That any Person who will introduce two settlers on a right shall have the privilege of pitching a third hundred acres of upland in the Township, after the first two hundred acres are pitched."

"Voted to give the first woman that settles in Middlesex with a family, one hundred acres of Land."

To show another reason for the hesitation in settling the town, the following record of the action of the Governor and Council is presented:

"On Representation of Mr. John Payne, Comee for the Proprietors of Bethel and Middlesex, that said Proprietors are desirous to make settlement in said Town, and are about to make roads to the same, and that said Proprietors are apprehensive that certain persons disaffected to this State will endeavor to make settlement on said lands, to the annoyance of said Proprietors, praying the advice of the Council how to proceed with said disaffected persons, in case they should attempt to make such settlement, and having laid the matter before Council, they have given it as their advice, that said Proprietors may safely go on to improve said lands, and if they shall be molested by any person or persons who shall endeavor to make any settlement on the premises, the Proprietors may warn said persons to *depart*, and that their refusal must be at their own risk. By order of Governor and Council.

Jonas Fay, Secy.—P. T.
In Council June 4th 1779."

The same jealousy which called for this advice from the Governor and Council, and made the proprietors reluctant to settle on their lands, led them to be very cautious in regard to selling rights. At a meeting, Nov. 2, 1779, three applicants were voted to be admitted at the next meeting, if, in the mean time,

"They should give reasonable satisfaction that they are not in Opposition to this Propriety, nor any way connected with those that have Petitioned for Middlesex, in Opposition to this Propriety, they paying an equal proportion of the Proprietors' costs, from the first beginning of this Proprietyship."

As the name of only one of these three men is afterwards placed on the list of proprietors, it is presumed that the other two failed to give the "reasonable satisfaction" required.

Although there were many and great obstacles to a very rapid settlement of the town, the "good lay" of the land, the superior character of the soil, as indicated by the variety and "bigness" of the trees, and the apparent healthiness of the climate, more than counterbalanced them, so that, with the premiums and bounties offered, settlers located more rapidly than might have been expected.

At just what time they were sufficiently numerous to form a regular town organization is not known, or at what time the organization was effected cannot be determined with certainty, on account of the loss of the records concerning it; but it seems probable that it was previous to March 31, 1783, as the records of that date show the organization to be in regular running order, with no allusion to a recent organization.

Previous to August, 1783, the proprietors had holden 29 meetings, 22 of which had been in Dresden, N. H. A meeting was adjourned, to be held at Middlesex, Nov. 1, 1780, but was holden at Dresden, "it being inconvenient to meet in Middlesex, the Enemy having drove off the inhabitants in those parts." Some of their meetings had been held in Norwich and Lyme, as well as Dresden; but after Aug. 5, 1783, they were all holden at the houses of proprietors living in Ran-

dolph. They usually held several meetings each year; but, for some cause not named, there was no meeting from Dec., 1781, to Feb., 1783.

As an indication of some of the difficulties the early proprietors had to encounter, the following extracts from their records are made:

"Voted, that Moses Belknap be admitted to act in Proprietors' meetings in the room of his brother Simeon Belknap, who is in captivity."

"Admitted Mr. Elijah Pember a Proprietor in room of his son, Thomas Pember, who was killed by the Enemy at the Destruction of Royalton."

One or more proprietors' meetings were holden annually, from 1783 until March, 1792, when their meeting was adjourned, to meet at the meeting-house (for the first time) the second Tuesday in June following; but there is no record of the meeting having been holden. The next meeting was by special warning, Feb'y, 1794, after which time meetings were held each year till Oct., 1799. From that time for nearly 10 years, until Aug. 29, 1809, it appears that there was no meeting of the proprietors. From the last date to September, 1811, there were 8 meetings holden, all for the accomplishment of a particular object, after which there was probably no occasion for proprietors' meetings; the organization and settlement of the town, and change of ownership of the lands having superceded their necessity.

As appears from the town records, and also those of the proprietors, there was frequent collision of interests between the citizens and proprietors for several years subsequent to 1783, and committees from both parties were several times chosen to adjust the differences; but, as the inhabitants increased and the original proprietors decreased constantly, by the former buying the interests of the latter, these collisions became less and less frequent, until, finally, the first owners had either sold out or become inhabitants, and the proprietor having become citizen, their interests were identical, and the difficulties ceased.

The early settlers were mostly from Connecticut and Massachusetts—men of superior talents and hardihood, energy and virtue—men who understood something of the inalienable rights of all men, and the divine principles on which they are founded—who comprehended the advantages of education, and saw the dangers of ignorance. Some of their first acts, after being organized as a town, were to provide themselves with proper means for instruction, both religious and secular.

The first action on record to this end occurred at a proprietors' meeting holden Dec. 31, 1781, as follows:

"Voted, that the Proprietors will support the Gospel in the town of Randolph for the space of two years from the time of its beginning to settle again, and to direct the Comee of Prudentials to procure a minister to preach on probation as soon as the town settles again."

The next action was at the next meeting, which was not till Feb. 20, 1783:

"Voted, to raise two Spanish Milled Dollars and a half on each right, to support the Preaching of the Gospel in Randolph the coming year, to be paid the first day of next August."

It appears that this was the last action of the proprietors in the matter, as the town, having been organized, considered it a part of its business, and at its meeting, of March 16, 1784,

"Voted, to choose a committee to provide preaching in this town the present year. Rechose the same committee which stands chosen by the proprietors of this town for the same purpose."

March 15, 1785, a committee was chosen "to provide preaching the present year," and June following, the committee were instructed to "employ a candidate to preach on probation as soon as may be."

December 15, 1785, it was voted in town-meeting, "to hire Rev. Mr. Brainard two or three sabbaths more, to preach on probation," and the meeting was adjourned two weeks, expressly for that purpose.

"December 26th 1785. According to adjournment the Inhabitants of the Town of Randolph met, and voted firstly, to give the Revd Elijah Brainard a Call to settle with us in the Gospel Ministry.

2. Voted to adjourn this meeting for half an hour. The meeting called again according to adjournment and voted,

3. That we will give (a proffer) to the Revd Mr. Brainard for his salary for the first year, forty five pounds paid in produce, stating wheat at five shillings pr. bushel, rye at four, and Indian corn at three shillings; and that the said salary shall rise annually with the Town List until it shall amount to eighty pounds, paid according to the aforesaid stating of grain.

4. Voted to give Mr. Brainard for his settlement, the building of a house about 36 feet by 18 feet on the ground, one story high, with

two small additions or rooms on the back side, and to finish the same.

5. Voted to build the said house within six months after Mr. Brainard shall settle with us in town.

6. Voted to choose Dr. Benjamin Tucker, Lieut. John Bacon and Capn. Joshua Hendee a committee to wait on Mr. Brainard and inform him of the doings of the Town, and give him a call to settle in the Gospel Ministry here.

7. Voted to allow Capn. Joshua Hendee for keeping Mr. Brainard's horse, nine shillings.

8. Voted, Col. David Woodward's account for boarding Mr. Brainard sixteen shillings.

Attest, Barnabas Haskell,
Town Clerk."

At a subsequent meeting it was

"Voted to give Mr. Brainard one hundred pounds, in Liew of the Town building his house, for his building his own house."

Which he did: and the house is now standing, with additions, on the farm now owned and occupied by Daniel Dodge and S. C. Vorce. In 1788 it was voted by the town, "To raise sixty pounds on the list for the present year, for to pay the Revd. E. Brainard's salary." And 1794, it was "Voted, to raise eighty pounds," for the same purpose.

In October, 1796, Mr. Brainard being in too feeble health to preach regularly, the question was raised whether his salary should be continued. But the town voted to continue it, and also appointed a committee to hire preaching.

At a meeting, Jan. 19, 1797, it was voted that the committee for hiring preaching be instructed to treat with the Revd. Mr. Brainard (who continued in feeble health,) in respect to a suitable person to supply the pulpit in his place, and,

"What he has offered in respect to relinquishing a part of his salary; and that such a person be hired on as easy terms as may be for the people."

In September following, it was voted to pay Mr. Brainard his salary to that time, and also all that he had expended in supplying the pulpit during his sickness, on "condition that he take a dismission from the Town of Randolph." In November £100 was voted him: £50 in cash, and £50 in neat stock or grain, provided he would relinquish his salary from the first of the year, and take a dismission: and the next month it was voted not to give him more than £100, and that the

"Selectmen and town treasurer be a committee in behalf of the Town, to join with the committee from the church in choosing the council for Mr. Brainard's dismission."

Just at what time the council met is not apparent from the town records, but probably about the last of December, 1797, when Mr. Brainard was dismissed, after having been the settled "minister" for the town about 11 years. It will be noticed that the call, settlement, support and dismissal of this, the first minister or religious teacher in Randolph, were no more or less than civil acts, performed by the ordinary civil officers of the town, for its present and prospective welfare. In all the transactions in regard to the matter, for more than 11 years, there was but the one allusion to the existence of any church in regard to choosing the council, so far as the records show.

The town, as such, in its civil capacity, encouraged and supported religion and religious teachers as a secular benefit; good in both its present and prospective influence, and worthy of a large share of all the taxes levied. In regard to the first meeting-house, in which the town-meeting was held Oct. 11, 1786, the records are silent.

The second meeting-house was located Sept. 25, 1778, and built of logs on the hill "near where Mr. Wood was buried." The land now owned by Orin Gambell, near the southern boundary, about where the level piece of road is running west towards the buildings of G. F. Nutting.

October 12, 1791, it was "Voted, that we will build a meeting-house, 64 feet in length, 47 in breadth, and 26 feet posts." The finishing, pews, windows, belfry, steeple, sounding-board, "coloring," and all, were to be completed "every way as well as Somers new meeting-house, in Connecticut," the whole to be done within 3 years from the time of receiving the first payment. Capt. Timothy Edson took the contract at $1,000, and built the house according thereto, except the steeple, which was not completed for several years.

At a town-meeting Nov. 16, 1807, a committee of four was chosen "to circulate subscription papers to raise money for a Bell and Town Clock for the meeting-house." And the first bell was got, but the clock not until 1869.

For aught that appears to the contrary, this was the last action of the town in regard to furnishing a house suitable for religious instruction and divine worship, or any of the

appurtenances thereto, to this day,—the last evidence of any direct connection between church and state.

The early proprietors and inhabitants of the town being nearly all of one religious persuasion and belief, there was no practical objection of the town's making provision for religious instruction, as well as secular, and did so in accordance with an Act passed by the legislature, in session at Westminster, in October, 1783. This Act was based upon the following preamble:

"Whereas, it is of the greatest importance to the community at large, as well as to individuals, that the precepts of christianity and rules of morality be publicly and statedly inculcated on the minds of the inhabitants:"

"Therefore, Be it enacted, &c."

The Act provided, that whenever any town or parish think themselves able to build a meeting-house and settle a minister, at any meeting legally called for the purpose, they may appoint a place for the worship of God; build a meeting-house; hire a minister, and raise the necessary funds therefor on the polls and rateable property of the inhabitants.

That there might be no cause of dissatisfaction with this Act, provision was so made that any person who was a member of any other religious denomination than the one supported by the town, and contributed for its support, might be excused from paying for the support of the town preaching, by presenting a certificate to that effect from the minister or church officer of the church with which he was connected.

Many availed themselves of the privileges of this Act, as appears from the recorded certificates, a sample of which is here presented:

"I do not agree, in religious opinion, with a majority of the Inhabitants of this town.
John Rice.
Town Clerk's Office,
Randolph, May 20, 1805.
Recd and recorded.
Sereno Wright, Town Clerk."

"This is to certify, to whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Jacob Heath, is a lawful member, and has contributed to the necessity of the Methodist E. Church, in Poland, State of Massachusetts.
Octr 19th 1796. Jesse Stoneman, Elder.
Randolph, 22d June, 1799. Recd and Recorded.
Attest, Elias Bissell, Town Clerk"

"This may certify that William Sprague, of Randolph, Vt., hath joined and accordingly belongs unto the Episcopal church, in the Town of Claremont, N. H.
Attest, Benjn Tyler, } Church Wardens.
Timoy Grannis, }
Claremont, Augt 30, 1793."

SCHOOLS.

The advantages of religious instruction were had by the inhabitants about the first of 1782, but there is no record of any provision for schools until March, 1787, when it was "Voted to divide the Town into Districts, for Schools," and a committee chosen for that purpose. It is presumed that said committee properly attended to their duties, though there is no report of their doings on the town records.

The first mention of public school money is in the records of the meeting of Dec. 17, 1789:

"Voted, to divide the interest of the school lands, in the several districts, as the law directs."

The first described in the records of the town was called the "Centre District," in the report of the committee, Jan. 13, 1794.

The first recorded returns in the town records of the number of scholars in each school district is dated 1802, and is as follows:

"No. 1	District,	J. Kibbe	Clerk,	66
" 2	"	A. Story	"	83
South	"	D. Carpenter	"	59
North-west	"	D. Parish	"	64
No. 5	"	S. Day,	"	55
" 3	"	W. Hyde	"	67
Union	"	J. Woodward	"	49
No. 11	"	A. Weston	"	63
A. Storrs	"	A. Woodward	"	26
North-east	"	E. Davis	"	17
No. 4	"	E. Ainsworth	"	42
" 11	"	M. Bragg	"	59
Centre	"	J. Smith	"	63
				713

The first census of the town, reported in 1791, states the population at 892: 10 years later it had increased to 1856, at which time it appears by the records there were 276 voters, and two and a half scholars to each voter. Now, (1868) with an estimated population of about 3,000, and about twice the number of school districts, the number of scholars returned is but 621. On the present check-list (1868) there are the names of over 740 voters, or one and a quarter voters to each scholar. Then, there were about 7 voters to one inhabitant; now, there are but about 4 voters, to one of the population.

The districts are now all designated by numbers, and some of those originally num-

bered have had the numbers changed—e. g. the original No. 2, is now No. 5; and the "Centre," is No. 2, &c.

The history of District No. 1, prepared by a resident of it, is here given, as, perhaps, a fair example of all, in regard to the buildings occupied by the schools,—the teachers employed and their compensation,—the management of school-meetings, &c., &c.

During the last 10 years the schools have improved, although the number of scholars in most of the school districts has decreased.—Better houses are provided, and superior teachers secured: large maps, globes, dictionaries, and other apparatus for illustration are generally provided.

"The first school district in Randolph was organized in 1794. The first legally warned meeting was over the signature of the selectmen, March 31, 1794. The articles in the warning are three in number: 1st and 2d relate to choosing a district officer; the 3d to see if the district will build a school-house, &c.

The following officers were chosen by the district: Joshua Blodgett, moderator; Nathan Davis, clerk; Samuel Benedict, Walcott Allyn and Edward Evans prudential committee; John Evans, collector. It was voted to have a committee of three men to stick a stake in a place to build a school-house. The following persons, non-residents of the district, were chosen, viz., Jonathan Peckham, David Carpenter, Col. Edson, said committee.

It was then voted to build a school-house, 21 by 16 feet, and to be lighted by three windows. Joshua Blodgett was then appointed vendue-master, and the building of the school-house was struck off to Nathan Daves, the lowest bidder, for £29, 10 s.: wheat at 4 s. per bushel: said wheat to be "raised on the polls and ratable estate," to be paid into the treasury.

At an adjourned meeting it was voted to release Nathan Davis from building the school-house, whereupon the building of the house was struck off to Walcott Allyn on the same terms as above.

The next meeting on record was on June 22, 1795. In the mean time Allyn had built the house, but it appears that the district were not satisfied with the work, for they voted to accept the house provided Allyn would pay back 15 s. to the district. This vote was subsequently re-considered.

The seats in this house, in which the children of 1795 were educated, were made of slabs with legs, as you would make a milking-stool, and without backs. The writing-desks run around the walls of the house, and the scholars sat with their backs to them while studying, and when they wanted to write would reverse their position, by throwing their lower extremities over the other side.

At the last mentioned school-meeting it was voted to receive Simeon Belknap into the district, "if he see fit to come and join us."—The district at this time was bounded on the south by Bethel line, and comprised all that part of Randolph that now belongs to East Bethel district, and extended north to the Turner place. The limits of the district have been contracted. The school was very large at this time, often reaching as high as 85 scholars.

In the early days of the district there used to be great contention as to the way of raising money. It was the customary way to raise it on the polls and ratable estate of the district; but sometimes the motion to raise money in this way was defeated, and they would either have no school at all, or they would vote to raise money by subscription, which meant that each scholar must pay his share, or not have the benefit of the school. The school-meetings were well attended, and each party came well organized, and were pretty evenly balanced. It would seem to us, in these days, that it was a small matter—the raising of $12 to $18 in a rich farming district like this, to fight about; but it must be remembered that, in our grandfathers' days, money was money, and it was not to be got hold of as easily as now. This opposition to raising money to defray the expenses of the district by the grand list gradually died away, as the people became liberal in their educational views; and more than a generation has passed away since any attempt has been made to defray the expense of a school by subscription.

In looking over the old district records, it will be seen that they were in the habit of meeting agreeable to warning, at the school-house, and, after organizing, would adjourn to the house of Samuel Benedict for the space of 5 or 10 minutes. In 1803 Mr. Benedict had sold out to Samuel Paine, and they kept up the habit of adjourning to the house of Samuel Paine. The explanation of this is, that the district were in the habit of taking a drink of flip, or some similar beverage, "for

the stomach's sake," after which they would re-organize in the bar-room for business. We find the familiar name of Solomon Burnham, in the district records in 1808; that of Runny Greene, first appears in 1812; that of Jonathan Peck, in 1802, and Samuel Paine in 1803. I mention these because they remained in the district through a long series of years.

It seems that the first school-house soon needed repairs, for, in only 2 years after it was built, it was voted to repair it: and they began to agitate the subject of building a new one in 1809, but the district voted down all motions looking that way. In 1811 a vote was passed to build a new house, and afterwards re-considered.

In 1813 the district voted to repair the old house, and chose Israel Kebbee, Solomon Burnham and Samuel Paine to examine the school-house and report, at some future meeting, what repairs were necessary.

November, 1813, the district voted to raise a committee to measure the district and find the centre of the same, and report of the most elegible spot where to build a school-house. The district chose Capt. Shubel Converse, William Goodrich and Capt. Timothy Edson said committee.

"Voted, that Simeon Belknap be requested to notify the committee to measure the district, and also provide some refreshment for them."

At an adjourned meeting this committee made report that they had agreed on a spot to locate the school-house, viz.:

"On the west side of the road, near where the acqueduct to Aaron Pressey's house crosses the road, (about where C. S. Paine's house now stands.)"

It was then voted to move the old school-house on the spot where the committee stuck the stake and repair the same; but alas for these plans: during the following winter the school-house was burned to the ground.

In March, 1815, the district voted to build where the committee stuck the stake, and chose Simeon Belknap, Solomon Burnham and Samuel Paine a committee to agree on dimensions of school-house. The committee made report:

"That, in their opinion, a house 24 feet long and 18 feet wide would be large enough to *contain* all the scholars in the district."

At this time there were over 80 scholars.

In our days, this would be called a pretty large school for so small a house; but our fathers had not the high, roomy notions that some of their successors are possessed of; and in these days, it would be considered an outrage on humanity to shut up almost a hundred children in so small a house.

Ebenezer Fizzle and Simeon Belknap were appointed to make a draft of a plan for a school-house, and report at a future meeting. The following is their report:

"The school-house shall be 24 feet by 18; to be studed, and to be 8 feet between joints. To be done with good timber, and the frame to be a good frame, with a porch over the door of 7 feet square: the door to be in the centre of the house. To be a square roof: to be boarded, and shingled with spruce shingles. The body to be boarded and clap-boarded, and clap-boards to be spruce or bass. There is to be seven windows of 20 lights, each of 6 by 8 glass. The sash made of pine and primed, and the glass puttied on the outside. Doors to be made of pine, and hung with suitable hangings for such a house. There is to be a jet of 8 inches on the door side of the house. To be lathed and plastered on the walls and overhead, and the seats to be raised by the wall about one foot, and writing desks before them, and alleys made between, suitable for 2 scholars to sit in a desk, with seats to be made in front for small children. The floor to be made of spruce, and the rest of the inside to be made of spruce or bass. There is to be a small window in the porch, of four lights; said porch to be lathed and plastered, and a strip of board put up suitable for nails to hang hats and clothes on. In fine, the house is to be finished in a workman-like manner.

N. B. The window-frames to be made of pine. There is to be a mop-board all around the walls, &c.

Simeon Belknap, }
Ebenezer Frizzle, } Committee."

It was voted to adopt this report, with the exception of having the seats contain only two scholars. What would our fathers think of single seats and desks, as our present house contains! Samuel Paine, Ebenezer Frizzle and Simeon Belknap were chosen a committee to superintend the building of the house.

It was a custom at the annual school-meeting, to vote a tax of ½ of a cord of wood to each scholar, or its equivalent in cash, at rate of $2.00 per cord. This wood was yearly brought to the school-house in a green state, and it was not uncommon to be out of wood in mid-winter, on account of the delinquency of some parent to furnish his quota. The wood-shed fared hard on such occasions, being often partially stripped of its boards to make fire-wood. About the year 1838, this manner of getting wood was done away with, and the wood has since been got on the grand-list.

Boarding around had always been the custom, from the first organization of the district down to a recent date. The board was apportioned to each scholar, and some poor families with a large number of scholars suffered great inconvenience. However, the "school-master," in many instances, passed by such families, and those more able bore the burden. Some wealthy men in the district were so strict in the matter of board, that, when the teacher's time was up, they were not backward to tell them of it. It is told of one parent, that, on a certain occasion, when the "school-master's" time was just out as they were eating a meal, the man told the master he was entitled to about half a meal, but he was not disposed to be mean about it, and he might finish it up if he pleased.

Old fashioned fire-places were used in the school-houses up to the building of the second one. The district then had a sheet-iron stove made expressly for the purpose, which was open in front, or with a large sheet-iron shutter before it. The stove-pipe was of an oval shape, about 18 or 20 inches wide, and about 8 inches thick, and run straight up into the chimney. The scholars used often to shove it up into the chimney and fill it full of wood on cold days, when the teacher would allow of it; and, on one occasion, some of the scholars climbed upon the house and filled the chimney with wood, which raised quite a breeze in school. They never tried the experiment again.

Some of the scholars were much inclined to be superstitious, and in the course of one summer's term, imagined the house was haunted. They thought they heard unearthly sounds under the floor or overhead. At length this idea got so instilled into their heads, that one day while school was keeping, they were seized with a sudden panic, and rushed out of the school-house, and it was with much difficulty that they were induced to come back into it again. One of the boys saw an animal under the house, that, were it in Barnum's museum, would cause an immense attraction. These superstitious notions, however, soon died away.

Israel Kebbee was chosen clerk in 1796, and held the office till 1833. He was a ready penman. Mr. Kebbee was succeeded by Perley Belknap, son of Simeon Belknap, one of the early settlers. Mr. Belknap was succeeded by Solomon Burnham, Jr., in 1841; he, by Charles S. Paine, in 1843; he, by Francis B. Paine, in 1853, who was succeeded by C. S. Paine, who was appointed by the selectmen in 1865, and who continues in that capacity to the present time.

March 10, 1835, the district voted to build a new school-house. The old one had hardly been fit for the purpose for many years.—There was no opposition to the project. A model was adopted without much consideration presented by a committee raised for that purpose, viz., Solomon Burnham, Wm. Runney and Josiah H. Greene.

The seats and desks were set upon an inclined plane, with desks and seats for 2 scholars each, 25 in all, and were graded, and they were found to be very awkward and uncomfortable, and in the course of a few years underwent a great many modifications, without much improvement. The house was 24 feet square, and built of brick. Samuel Paine Ranney Greene and Perley Belknap were chosen to superintend the building of the house, and Josiah H. Greene took the contract for building.

The house was located in a very bad spot, being set close to the road, with a swamp immediately in its rear, abounding in frogs and slime. It was also wet on all sides in certain seasons of the year. The land cost the district nothing, which was one inducement to locate it there, probably; but the building cracked open from top to bottom in a few years in several places, and, though frequently repaired, was always a cold house.

In the winter of 1866, '67, the district took measures to build a new house, and, after a long series of adjourned meetings, agreed upon a model, and chose John Hawks, Ammi Burnham and Charles S. Paine building committee. They went on and built the house, and had it completed by about the first of September.

A great deal might be written about trouble and disputes, growing out of the building of this house. Suffice it to say, it cost a good deal more than a portion of the district had expected, and they refused to recognize it as belonging to the district, and the prudential committee refused to put a school into the house, being sustained by a portion of the district; not by a majority, however. This caused a good deal of commotion, which resulted in the removal of the committee by the selectmen; whereupon they went forward and

acted as committee for the remainder of the school year, furnishing the district with a fall and winter term of school.

The walls of this house are 40 by 30 feet; the school-room about 30 by 32 feet, and 12 feet high; two entrance rooms at the right and left front corners, and a wood-room in the centre of the front. There are 42 chairs and desks, each for one scholar. The desks are cast-iron trimmings, hard-wood tops. On the back side of the school-room is a raised platform, with a black-board extending across the end of the room and along the sides to the first window. On the platform are seats with reversible backs. There are also black-boards extending across the lower end of the room. There are also other recitation seats, and a desk for the teacher. The whole house is finished off in the nicest manner. The building has a belfry and a canopy in front, and the outside is painted white. The house is an ornament to the district, and one that will have a refining influence on the minds of the scholars. C. P.

As Randolph was rapidly increasing in population and influence, had much the largest number of inhabitants of any town in the county, and some of the most influential residents of this section of the State, and its soil, climate and location were such as would be likely to secure a large population, some better facilities than the district schools afforded, for securing instruction, were early thought of.

In October, 1792, it was voted to "Petition the General Assembly for liberty to set up an Academy in this place;" but for some reason not apparent from the records, there was no further action by the town in regard to the matter until June, 1802, when it was voted to build a "County Grammar-School House where the State Committee shall set the stake," if in Randolph,—and chose Hon. Dudley Chase and others a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose.

The State Committee did set the "stake" in Randolph, about in the center of a piece of land, deeded by Joseph Edson to Dudley Chase and nineteen others, in 1804, and on which the academy building was then being erected, and which occupied the same site that the State Normal School building now stands upon, and there being no subsequent mention of the matter in the town records, it is probable that private enterprise carried it forward.

From its first settlement to the present time, Randolph has been eminently an agricultural town. Although the soil is quite varied, being light and sandy at the west, heavier and cloggy at the east, and dark and loamy at the central part of the town, a large proportion of the whole is good tillage land, and adapted to the raising of all the cereals and other crops desired for family use, or the food of farm stock, except perhaps that on the flats, near the streams, wheat does not do as well as on the higher lands.

Although the central part of the town is quite elevated, there is very little of the land too uneven to admit of tillage, and those portions that are so, generally have a strong soil, that affords good pasturage.

The second branch of White river, running through the east part, and the third branch running through the west part of the town, with their tributaries, afford good and sufficient water-power for the manufacturing and mechanical interests of the town.

The third grist-mill was on the Wolcott Allen farm, not far from where Albert Paine now lives, on the brook that empties into the second branch near East Bethel. There was also near to it a clover and flax-mill, also a small store, on the road leading from there to near where George Crocker now lives, which was discontinued many years ago.

The second grist-mill was built on the small brook near to the original Aaron Storrs' dwelling-house. There was also a saw-mill a few rods farther up the same brook, and still another about 80 rods farther. In 1829, Capt. Charles Brackett built a grist-mill near the latter saw-mill, but there not being water sufficient at all seasons of the year, after a few years it was discontinued. A few years previous to the building of this mill, the same gentlemen had caused to be built a wind-power grist-mill, near the center of the town, east of the meeting-house, but it did not prove of great practical utility.

About 1810, Dan Parker built a forge for making bar-iron at West Randolph, and operated it with about 10 men, among whom were Amasa Allen, and Thomas Wood. The ore was obtained on the farm now occupied by D. Herrick, but the iron made from it proving to be defective in tenacity or toughness, ore was drawn from Haverhill, N. H. The establishment proving unprofitable, was closed after a few years.

There have been at various times, carding and woolen cloth factories in town, the largest of which was built and owned by Messrs. Ford, at West Randolph, and totally destroyed by the flood of 1830, and was not rebuilt. About that time Messrs. Hobarts and Washburn were carrying on a woolen factory, located on a brook about midway between Randolph and West Randolph, but it was discontinued soon after, and converted into a carriage and sleigh factory.

At one time between 1830 and 1840, there were 5 sleigh factories at the Center village carried on by Partridge and Henry, I. Reed, E. Nye & Co., G. Maxham, and T. Wilbur; and within ½ mile were 4 others of the same kind. But as sleighing don't last the year round, any more certainly than maple-sugar making, most of them suspended after a few years.

One of the early cabinet-makers was Mr. Isaac Reed, who came from Boston, Ms., having learned his trade there, and commenced business in the old store building, previously occupied by Gen. French, and recently torn down to make place for a new dwelling, by Mr. Atwood. After occupying the north part of this building a short time, and getting a pretty good run of business, he married Mary Blanchard, of Massachusetts, sister of the noted Thomas Blanchard, the inventor of the first machine for making tacks, the lathe for turning shoe-lasts, &c., &c., and bought the house and lot now owned and occupied by Justin Adams, and the shop recently torn down. There he carried on quite a cabinet and carriage business for many years, to the great convenience of not only Randolph, but the towns adjoining.

Mr. Reed was a very facetious man, good at cracking jokes, but especially successful in making such apparent mistakes in talking as would convulse the hearers with laughter. In giving orders to his workmen, he habitually prefixed the order with "Now, in the fussth pla-is." (By the way, he lisped badly) —e. g. "Now, in the fussth pla-is Henry, I wanth you to-er make me a three-foot pole, just thix-foot long—but in the fussth plac-is, you may hew off that plangth," &c.

His shop once took fire, and he was questioned as to the origin of the fire, when he replied that he "had thome warped boards that he wanted to sthraiten, and so just before he went into breakfast, he set the sthove up around the boards, and he sthposed that was it."

He, with several neighbors, were having a chit-chat around the stove in the store one evening, when one of them asked him how it was that he almost always got the "cart before the horse," when he undertook to say any thing? when he replied,—"Well! Jo. Storrs, I know I do thometimes get the hosth afore the cart, but ith very theldom."

But notwithstanding his peculiarities, Mr. Reed was an obliging and kind neighbor, a faithful friend, an honest and quiet citizen. He had three children—Adaline, who married Rev. A. Hyde; Mary Jane, who died single, some 12 years ago, and Joseph Tenney, who is now an artist in New York city. Mr. Reed's second wife, an excellent woman, whose name was Miriam Edson, died recently aged 89 years.

ORAMEL PARTRIDGE

served an apprenticeship with Mr. Reed. He married Lucy Capron, of Williamstown, in July, 1822, and opened a cabinet-shop in Randolph about that time, at the same place which he continued to occupy, till his decease. The building he began in was but one story high, and had been used for a store by Mr. Tarbox. A part of it was used for shop purposes, and the rest for a dwelling-house till 1828, when he built and moved into the large brick house, now standing, and soon after enlarged his shop to its present dimensions. For several years he carried on quite a large cabinet, carriage and sleigh business, having customers for his work from all the towns around, and especially for his sleighs, many of which were sent to, and sold in Boston. For propelling his machinery he used a 20 foot tread-wheel horse-power, using one or two horses thereon according to circumstances.

Being a superior mechanic, with good business faculties, his business increased and prospered until the Vermont Central railroad was put in operation through the west part of the town, after which his business rapidly decreased, so that he thought best to purchase more land and turn his attention more to farming. The same talents and faculties which made him successful as a mechanic, with some experience, made of him a successful farmer.

He had a quiet and retiring disposition, inclining him to spend most of his time on

his own premises, peaceably attending to his own business, and allowing all his neighbors to do the same.

He had no taste for political strifes or civil offices, yet always attended town meetings and faithfully discharged the duties of a freeman.

There was but about a month's difference between his own and his wife's ages, and they both died about the same time. Mrs. P. died Sept. 22d, and he died Oct. 11, 1868, aged 69 years.

Their children were, Carlos Reuben, born Mar. 24, 1823, died 1854; Henry Ashley, born Nov. 27, 1827, now lives in Minnesota, a lawyer; George, born Aug. 22, 1829, now lives in St. Louis, Mo., a lawyer; Ellen Sarah, born June 22, 1831, now lives in Abington, Mass., wife of a Mr. Faunce; Jane Lavira, born June 4, 1836, died Dec. 24, 1854. Besides these, they had 4 or 5 children, who died in childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were for many years members of the First Congregational church, and died trusting in Jesus.

Dea. Thomas Wilbur, by trade a carpenter, joiner, painter, cabinet-maker and mason, was born in Barnard, Jan. 30, 1788, and came to Randolph in 1810. After working at his trade about one year, he married Nancy Cox, of Barnard, and commenced housekeeping, where he lived the remainder of his days, and died Mar. 30, 1866. His first wife died Dec. 18, 1844. About 2 years after, he married Miss Rebecca Nichols, daughter of Capt. Isaac Nichols, of Braintree.

Dea. Wilbur was a good mechanic, and always being reasonable in his charges, had what work he wanted to do. For several years of the earlier part of his business life, he usually had two or three hands in his employ, but latterly only one, and often only a boy.

He was for many years one of the deacons of the first Congregational church, an apparently earnest and devoted Christian, always anxious for the greatest good of the church and community, and each individual member of either, and ready to do what seemed to him to be right at all hazards. He never accumulated a large property; always seemed to feel that he was only a steward; freely contributed for the support of the Gospel at home and abroad, and gave, according as God had prospered him, to the needy everywhere, and died full of faith, joy and love, leaving no posterity.

RUFAS ADAMS,

son of Thomas Adams, was born in Hampton, Ct., Feb. 17, 1788. March 27, 1815, he married Nancy Morgan, who died May 1, 1839. Nov. 17, 1840, he was again married to Lydia Bigelow, daughter of David Bigelow, now living in Brookfield, Vt.

Mr. Adams served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, with a Mr. Hatch, and commenced carrying on the business for himself on the place now occupied by E. Darling, where he had two shops burned. He afterwards moved to the place known as the "Edgerton place," and set up a shop near to the present residence of L. Ketchum, where he carried on his business several years. Besides the ordinary custom business, he devoted considerable time to making the so-called "Adams Plow," which was the most popular "sward" plow in the whole region for many years.

In 1836, he moved to Brookfield, his health having become too feeble for him to do ordinary blacksmithing, and after fitting up a factory with suitable machinery and fixtures, he commenced manufacturing, on a larger scale, the spring-steel hay and manure-forks which he had previously invented, and which have since become so popular. As they were so much lighter and every way superior to those made elsewhere, he found ready sale for all he could get out, his sons Ezra and Justin being also engaged with him in the business.

He continued to work so far as his health would permit, until his last sickness. He died June 24, 1859.

He early united with the Congregational church here, and with his wife, also a member of the same church, lived an exemplary and consistent religious life ever afterwards.

Their children were Ezra Edgerton, born Jan. 13, 1816, who married Cornelia E. Bigelow, Jan. 25, 1844, and now lives in St. Johnsbury, having had 7 children and buried 4; Anna Edgerton, born Aug. 13, 1817, married Wm. L. Alvord, May 1, 1849, and is now living in Brookfield, having 4 children; Martha Maria, born July 14, 1819, died May 1, 1840, at Brookfield; Justin Morgan, born July 21, 1823, married Laura A. Lyman, Dec. 8, 1853, and is now living in Randolph;

Emily, who was born March 10, 1825, died April 29, 1826.

TIMOTHY MILES

lived on the farm now occupied by Ira Lamson, in a log-house with no chimney. His wife's name was Theoda, a daughter of Esquire Blodgett, then living in Hanover, N. H. At the time the Indians burned Royalton, her husband being gone to the east part of the town, and not returning as early as she expected, and fearing the Indians would come up the branch and take her prisoner, she took her two daughters with some blankets and went out under the bank near where Ira Lamson's house now stands, and having got them to sleep, she returned back towards the house. Seeing a light within, but hearing no noise, she very cautiously crept up, and looking through the cracks between the logs in the back of the house, she saw a dark man whom she supposed to be an Indian quietly awaiting the return of the family. She then went carefully back and staid with her children till morning, though she was unable to sleep. As soon as day began to break, before her children awoke, she again ventured towards the house, and very unexpectedly saw her husband in the door-way, whom she had taken for an Indian in her excitement the night previous.

That day he again went to the east part of the town, and not returning at night, she concluded he had been taken by the Indians as proved to be the case. The next morning although in a critical state of health, she took her daughters and started on foot for her father's, in Hanover. Passing the fort in Bethel and arriving at the junction of the east branch with White river, near what is now known as Foxville, she was perplexed for some means for crossing the stream, which was deep—but on casting about she saw a horse feeding near by. With true Yankee ingenuity, she immediately made a bridle of her garters, caught the horse, adjusted her bridle upon him, and with her children with her on his back, he faithfully carried them across. Traveling on, she got somewhat below "Sharon meeting-house," when in consequence of exposure, or over exertion, she was taken too ill to proceed further. Fortunately finding an opportunity to send word to her father, she did so, and he immedietely came after her with two horses, saddles and pillions and took her and her children home with him to his house. Soon after arriving there she had a son born, who was named Timothy who died at 17 years of age, having always manifested singularities, and scarcely ordinary intelligence.

Mrs. Miles remained in her father's family in a low and desponding state of mind in consequence of her husband's captivity, and in poor health, until his return, about 2 years after, when she was so feeble that it was not thought prudent to let her know of it abruptly; but afterwards she recovered, and with her husband and children returned to their farm in Randolph, where they lived many years, raised several children, and died.

The "Burning of Royalton," states that the Indians carried 26 prisoners to Canada, but gives the names of only 22 of them, among which the name of Timothy Miles is not found, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Miles was one of the four whose names were not given.

The above facts were derived from Captain John Tiffany, who came into Randolph in July, 1796, being 10 years old, and has lived from that time to the present within a short distance of the farm on which Mr. Miles lived, and was acquainted with the family. He is the son of Dr. Benjamin Tiffany, who with his family moved from Hanover, N. H., in 1796, and settled on the farm now owned by Perkins Flint and John Rowell, Esqs. He had four children living—Nancy, Betsey, John and Ebenezer.

Capt. John Tiffany, has for several years lived near the railroad depot, at West Randolph,—is now 72 years old—in the full possession of his mental faculties—and has furnished many facts in regard to the early history of the town. He bought a farm of Capt. A. Storrs, before he was able to pay for it entirely; but Mr. Storrs told him—"Just as long as I see you *try* to pay me, I wont hurt ye; but just as quick as I see you don't *try*, I'll sue ye."

One of the first framed and clap-boarded houses in town was built for Capt. Aaron Storrs, by Seth Chase, for the mill-privilege at West Randolph, and is now standing in a pretty good state of preservation, and occupied, on the farm now owned by Geo. Tilson. Although it is about 30 by 40 feet on the ground and 2 stories high, it is said that all the shingles and clapboards used in covering it, were made from a single pine tree that

grew in Hanover, N. H. and that four such trees, being about 200 feet high, when properly felled, would inclose an acre of land. Mr. Chase being a blacksmith, made every nail used in or about the house, as well as cranes, hooks, hinges, &c. The chimney, which was originally stone its whole height, some 40 feet, is now brick at the top.

Mr. Chase built the first saw and grist-mills in town, nearly on the same site now occupied by mills at West Randolph. They were both considered very imperfect, even at that day. The mill-stones being far from true, wabbled badly, so that much grain would pass through unground. The bolt being coarse and also imperfect, the flour made was undoubtedly somewhat inferior to the "three X superfine" of to day.

Mr. Chase's shop was a hole dug in the bank, just about where the old hay-scales were, north of the bridge—had a kind of half-roof, but no windows, the light coming in at the door. Although he was respected as an honest, smart and kind man, he was not considered a first-rate mechanic, yet altogether better than none. He was neighborly, enterprising and persevering.

Although there has always been, from the early settlement of the town, sufficient workmen in iron, wood, leather, tin, cloth, wool, &c., and traders, for the necessities of this and the adjoining towns, agriculture, including horticulture, stock-raising, &c., has been the chief interest and occupation of the people, and in that they have almost invariably been successful. There are very few, if any towns in the State or whole country, that in climate, soil, water-power, building materials, minerals, medicinal springs, curative plants, &c., are so well adapted to supplying all the wants of man and beast as Randolph.

Science has been applied to farming to good advantage, and agricultural books and periodicals have ever been cherished.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

were very early formed, and one of the first "Fairs," for the exhibition of farm products, if not the very first ever held in the United States, was held here, in the Fall of 1817.

A letter received from B. Y. Bliss, Esq., Sugar Grove, Ill., who then resided with Israel Kebbe, Esq., in this town, contains an interesting description of the Fair in which "all the well-to-do farmers in town appeared to take an interest."

After alluding to the since noted "Justin Morgan horse,"—"beautiful red oxen"—and other stock, and saying that the numerous improved and patent agricultural implements of this day were then unknown, he says, "There were no patent knitting and sewing-machines exhibited there, but there were many knitting and sewing-machines on Exhibition." "They were 'Combined Machines,' —knitting, sewing, baking, brewing, yes, and singing too; all, or most of them nicely done up in home-spun—the Patentee, the Almighty." * * * "There was a good display of female handiwork, not "crotchet-work—tuck and frill." Not a bit of it. It was good, sensible, home-made full-cloth—carded by hand, spun by hand and wove by hand—or rather by the Combined Machines."

THE RANDOLPH FARMER'S CLUB

was organized Feb. 10, 1862, with 13 members, to wit:—J. C. Fargo, O. Gambell, C. Rowell, M. Woodbury, E. W. Granger, G. F. Nutting, G. Tarbell, S. Dimmick, McI. Eddy, Geo. Carpenter, G. W. Dillingham, L. Washburn, and Rufus Nutting, the last named person having the undisputed honor of originating it after several months' hard effort.

Its object was not exclusively agricultural, as may be seen from the 2nd article of its Constitution as follows:

"Its objects shall be, 1*st*, The acquisition and dissemination of agricultural knowledge; 2*nd*, the promotion of acquaintance and friendship among neighbors; 3*rd*, The improvement of its members in conversation, composition and public reading and speaking; 4*th*, The improvement of farms, farm implements, stock, buildings and every department of agriculture."

The 11*th* article confines the discussions, &c., to these objects, as follows:

"No subject foreign to the objects of the Club shall be introduced to, or be allowed to occupy the time of the meetings of the Club."

The institution has been prosperous from the first to the present time, its eighth year, now numbering about 100 members, with an average attendance of about one-half that number at its meetings held every Monday evening, from November to April, most of the members living from a half mile to 3 miles, and some 8 miles distant from the center school-house, where the meetings are held.

It has proved very useful, and the original design has been being accomplished continually.

A pretty full record of the doings of each meeting is kept by the secretary. There are at such meetings an essay, oration, extempore speech, and discussion. The essay and oration are limited to 15 minutes each, the speech to 5 minutes and is truly *extempore*—the speaker not knowing one moment in advance that he is to be called out, nor upon what subject he is to speak, until he has taken the stand, when his subject is assigned by the chairman.

The club is in regular correspondence with the Committee of Agriculture, at Washington from whence monthly and annual reports are regularly received, besides large quantities of garden seeds, seed grain, &c., for experimenting, from many of which choice varieties have been obtained, adapted to this region.

One of the important effects has been to foster a spirit of investigation, leading to the study of agricultural works, and trial of experiments more than formerly. The old prejudice against "Book farming," has ceased to show itself, and agricultural publications are looked upon more as containing the every day experience of common farmers, than as being a reservoir of the scientific theories of "College learned" lazy-heads!

As a specimen of the subjects considered by this club, see U. S. Agricultural Report of 1867 pp. 237, 247.

OTHER BUSINESS, VILLAGE AND TOWN STATISTICS, &c.

At West Randolph there are 2 hotels, 4 meeting-houses, (one each for the Congregational, Episcopal, Christian, and Catholic societies) while the Methodists, (preparing to build) at present occupy the academy building, for religious worship:—a R. R. station where the railroad business of not only Randolph, but several adjoining towns is done; a post-office, express-office, stage-office, and telegraph-office, 3 lawyers' offices, 4 physicians 3 clergymen, 2 school-teachers, one drawing, and 2 music teachers, 2 photographic artists, two dentists, one claim insurance office, 2 milliners and dress-makers; 3 tailoresses: 1 jewelers' shop, 1 book-store, 1 printing-office, 5 merchants, 4 provision stores, 1 gentleman's clothing-store, 1 Iron and hardware store, 1 tin-shop, 1 iron foundry, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 1 sash, door and blind factory (25 hands), 1 cabinet and coffin-factory, (50 hands), 1 furniture and coffin-store, 1 carriage-shop, 8 house painters and glaziers, 2 shoe-shops, 1 shoe-factory, 1 shoe and boot store, 1 ladies' furnishing store, 2 harness-shops, 1 exchange broker, 1 apothecary and drug-store, 2 marble-shops, 2 livery-stables, 1 merchant-tailor's and clothing-store, 1 nursery establishment, 1 agricultural implement store, 1 meat market, 5 stock and produce-dealers, 1 refreshment saloon, 1 bowling alley, and numerous builders, stone masons, &c &c.

In the central part of the town are 2 clergymen, 2 lawyers, 2 physicians, 2 inventors, 3 meeting-houses, (one each for Congregational, Methodist and Episcopal societies), 1 State Normal school, 3 school teachers, 1 teacher of drawing and painting, 2 music-teachers, 2 hotels, 2 merchants, 1 ladies' furnishing-store, post-office, Insurance office, town clerk's office, treasurer's office, 3 dressmakers, 3 tailoresses, 4 painters, 2 agricultural implement factories, 1 iron foundry, 1 grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, 2 harness-shops, 1 plumber, 1 pump-factory, 1 nursery-man, 1 cooper's-shop, 4 shoe-shops, 5 blacksmith-shops, 4 carriage-shops, 4 butchers, 1 essence factory, 1 basket-factory, 1 building-mover, 2 carpenters.

At East Randolph are 2 meeting-houses, 1 clergyman, 2 school-teachers, 1 music teacher, 2 physicians, 1 hotel, 1 drover, 1 butcher, 1 cooper, 1 photographic artist, 1 taxidermist, 1 seamstress, 2 carpenters and joiners, 2 harness-shops, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 peddler, 2 shoe-shops, 1 grist-mill, 3 stores.

At North Randolph are 2 stores, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 candle-shop, 1 blacksmith's-shop, 2 carriage-shops, 1 shoe-shop, 1 tannery, 2 paint-shops, 1 carpenter-shop, 1 jeweler's-shop, 1 tailoress, 2 physicians, and post-office.

At West Randolph, there are 63 different periodicals and 451 copies taken; most are weeklies; some semi-weeklies, and some dailies, and a small number semi-monthlies, monthlies, and quarterlies, so that the whole would probably average as often as weekly, making 451 periodicals delivered every week.

At Randolph there are 62 periodicals, 337 copies taken every week.

At North Randolph, there are 83 copies of 28 different periodicals taken; and at East Randolph 148 copies of 41 different periodicals. Population by last census 2,502* and 1016 periodicals circulated every week.

*Present population supposed to be about 3200—the last check-list showing over 750 voters.

FIRST-BORN.

[We give in parenthesis the summary of the last two MSS. pages. An argument that Randolph Parmalee was not the first son born in Randolph, viz. "His father appears to have lived both in Braintree and Randolph." "Neither the records of Braintree nor Randolph show that his son was born in either town." "Family records show he was born somewhere Jan. 15, 1783." "There is nothing to show his birth was not in Randolph." "Jane Eddy, daughter of a certain widow Eddy who moved into town a short time before the proprietors "Voted to give the first woman that settled in Middlesex, one hundred acres of land." "The records show Mrs. Eddy had one child previously, and one after, born elsewhere." "It does not appear she received the 100 acres." "It is probable the proprietors did not regard her a *bona fide* settler." In all which it does not appear to us that the writer sufficiently regards that it was the custom of the early settlers to name the first child born in the town after the town—and no other child—sometimes, indeed, the first child was not named after the town—but we have never known any but the first child named after the town—and the parents intended to claim the appropriation, it was very customary to name the child thus. The simple fact of his name *Randolph* Parmalee in accordance with the custom of the times, and his family claiming the 200 acres, is more conclusive evidence to us of Randolph Parmalee being the first born than any thing furnished against, and none of which is conclusive.—*Ed.*]

The town records also show that Thomas Neff (a shoemaker then living about where Dea. Soloman Smith now lives with his son Warren Smith), had several children whose names are all recorded on the town book and about midway of the number it is recorded the above children were born in Windham, Ct., from which it is reasonably inferred that those below were born in this town; and if so "Amos Neff, born July 17, 1781," was the first son born in Randolph.

The agents of Mr. Parmalee have repeatedly made efforts to obtain the 100 acres" for him even as recently as within the last 25 years; but for lack of evidence that he was the first child born in town, or other reason, the efforts have proved unsuccessful.

The first freemen's meeting that I have found on record for choice of State officers, was holden Sept. 2, 1794.—Book I, page 47.

Voted for governor, &c. Total, 81 votes. F. M. Du. 30. For Rep. to Congress, 66 votes.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Asa Edgerton, 1784, '87, '88; James Blodgett, 1785; James Steele, 1786; Israel Converse, 1789, '90, '91; Josiah Edson, 1792, '93, '94, '96; Abner Weston, 1795, 1802, '21;—James Tarbox, 1797, 1800, '01, '03, '04; Aaron Storrs, 1798, '99; Dudley Chase, 1805—'12; James Tarbox, 1813; Ezekiel Story, 1814, '15; William Nutting, 1816—'18; Timothy Bailies, 1819, '20; Shubael Converse, 1822; Dudley Chase, 1823, '24; Lebbeus Edgerton, 1825, '26; J. K. Parish, 1827, '28;—Belcher Salisbury, 1829, '30; Martin Flint, 1831—'34; William Hebard, 1835; Sylvanus Blodgett, 1836, '37; Seth Washburn, 1838;—Loren Griswold, 1839; William Hebard, 1840—'42; no choice 1843—'48, '52; Benj. F. Blodgett, 1849; Ammi Burnham, 1850, '51; P. D. Bradford, 1853, '54; P. D. Blodgett, 1855; J. B. Hutchinson, 1856; Erastus Hebard, 1857, '58; Ziba Sprague, 1859, '60; John Rowell, 1861, '62: Louis Lyman Wheeler, 1863, '64; J. B. Carpenter, 1865, '66; John B. Mead, 1867, '68; N. S. Clark, 1869.

William Nutting was town clerk 19 years: justice 23 years. Dudley Chase was judge of the supreme court 4 times.

The gore between Bethel and Randolph, about ½ mile wide and 6 miles long, was granted Jan. 27, 1781,—p. 462, vol. i, Assembly Journal.

SKETCHES.

EXPERIENCE DAVIS. [See preceding account in Early Indian History.] Mr. Nutting has the following additional information:

"The St. Regis Indians then living in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., were about Dartmouth College on account of a certain fund which was appropriated for the education of Indians at that college, and some of that tribe were being educated there at that time." Mr. Davis when he accompanied the Indians to take a look at the land upon which he afterward settled, "did so, marking a line of trees as he went, to enable him to return alone." The location of the tract fenced by Mr. Davis was "not far from what was afterwards the S. E. corner of Randolph, about ½ mile east of the Branch, running northerly, inclining a little towards the Branch on the uplands," 2 miles or more, "near" the present "west line of Tunbridge," thence westerly, crossing the Branch on the farm of T. S. Hanks, thence westerly, a mile or more west of the Branch, thence southerly to present north line of Bethel, thence east to his first starting point.

"A little south of the centre of his lot, on the meadow, on the farm now owned and occupied by Ammi Burnham, he made a small beginning to clear land." "The next year he came on and built a hut and begun to clear land—his nearest neighbor living in Sharon, about 15 miles distant—and returned in the fall to Hanover to spend the winter. He practiced working on his land, wintering in Hanover some years." In this paper Mr. Davis is stated to have found his mare in the tavern-shed upon his return. He married Hannah, daughter of James Emmenson.

About 1800, or a few years before, Mr. Davis received a shock of palsy.

[We do not find in this paper, signed by Ammi Burnham, and furnished by Mr. Nutting, any thing adding to or differing in fact from the account already given.—*Ed.*]

SOLOMON BURNHAM.

BY AMMI BURNHAM.

Solomon Burnham was born in the parish of Chebacco, in the town of Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., Oct. 10, 1770. He moved to Randolph January 31, 1805, on to the farm then known as the Experience Davis farm. He was a prudent, economical, hard-laboring, practical farmer—liberal in the support of religious and other benevolent institutions.

His parents were poor, and he began the world with bare hands, but accumulated a property which, at his death, inventoried at $12,000. What of property he possessed he had gained by his own labor, and never undertook any kind of speculation or traffic.—Before his death he brought his farm under such a state of cultivation, that it produced more than five-fold what it did when he moved on to it.

He was religiously inclined, and a member of the Congregational church in R., in good fellowship more than 30 years before his death. His townsmen and neighbors confided to him many positions of honor and trust.

He died March 27, 1850, aged 79 years, 6 months, and was buried in East Bethel burying-ground.

LEONARD FARWELL

was born in Tyngsboro', Mass. When about 14 years old he came to Windsor, Vt., to learn the black-smith's trade of his uncle Cummings. Soon after completing his trade, when about 21 years old, he came to Randolph and commenced mercantile business with James Tarbox, who was also his uncle, at the Four Corners, and in the same building many years afterward used for a shop and grist-mill by a Mr. Hyde, where Mr. Preston now lives, on the road (which has been closed for 20 years or more) leading from David Howe's to Brookfield. After doing a successful business here a few years, he went to East Randolph and opened a store in a small building afterwards used as a hatter's shop, and now occupied for a dwelling by Mr. Webster. Being prosperous in business, he soon built a large store on the west side of the road, near the bridge, and enlarged his business. In the course of a few years he erected several more buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, which constitute to this day a large proportion of the village. January 4, 1807, he married Fanny York, by whom he had a daughter, Fanny, born Nov. 20, 1807, and a son, George, born Feb. 1, 1809.

In 1811 he sold out his business, and moved about 2 miles further north, to that part of the town which, for many years afterwards, was known as "Farwell's Village," and now known as North Randolph, and bought the "John Tyler farm," consisting of 400 acres of land. Here he built a saw and grist-mill, also a large distillery, and many other buildings: also had three more children born to him; Elsa, June 7, 1811, who married Alpheus Carley, Jan., 1831, and died March 25, 1833; Harriet, born Aug. 30, 1814, married David Hersh, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, about 1840; Charlotte, born Oct. 18, 1818, died in Cleveland, O., in 1839. About 1808 he built the turnpike from Randolph to Royalton. In 1816 he built another large store, and commenced trading in 1817, doing a very extensive business, taking in large quantities of farm produce, which he sent to the markets of Boston, Montreal, &c., sometimes sending out 20 loaded teams for the markets in a single day. He also bought large droves of cattle for the Brighton or Boston market, and for several years slaughtered annually thousands of sheep: one year over 6,000.

Although he was generally successful in his business operations, he saw so far the reverse, as to be obliged to twice make an assignment of his effects, to quiet his creditors; and, although shrewd in financial transactions, was considered honest and fair.

On one occasion, when returning from Boston on horseback, he put his saddle-bags into

the store-closet at the tavern where he stopped for the night. In the morning, when his horse was brought to the door ready to go on his journey, he hastily stepped to the closet and took, as he thought, his saddle-bags, and flinging them astride the saddle, mounted, and rode off. After riding a half-hour or so, a constable overtook him, and, seizing his horse by the bridle, he told him that he must go back to the tavern with him. Mr. Farwell, much surprised, asked the officer what was to be the "consideration," as, if that was enough to make it any object, as he was always ready for a good trade, he would not hesitate to return. In reply, he was told that the "consideration" was about $1,000 and costs, as the saddle-bags he had stolen contained that amount. On examining the bags under him, Mr. Farwell saw they were not his, and observed that he guessed he had made a slight mistake. On arriving at the tavern, around which there was a crowd ready to see the thief, Mr. F. was allowed to go in and select his own bags from the closet, and, to stay further proceedings and please the crowd, as well as to have a joke, he quietly opened them and took out a roll of bills to the value of over $2,000, which was considered sufficient proof of his innocence, and he resumed his journey, with a good cheer from the crowd.

At another time, when in a hotel at Montpelier, a stranger came hastening up to him, and, holding out a roll of bills, told him "here is a hundred dollars, and I will make out the rest in a few days"—mistaking Esq. Farwell for a Mr. Brooks, whom he much resembled. His first wife died Nov. 5, 1821. He subsequently married again; but had no children by his second marriage. He died in 1845.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE

moved from Malden, Mass., about 1780, to Cardigan, now called Dorchester, N. H., and soon after to Hanover. Having sold his property in Malden for $3,000, in continental money, (then good, but soon after about worthless,) he arrived at Hanover a poor man, dependent upon his daily labor for subsistance. Being a good mechanic, he was soon applied to to build the college-building, then to be erected. He was among the first who used the "square rule" in framing buildings, and proposed to put up that large frame in that way; but he was almost sneered at for such a suggestion, and told that it was impossible. But, he did do it by the "*square rule*," instead of the old "scribe rule," and, in the whole building there was nothing wrong but one mortice.

This wonderful success in so great an undertaking made him very popular, and secured for him the title of captain, so that he was ever after called "Captain Sprague."

Some of the tools he then used have been collected and placed in the antiquarian rooms of the college. One of the augurs is now in the possession of his grand-son, Leonard Sprague, and is a queer tool, having "lips instead of a worm," and could not be used without first cutting a notch in the timber with a gouge.

Mr. Sprague was moving from Malden to Cardigan when the "dark day" occurred; and it was so dark that they could'nt see to travel, and had to "put up" at four o'clock. By his first wife he had one child, named Jonathan, who became a "sea captain, and never came to Randolph." By his second wife, whose name was Tabitha Burditt, he had 8 children: William, John, Edward, Darius, Lucy, Dolly, Dorcas and Lydia.

While living in Hanover (then called Dresden,) his son John, some 13 years old, did chores for his board at the president's, and attended school. On one composition day he chose to "speak" his production, so, tying a handkerchief over his face, he rushed upon the floor and recited:

"Here comes honest John
With his handkerchief on,
Instead of a hat:
There's some in school
That call him a fool,
But he's far enough from that."

About 1787, Mr. Sprague having heard very flattering accounts of Vermont, moved to Randolph and settled in the east part of the town. Soon after, provisions being very scarce, and the family being in almost a starving condition, John Sprague, then 14 years old, was sent on horseback to Governor Chittenden's, in Williston, to buy grain, as that was the nearest point where it could be had. A neighbor by the name of Hyde went with him, and they took an old cow with one horn broke off, to buy the grain with. John took for expense-money about two ounces of indigo and a pewter inkstand. Most of the way they went by marked trees; and where there was a road it was rough, and but little worked.

At Montpelier there were then but two or three dwelling-houses, and a grist-mill, where they stopped over night. The next day they reached the Governor's, near night. He rather hesitated about buying the cow, she appeared so old, by the wrinkles on her horn; but John, in full earnest for the trade, says, "why, she aint so old as you think; coz she had three wrinkles when she was born."—That so amused the Governor, laughing heartily, he said, "turn her into the yard my boy, and go in and get some supper." The next day they traveled with their grain to Montpelier, got it ground, "begrudged the miller every spoonful he took for toll," and the day after arrived at home. The family ate the flour, then sifted over the bran and ate the finest of it, and then, rather than starve, ate the hulls.

In 1797 John married Sally, daughter of Dea. Asa Story, and settled on land previously bought, on Randolph East Hill. When he moved into his house, himself, his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Kibbee, with all their housekeeping articles, rode in a sleigh together, and still left room enough in it, "to dance an eight hand reel." After living in the log-house a few years, they built a frame-house, in which they lived to a good old age, and died, "honored and respected by all who knew them." They brought up a large family, four of whom are still living in Randolph, and one of them, Leonard, on the old homestead.—John Sprague died in 1849.

JOHN WESTON

was born in Middleborough, Mass., Oct. 19, 1767: his wife, Dolly Sprague, in Malden, Mass., Feb. 12, 1769. They were married Dec. 1, 1791, in Randolph, and soon after moved to Waitsfield, where their first son, John, was born, March 21, 1794, and died March 27, 1797, soon after which they returned to Randolph. Their second child, Lucy, was born July 4, 1796: the third, Betsey, was born July 14, 1798; Dolly and John—twins—were born March 22, 1801; Abijah Osgood, Feb. 13, 1804; Daniel, May 13, 1807; Jehiel Woodward, June 2, 1809.

Lucy married Joseph Bacon; had several children; died Aug. 10, 1858. Betsey married Joseph Paine; had 7 children; died Dec. 27, 1868. Dolly married John Waldo; lives in Wisconsin. Abijah Osgood died in Randolph, Sept. 20, 1853. Daniel married Betsey Edson, and now lives at Rock Falls, Wis.—a merchant. Jehiel W. now lives in Randolph—a farmer: married Harriet Amelia Walbridge. John married Miriam, daughter of Simeon Belknap, March 13, 1828. They have one daughter, the wife of M. A. Tewksbury, Esq., now living at West Randolph.

HENRY ARNOLD

came from Hardwick, Mass., in 1790: built himself a log-house on the farm now occupied by Mr. Walcott. Said house had neither doors nor windows the first winter. The following spring Mr. Arnold dug out sap-troughs, and made 27 lbs of sugar, which, in those days, was a pretty liberal allowance for a family, and which was all that was used in his family that year.

The following spring, his father, Gamaliel Arnold and 6 brothers came from Hardwick and settled in Randolph. He lived in his log-house 10 years, then moved to the East Branch and bought the grist-mill of Captain Tim Edson, and afterwards the saw-mill and carding-machine. Here he carried on a successful business for many years; raised up a large family, and amassed a comfortable little property. His son Gardner Arnold carried the first mail that was ever brought into town, on horseback, at 13 years of age, from the East Village to the Centre, Sereno Wright being the first post master in town.

Mrs. Dr. Blodgett is the only surviving member of the large family of Arnolds now living in town.

Mr. Harry Arnold married Miss Sylvia Cobb, of Middlebury, Mass., in October, 1791, by whom he had 9 daughters and 2 sons, 3 only of whom are now living, to wit: Mrs. Myra A. Blodgett, wife of the late Dr. Perley D. Blodgett, of Randolph; Melissa—wife of Hon. Julius Converse, of Woodstock;—Adeline—widow of the late Royal Edson—now living with her sister, in Woodstock.

THE FIRST SETTLERS ON EAST HILL

were three brothers from Connecticut, Josiah, James and Ambrose Kibbee, and their mother. They all went on to the farm still known as the "Kibbee farm," where Ambrose continued to live, and died, the other brothers buying farms adjoining.

JOHN GOSS, or "Lieutenant Goss," moved from Claremont, N. H., among the early settlers; settled on the East Branch, and raised 9 boys and 3 girls, all of whom have died.

Mrs. Goss once rode from her house in Randolph, on horseback, and carrying a child in

her arms, to Claremont, N. H., (about 55 miles) in one day.

Bliss Corliss came from Somers, Ct., about 1784, and lived at East Randolph.

Thomas Pickens moved into Randolph about 1785, from Claremont, N. H., and settled on a farm about a mile south of the present East Village. A few years after himself and wife made a Christmas visit to their friends in New Hampshire, going the whole distance with oxen and a wood-sled. He used to get his fire-wood from a steep hill back of his house, letting one log at a time slide down through the snow. One day a large log not following the track, struck the house and went crashing through, under the oven, into the kitchen, where his wife was busily engaged with her spinning-wheel; and, although she was a very small woman, and some startled, she neither had fits, nor cried over it.

CHAUNCY HAYDEN

was born in Windsor, Ct., Oct. 18, 1772. In 1794 he came to Randolph and worked as carpenter and joiner, boarding with the father of Dr. Bissell, then living on the farm recently sold by J. McIntyre to James Wight. The next season he married Anna Dibble, of Torringford, Ct., Feb. 28, 1795, and moved into the house now occupied by Calvin Bliss, before it was fully completed—he having put up the frame and partially enclosed it the season previous. The season he commenced house-keeping was one of great scarcity, and he and his wife had little to eat except the milk from his cow, until crops began to be harvested. He worked at cabinet-making a part of his time, and much of the furniture of the early settlers was made by him; and, as he was a faithful workman, much of it is now good, and in daily use. His wife died in 1822, aged 52 years. He died in 1858, aged 86 years, and left but one child.

RICHARD ANSON HAYDEN

was born March 13, 1778. Aug. 19, 1821, he was married to Louis Blodgett, by whom he had three children: Chauncy Highland, born June 13, 1823, pursued his preparatory course at Randolph Academy; graduated at the Vt. University; was some years editor of the Rutland Herald; died July 13, 1856. Ann Louisa, born Oct. 24, 1824; died Sept. 25, 1850, and Handel Mozart, born Oct. 18, 1827—and now lives on the homestead.

SAMUEL PEMBER

was born in Stafford, Ct., Jan. 4, 1750. In 1777 he was married to Esther Read, of Ellington, Ct., born Jan. 17, 1758. In 1780 he left his wife and one daughter at her father's and came to a Mr. Haven's, in Royalton, and engaged Sabbath-day board for the season.—Monday he came to Randolph and worked through the week clearing his land, returning Saturday night to Mr. Haven's, in order to attend meeting on the Sabbath. He had been thus doing through the season, when, on Monday morning, October 16th, when about starting for his work in Randolph, he was taken prisoner by the Indians, who the same morning killed his younger brother, Thomas, while attempting to escape.

Having finished their depredations they started towards Canada, and encamped on one of the tracts of land then owned by Mr. Pember, (afterwards by Moses Belknap,) recently known as the Dea. Ziba Sprague farm. Here, being in fear lest an armed company of the enraged neighboring settlers should attack them, they firmly bound Mr. Pember to a tree, as they also did several others, and, stationing a huge Indian with a raised tomahawk as sentinel over him, informed them all that if they were attacked by their friends, every prisoner should be instantly killed.

The next day the Indian who took Mr. Pember gave him in charge of another Indian, who was to be responsible for his safe keeping, with the earnest injunction that he must "keep him *well*, and keep him *close*; koz him got *round*, *straight* leg, stiff whisker, and squaw at home"—evidently meaning that, as Mr. Pember had a strong constitution, was a fast runner, and had a strong inducement to get away and return to his family, they must keep him extra well, or he would be discontented, and they should lose him.

Mr. Pember related, after his return, that there was another prisoner, whom they used to send off away from the camp after water, milk, &c., and gave him many chances to escape; but he always returned, and generally came to camp whistling or singing, when the Indians would laugh among themselves, and, tapping their foreheads, would say, "him some fool in here"—"him one fool," &c.

The Indians had intended to make their attack on Sunday, having been informed that all the people in the whole region would be

assembled together at meeting in Royalton; but learning, Sunday morning, that, on account of the sickness of the minister, or other cause, there would be no meeting, and their plans being thus frustrated, they spent the day in deciding what course it was best to pursue. During the day Mrs. Hutchinson went to the woods near the house, to get some hemlock boughs with which to make a broom, (such as were generally used at that time,) and passed so near to some of the Indians, who were concealed in the underbrush, that they could have taken hold of her dress, without discovering them, as they told her husband after taking him prisoner the next day.

ISRAEL KIBBEE

was born in Somers, Ct., Dec. 28, 1759. When about 22 years old, he was married to Ruth Wood. In 1777 he came to Randolph and bought land; cut and cleared a small piece, and put up a log-house, boarding at Mr. Belknap's, whose land lay west of his. The next spring he moved his wife and three children and household articles, on an ox-sled to Randolph, arriving at Mr. Belknap's March 4th, and within a few days commenced housekeeping in his own house.

He continued to live on the same farm until his death, March 28, 1836. His children were: Ruth, born April 9, 1782; married to Rufus Morgan; died Oct. 8, 1827. Israel, born March 4, 1784; lived some years in China, N. Y.; died in Fairwater, Wis., Nov. 3, 1868. Eunice, born Aug. 3, 1786; married to Abraham Smith; died in China, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1861. Ira, born Jan. 6, 1792; died in China, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1866. Sylva, born March 8, 1794; married, Oct. 10, 1817, to Elijah Pember, with whom she now lives.—Harvey Chapin, Harry Clinton, twins—born Dec. 31, 1798: Harvey died at his father's, Sept. 15, 1817. Harry is still living on the farm adjoining the original homestead.

Mr. Israel Kibbee was always an influential man among his townsmen, a very ready and fluent public speaker, always prompt and punctual to engagements—accurate and precise in business transactions—having a clear mind and good judgment.

In his early years he taught both day and singing-schools—teaching with interest and singing with spirit. He had a remarkable memory: was selectman, also grand juryman many years.

The first season Mr. Kibbee was in town, when returning from his lot with his axe to Mr. Belknap's one night after dark, as he went down a bank, and was about jumping across a brook, he saw a bear and two cubs just opposite to him, all ready for a hug. Not being quite ready himself, he remonstrated by lustily hallooing for help, and striking the head of his axe rapidly on a big flint rock at his feet, which scintillating entertainment so amused his antagonist, as to afford time for Mr. Belknap to come with his gun, and empty its contents into Mrs. Bruin's heart-case.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1780

threw down the stone oven of Mrs. Isaac Newton, a neighbor of Moses Belknap, Kibbee and Pember, upon which she had a lot of pumpkin-pies; opened the large spring from which the Centre Village is now mostly supplied with water; also a large spring on the farm now owned by Isaac Granger, and several others, from none of which was there ever any water run before. It also opened a cleft, or crack, of several rods in length and several feet in width, on the west part of the farm now owned by Mr. Church. Also another opening was made in the earth some 2 or 3 miles north-westerly from that place, where it opened directly under the centre of a very large spruce tree, splitting it from the bottom to the top, separating the roots for a distance of 2 rods. A spring on one side of a hill was closed, and directly opposite, on the other side, a new spring was opened, and has continued running ever since, furnishing ample water for house and barn purposes, on the farm now owned by Mr. Howe.

Pewter plates and dishes were jarred from the pantry shelves, and water was slopped out of kettles hanging over the fire. Great trepidation and fear seized many of the people, and they, falling upon their knees, cried for mercy, believing that the great day of the Lord had surely come.

SAMUEL PAINE

was born in Sutton, Mass., Feb. 21, 1778, and was married to Parmela Chase, Nov. 12, 1802, a daughter of Gen. Jonathan Chase, of Cornish, N. H. Mr. Paine bought the place owned by Samuel Benedict—300 acres, for $3,000, and settled in Randolph in 1803.

Mr. Benedict had kept a tavern some 15 or 20 years previous, and had built a large house for that purpose, which is still standing, and now occupied by Mr. H. M. Smith.

When Mr. Paine came to make his first payment, he brought £50 of specie with him on horseback from Cornish. Being obliged to buy his entire outfit for opening a tavern, and farming, he noted down some of the prices he paid for articles, among which may be found 12 tons of hay for $30; corn at 50 cents per bushel; a prime yoke of oxen at $50, &c.

In 1804 he set out an orchard of about 150 trees, which, in 1810, bore a good crop of apples, some trees yielding 3 or 4 bushels each. In 1820 he had nearly 1000 bushels of apples from it, most of which was made into cider brandy. In 1818 he built a cider mill and distillery, and run it in company with Joseph Bacon a few years, but soon became disgusted with the business, and sold out the distillery to his partner. From 800 to 1000 barrels of cider were annually made at his cider-mill for many years, more than one half of which was usually converted into brandy.

He had a large business as tavern-keeper, "40 or 50 teams sometimes putting up with him in one night." Often several teamsters would have to camp down on the bar-room floor, for want of better sleeping accommodations. This tavern was the "stage house" for several years subsequent to 1804, being situated on a main route from Boston to Canada.

In 1818 Mr. Paine bought out one fourth of the turnpike, and the toll-gate was kept at his house. In 1833 the turnpike was "thrown up," the owners receiving a small compensation therefor. Mr. Paine's father,

CAPT. SAMUEL PAINE,

a native of Pomfret, Ct., was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars; helped at the taking of Burgoyne; went as a scout through the wilderness to the north of Vermont, alone in the winter, and returned in safety, after enduring much suffering, and came to live with his son in 1819, where he died in 1834, aged 90 years. He was one of the original proprietors of the town, then called Middlesex, and owned land which he sold to Samuel Pember. The proprietors' meetings were sometimes held at his house in Lyme, N. H.

Samuel Paine's old homestead has for many years been occupied as 5 distinct farms. At one time five of his sons were settled around him. Only two remain at this time in the neighborhood, which is now known as Painesville. Mr. Paine was a benevolent man, ready and willing to help the poor and unfortunate in time of need.

DAVID GREENE

was one of the earliest settlers, locating on and clearing up the farm now owned by A. B. Paine, where he raised a large family.—From some peculiarity, or other cause, he was often called Pether Greene—was a hard working man and good neighbor, and died in 1815, aged 60 years.

WILLIAM EVANS,

the second man who came into town to live, located where J. H. Greene now lives, and was living there in 1780, when Royalton was burned. The Indians were first discovered, coming down the hill east of his log-house, by Mr. Evans, who immediately fled to the hill west of his house, and with a Mr. Eddy, hid among the ledges, without being discovered by them.

[We omit a dozen lines here, giving an account of the washing of Mrs. Evans by the Indians, already given in papers by D. P. Thompson.—*Ed.*]

Among the Indians were a number of tories, one of whom was recognized by Mrs. Evans as a person who put up with her over night, some weeks before, and she upbraided him for his ingratitude, and asked him if that was the return he made to her for her hospitality.

About 60 years after Mr. Evans's house was burned, J. H. Greene was digging a cellar on the same site, and found several ears of corn that were charred by the burning of the house, and falling down and being covered by the debris, remained in perfect shape until exhumed. Something like a peck of this has been distributed for the gratification of the curious, in very small parcels, the writer having been able to get but six kernels and a piece of cob, three fourths of an inch long.

William Evans and his brother were great hunters and trappers: used to go out to set their traps by a line of marked trees, and be gone several days. On one occasion their camp was beset by a pack of wolves, which they finally dispersed by chasing them with fire-brands. They once killed a moose on Ayre's brook, in Braintree, so large that when rolled on his back, his feet stuck up so high a man could scarcely reach up to his dew-claws.

Edward Evans had taken his grist on his back and gone to what was called "Pierce's Mill," in Tunbridge, Monday forenoon, before the news of the Indian raid had reached Randolph; but hearing of it at Tunbridge, he

left his grist unground and hastened home, nearly 10 miles, as fast as his legs would carry him. He got home just in season to see the last logs of his burning house fall down, and to find that he was one hour too late to be taken prisoner by the Indians. Before dark he discovered the hiding-place of his wife and children, who had fled to the woods for security.

JOEL EDDY

was born in Woodstock, Ct., in 1778. In 1795 he moved to Bethel, Vt., and in 1822, to Randolph, where he now lives, at the advanced age of 90 years, in the family of his youngest son. He married Sarah McKinstry, by whom he had 9 children:

Hiram, born 1806, now living at Rixford Flatts, N. Y.; William and Abigail, twins—born 1808: Abigail died in 1837; Philander, born 1810; Harry, born 1812, died 1841; Harriet, born 1812, died 1813; Charles, born 1815; Makinster, born 1821; Martin S., born 1826. Wm., Chas. and Martin are iron founders in Troy, N. Y. Philander is a farmer in Fremont, Ill. Makinster, with whom his father lives, is a farmer at Randolph.

ZEBULON HEBARD AND JAMES FLINT,

with their families, moved into Randolph from Haddam, Ct., in August, 1784—Mr. Hebard having been a proprietor previously, and one to whom the charter was granted.—He had two children at that time, Samuel and Dyer: afterwards, Mary, Asa and Enoch.—Asa died at about 2 years old. Samuel settled in the north-west part of the town, where he lived till 1816, when he moved to Bethel, and from thence, in 1854, to Illinois, where he died in 1862. Dyer settled in Brookfield, on the farm south of the Priest Lyman farm, where he died in 1831. Mary married Peletiah Rogers, and lived on the farm now occupied by Walter Rogers, and died in 1821.

When Zebulon Hebard moved into town, there was no clearing on the farm, (the same now occupied by his son Enoch,) and no house of any kind. He first put up a hut of poles and boughs, in which they lived 6 weeks, during which time a log-house was erected, which the family lived in about 7 years. It was built on the east side of the hill, so as to be in sight of the road and a neighbor, whose name was Samuel Richardson, living on the farm now occupied by D. Howe, and another neighbor, living on the farm now occupied by A. Griswold, by the name of Sprout, who once cut his shoe, but not his foot, while chopping, and said he was very sorry he cut his shoe instead of his foot, as a cut in his foot would grow up, but a cut in his shoe would not.

In 1791 Mr. Hebard built a plank-house, on the west side of the hill, having two rooms and a buttery, not lathed or plastered within, but clapboarded on the outside. He previously built a framed hard-wood barn, 30 by 51 feet, which is still standing, and used, being made of very large and heavy timber, and much more of it than is now put into such barns. All the men in the region were required at the raising, on which occasion, it is said, 100 lbs. of maple sugar and 10 gallons of N. E. rum were required to help "boost," and "he —— o."

After the raising, according to the usual custom of those days, a ring was formed and a good time had in "raslin," every man being obliged to bring in his man as soon as thrown himself. This barn, like all other buildings of those days, was framed by the *scribe rule*, and every joint was put together and tried, before the raising.

Not far from where Samuel Hebard settled, there lived a man by the name of Thomas Kinney—a butcher—and a very large and powerful man. He used to take 2 bushels of wheat on his shoulders, and carry it to West Bethel to mill, fully 10 miles, without once putting it down till he got there.

There was not then any road for carriages, and those having a horse would put about 5 bushels on his back, and, driving the horse before them in the path, would go to the same mill.

ENOCH HEBARD,

fifth child of Zebulon Hebard, was born in Randolph, Oct. 12, 1792. He had the usual advantages of those times for common school education, and four terms' tuition at Orange County Grammar School, then under the charge of William Nutting. He was brought up a farmer. In September, 1814, he went to Plattsburgh, as a volunteer soldier. Jan. 7, 1819, was married to Lavina, daughter of Elisha Lillie, by whom he had two children, Asa and Lavinia. Asa, born Dec. 3, 1819, married Sarah J. Putnam in 1846, and died Oct. 16, 1853, leaving three children, William, Lavinia Maria, and Olivia Putnam, all now living with their mother and grandfather.

Lavinia (Lillie) Hebard, born Oct. 27, 1821, was married, in March, 1845, to J. Mores

Flint, then living on the so called James Flint farm, now occupied by L. Ketchum, from whence they removed in 1855, and now live in Bristol, Wis.

* Mr. Hebard was brought up with habits of industry, morality and religion; was a good scholar and diligent reader, and to the present day enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. From 1816 to quite recently, on account of age, he has satisfactorily exercised, and often filled various town offices, as lister, juror, selectman, &c. He has furnished many facts in regard to the history of the town.

JONATHAN CARPENTER,

born in Rehoboth, Mass., while in the service of his country, during the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the enemy and confined on board a prison-ship for several months, and afterwards taken to England, where he remained 2 years in confinement before he was exchanged and returned home.

In 1782 he was married to Olive Sessions, of Pomfret, Ct., and the next year (in the fall of 1783) came to Randolph, and devoted the fall and winter to preparing a home for his family. Having erected a cabin and got things looking somewhat homelike, in March 4 he went for his family. In returning, he was able to obtain conveyance only as far as the house of Esquire Blodgett, from which place there was no road. So getting the assistance of a son of Esquire Blodgett's, he drew his wife and child on a hand-sled across the fields, over the snow, a distance of nearly two miles, to the house he had previously prepared, and on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Harry Thomas. He afterwards moved to the farm about 2 miles north of the centre of the town, now occupied by B. F. Adams, Esq., where he kept a tavern (as it was then called) for many years, and where he died at the age of 80 years.

His oldest daughter married Sereno Wright, the proprietor and publisher of the first newspaper printed in Randolph, called the "Weekly Wanderer," and who was afterwards (in 1810,) engaged in the publication of the "Freeman's Press," at Montpelier, and subsequently moved to Ohio, where Mrs. Wright died, and where her descendants still live.

Of Jonathan Carpenter's children, seven in number, four are still living, (Dec., 1868)—Chester, at Derby, Vt.; Elias, at Randolph; Danford, in Michigan, and Orinda, in Illinois.

* In 1825 Mr. Hebard made 330 barrels of cider, most of which was converted into cider brandy, in S. Mann's distillery.

THE WASHBURN FAMILY.

JONAH WASHBURN,

son of James and Elizabeth, was born in Middleborough, Plymouth County, Mass., Feb. 16, (O. S.) 1733. He married Huldah, daughter of David and Phebe Sears, born Aug 10, (O. S.) 1737. Their children were born in Middleborough, viz.:

Abner, Oct. 12, 1757; Jonah, Jan. 3, 1760; Josiah, Jan. 23, 1762; Azel, April 26, 1764; Huldah, June 27, 1766; Lucy, March 16, 1769; Elizabeth, May 3, 1772; Daniel, March 27, 1776.

The elder sons served more or less in the war of the Revolution, in Rhode Island, about Boston, and on the Hudson River.

In 1785, Mr. Washburn came to Randolph with his two eldest sons, and purchased 400 acres of land, and commenced clearing and erecting a log-house. Leaving his two sons, he returned to Middleborough for the rest of his family. In the summer of 1786 he set out with his family (his son Azel being at that time in Dartmouth College,) and furniture, with ox-teams and saddle-horses, for a new home in the wilderness. Previous to their departure the eldest daughter, Huldah, was married to Abner Weston, of Middleborough, who came with them to Randolph, making it their wedding tour—the said Jonah having secured a lot of land for him in 1785, adjoining his own purchase. They came by the way of Keene, N. H., Windsor and Woodstock, where they found some relatives formerly of Middleborough. They arrived at Randolph after a journey of 3 weeks, where they took possession of the tract he had purchased, and which was known as Washburn hill, lying about a mile and a half S. W. of Randolph Centre. They resided there with their children and grand-children about them until Mr. W. died, March 12, 1810, and Mrs. W. March 22, 1816.

Of their sons, Abner married Olive Standish, in Middleborough, Mass., a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. They had 9 children, one of whom, Olive, married Zenas Wood, of Montpelier, and Abner studied medicine and took the degree of M. D. at Burlington College, and went South.

Jonah married Sally Eddy, in Middlebor-

ough. They had 6 children, one of whom, Minerva, married Rev. Mr. Orr, and was a missionary to the Indians in Arkansas.

Josiah married Phebe Cushman, in Old Middleborough. They had 10 children, of whom Susannah married Rev. Mr. Finney, and became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas. Cephas graduated at Burlington College, was ordained, and became a missionary in Arkansas. He died at Little Rock, in March, 1860.

Azel was a minister, and married Sally Skinner, and settled in Royalton. He had 8 children, of whom Royal, the eldest son, graduated in Burlington, and was tutor there in 1820. He was afterwards ordained a minister, and settled in Massachusetts. Eleanor married Rev. E. C. Tracy, who settled at Post Mills, and was afterwards editor of the Vt. Chronicle and the Boston Recorder. Huldah married the Rev. Daniel Wild, who was for many years Congregational minister at Brookfield Vt. Lucia married the Rev. Austin Hazen, who was settled in Burlington, Vt.—Laura married the Hon. Horace Maynard, now of Tennessee.

Daniel, the youngest child, studied medicine of Dr. Bissell, of Randolph, took the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth, and practiced in Brookfield for many years. He died in Stowe.

The daughters all married and lived in Randolph, whose families are mentioned in another place. Lucy married Asahel Woodward. They had four children, of whom Abigail married Cephas Washburn and became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians.

HON. JAMES TARBOX.

BY HON. CALVIN BLODGETT, OF BURLINGTON.

Hon. James Tarbox, a prominent and influential citizen for many years, in Randolph, was born in Merrimac, N. H., in 1759. He married Betsy Lund, and removed to Windsor, Vt., and commenced a mercantile business, but was unsuccessful in his business.

In 1798 he removed to Randolph and purchased the farm situated about a mile north of the Centre Village, on which he always resided, of Dan Parker, for which he paid 1600 Spanish milled dollars. He soon commenced mercantile business at his house, in which he was quite successful—gave credit, and received in payment large quantities of grain, and continued to receive grain for several years, to so great an extent that he was obliged to build a large additional storehouse, until, eventually, his capital was so much absorbed in grain, that he deemed it prudent to close his mercantile operations; but still year after year, he received grain on all debts due him.

Many of his personal friends, among whom was Hon. Dudley Chase, fearing it would eventually prove a permanent loss to him, urged him to desist from receiving grain; but, although he appreciated their friendly motives, he still continued to accept of grain in payment for any monies due him, believing and so expressing himself, that, before many years a scarcity would come. His neighbors, Zebulon Hebard, Isaac Brainard and others had followed his example, and hoarded heavy stocks of grain; but long before a scarcity came became doubtful, and so expressed their fears to Judge Tarbox, who assured them that when the day should arrive that there were any calls, he would not sell one bushel until he had sent customers for all theirs, which agreement he lived up to literally. The writer is unable to say definitely, when the scarcity came, but thinks it was about 1810.

In the spring of that year, he took his horse and journeyed to the north-westerly part of the State, and across to the north-easterly portion, and from there homeward, all the way making very definite inquiries as to the supplies of grain in store, keeping a careful diary of each individual's replies to him, and noted carefully any apparent surplus in any locality; but in all the journey he found but one individual who expressed the opinion that there would prove any scarcity in grain that season.

On his return home, he called on his friend Judge Chase and exhibited his diary that he might see for himself what information he, Judge Tarbox, had obtained, and from it would see that all, save one individual, had expressed the opinion that there would be no scarcity in provisions during the coming summer.

"Still," said he to his friend, "Judge Chase, I want to say to you, this very information has convinced me that I shall have calls for all my surplus stores of grain before the next harvest, and I wish to have you for my witness that I have acted in all this time with the full conviction that the time for sale must eventually come, and from that conviction have acted from the beginning."

Soon after this he advertised all through the northerly portions of this State that he had

grain for all who needed, or should need, and that in case any who needed were unable to pay money on delivery of the grain, to bring a letter from the individual who represented his town in the general assembly the preceding fall, stating that he was an honest man, and that he had no doubt would endeavor to pay for any grain he should purchase, and any man bringing such recommendations should not be sent away empty. (Judge Tarbox had himself represented Randolph in the preceding session, and was consequently personally acquainted with all the members.) He established and advertised his prices, viz., for wheat, $2.50; for corn and rye, each $2.00; and further, that each one must take a certain proportion of wheat and rye with the corn—as the supposition was, that in time of scarcity, all would want corn, only. I think about one third part must be wheat or rye.

Their sales of grain commenced late in June, and his son, Col. Isaac Tarbox, informed the writer, while a clerk subsequently in the Colonel's store, that in about one month's time from the first sale, the last bushel was delivered, with no change of prices or other terms, adopted in the beginning. He also informed me that, taking a geographical line from Randolph westerly to Lake Champlain, and easterly to the Connecticut River, every inhabited town northerly of Randolph had more or less of that grain.

This accumulation of grain in so large a body, not only materially increased the wealth of Judge Tarbox, but proved a great blessing to the people, and prevented very much suffering in the more northerly and newly settled townships.

Judge Tarbox's wife died July 7, 1836, aged 78 years. They had 8 children, all of whom died of consumption, prior to his decease.—Their names and ages at decease were as follows:

James, Jr., married Julia Converse, and died Nov. 14, 1815, aged 31 years; Isaac, married Lucy Woodard, and died Dec. 19, 1818, aged 33 years; Thomas, died Aug. 23, 1809, aged 21 years; William, died Jan. 3, 1817, aged 26 years; Betsey, died July 9, 1810, aged 17 years; Hannah, died Feb. 23, 1813, aged 19 years; Elhanan Winchester, died Dec. 4, 1819, aged 21 years; Lund, married Susan Edson, and died Aug. 23, 1841, aged 42 years.

In 1815 James, Jr., Isaac and William, were each in the mercantile business, in Randolph Centre Village, each having a store by himself, and each continued the business until his death.

Judge Tarbox was always held in very high esteem for his peculiarly sound judgment and sterling integrity. He held many responsible town offices for many years. He was also many times elected to represent his town in the legislature, and was a member of the legislative council, under the old constitution of this State; was a judge of the Orange County Court; was a director in the Woodstock branch of the Vermont State Bank, and an elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

He died at the advanced age of 82 years, after a protracted sickness of typhoid fever, Aug. 25, 1841, having previously buried his wife and all his children. The only remaining one of his posterity is Betsey, daughter of Lund Tarbox, the wife of Charles Dewey, Esq., of Montpelier.

WESTON FAMILY.

ABNER WESTON was born in Middleborough, Mass., March 28, 1760. He was a lineal descendant of Edmund Weston, who, with his brother John emigrated from England in 1644.

John settled at Salem and Edmund near Middleborough, where he and his descendants continued to reside. Edmund, the grandfather of Abner, married a lineal descendant of John Howland, who arrived in the May Flower, in 1620.

Abner married Huldah Washburn, in Middleborough, Aug. 7, 1786, and came with Jonah Washburn, his wife's father, to Randolph the same year, and took possession of a lot of land contracted for him by the said Jonah the previous year, where he resided until 1803, when he moved onto a farm which he purchased in West Randolph, where he died in 1830. He was a magistrate for about 30 years, represented the town in the State legislature several times, viz., 1795, 1802, 1821. He had a few elementary law-books, which he read understandingly, and was much engaged in collecting demands and in the management of suits before magistrates, and was always treated with consideration and respect by the lawyers in the vicinity, to whom he was frequently opposed in the trial of cases. He filled various town offices, and was engaged in public affairs until a few years previous to his death.

Abner and Huldah Weston had 8 children, one of whom, Edmund, resides in Randolph; the others having married and moved away, except two who died in 1813. The HON. EDMUND WESTON graduated at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1821; studied law with Hon. Dudley Chase and William Nutting, Esq.; was admitted to the bar as practicing at-

torney at the December term of Orange county court, in 1824, and has continued to practice as Att'y, counsellor and solicitor in Randolph ever since. He was appointed States attorney for Orange Co. for the three years, commencing 1835, 1837 and '42, and judge of probate for the district of Randolph for 1845 and '46. He married Sarah, daughter of Gen. Joseph Edson, in January, 1829, for a long time sheriff of Orange Co., and U. S. Marshall under President Adams. The said Sarah died in 1851, and in 1852 he married her cousin Sarah Troop, who died in 1854, and in 1859 he married Aurelia, the widow of the late Dr. Austin Bradford, of Vergennes, and daughter of the late Dr. Ezekiel Bissell, of Randolph, who, for a long time, was the physician in this town and vicinity, and father of Wm. H. A. Bissell, D. D., now Bishop of Vermont.

The said Edmund had three children by his first wife, the eldest of whom, Edmund, Jr., attended medical lectures, and received the degree of M. D., at Burlington, and is a parcticing dentist in West Randolph. In the late war of the rebellion he was by the Governor appointed and commissioned a captain, and raised the first company of U. S. Sharpshooters, and was with his company in all the battles of the peninsula in 1862.

ELIPHALET BATES.

BY ELIAS BATES, OF HARTLAND.

Eliphalet Bates was born in Middleborough, Mass., January, 1770. I have no record of the time, but think he emigrated to Randolph in 1790. He bought a piece of wild land on the Fish hill, about one mile east of the West Branch; commenced clearing his land, and built a log-cabin. In the mean time he became acquainted with Mary Story, one of the daughters of Dea. Story, one of the first settlers, and an eminent citizen. My father married Mary Story in 1790, or '91, I have no record. Their first child was born April 6, 1792, and died 7 days after. Your correspondent now writing, Elias Bates, was born April 14, 1793. Shortly after, my father sold his farm to a Mr. Daniel Eaton, one of the prominent citizens, who had emigrated from Middleborough, and made another purchase of wild land in the neighborhood of the late Esquire Washburn. Here he cleared a patch of ground and built a log-cabin, and had another son, Jacob, born Jan. 11, 1795; also Asa, born April 12, 1797. About this time my father swapped farms with Mr. Parker, who lived on the West Branch, below my uncle Joseph Bates—his farm lying on both sides of the Branch. Here my brother James was born, Jan. 17, 1799, and George, 1st, Jan. 17, 1801. He met with a shocking accident, by falling in a kettle of boiling water, being so badly scalded that he lived only about a week, and died Feb. 6, 1804, aged 3 years 19 days.—Benjamin was born March 25, 1803, and, being the seventh son, was called the doctor. About this time my father exchanged farms again with a Mr. Roswell Lee, of Waitsfield, and moved in the midst of the winter of 1804 and '05—a very cold time. The family suffered very much with the cold. George, 2d, who is now living in Randolph, was born Aug. 18, 1805.

In 1806, the dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent in Waitsfield. Five of our family were prostrated with the disease, and Benjamin died, Aug. 28, 1806, aged three years and five months. Thomas was born Dec. 30, 1807; Benjamin, 2d, March 30, 1809; Ezekiel, June 1, 1810, and died Feb. 5, 1811. My father swapped farms again with a Mr. John English, who lived about half a mile south of the West Branch Village. Here my brother Ezekiel, 2d, was born, Oct 18, 1811, and died Jan. 19, 1812. This was the last death among the children in this family up to the death of James, Dec. 9, 1865—53 years. Sylvanus was born Jan. 19, 1813.

In 1812, the war broke out between Great Britain and America. Jonathan Campbell being drafted, hired my father to take his place for 6 months. He went into service and encamped in Swanton, a frontier town. He served his time out, and was discharged with honor. The next year he enlisted under Capt. Aikens, and was encamped through the summer and fall at Burlington. In the latter part of the summer it was very sickly—the fever had broke out, and father was selected for a nurse to take care of the sick. In the mean time he was taken down with the fever, and not able after to perform service, and about the time of the close of his engagement, he was discharged, and never again enjoyed good health.

June 21, 1816, that memorable cold summer, Mary Abiah Bates was born; and June 10, 1821, Eliphalet S., making 14 sons and one daughter. My mother, Mary S. Bates, died April, 1836, and my father May 30, 1840, aged some over 70 years.

My brother James, perhaps, was the most eminent of any one of his brothers for learning, piety, teaching and farming. He commenced his studies for college under Rufus Nutting, Sen., in 1817. He taught common district

schools winters, and worked through hay-seasons to procure money to meet his expenses.—He entered Dartmouth in 1818, graduated there in 1822, and at Andover in 1826; and, meantime, taught in the academy in Haverhill, one year. He was settled as colleague pastor with Dr. Homer, at Newton, Mass., from 1827 to '39, and was pastor at Granby from 1839 to '51, and pastor at Central Village, Connecticut, from 1853 to '54. His constitution had become so feeble at that time, that he relinquished further pastoral labors. He returned to Granby and regained a little health by hard work in agriculture, which he loved and understood thoroughly, and, when able, often assisted disabled pastors in every good work. His first wife was the youngest sister of Harriet Newell—the little Emily of her letters. One of their sons went also as a foreign missionary to Ceylon, but was compelled by sickness to return. He married for his second wife, widow Julia F. Dickison, at Granby, Oct. 7, 1855. His biographer writes thus;

"The prominent characteristics of Mr. Bates were conscientiousness, practical good sense, singleness of aim and simplicity of manners.—His quiet judgment was often sought and valued by ministers and others. He loved truth and peace; but his absorbing desire was the conversion of the world to Christ. For this he prayed without ceasing, and labored most abundantly. While a student he was doing the work of an evangelist in the vicinity of his schools and college. He spent most of the vacations of the Theological Seminary, and many of the Sabbaths of the term-time at Salem, visiting the poor, and holding religious services from house to house, as an assistant of the excellent Cornelius. With such a spirit he began the work of a pastor. His preaching was plain and unpretending; but a clergyman, whose excellent judgment and great service to the church, gives his words authority, who heard him during a part of his pastorate at Newton, has often spoken of it as a model for gospel simplicity and truthfulness. His ministry seemed to be always blessed. At Newton, more than 200 were added to the church: at Granby, 175. He was unwearied in visiting the families of his parish, in district preaching, and care of the Sabbath and other schools.—Perhaps he attempted to do too much; but there was no relaxation while the power remained.

In 1848 his wife and two children and another of his household, died within one month.—His health was then injured and never fully restored; and his nervous system did not recover its tone until after his retirement to the quiet and regular industry of a farmer's life. His death was very sudden. The day before his decease, he suffered, for a short time, intense pain in the chest, but it was relieved by the remedies used, and no further danger feared.—He passed away almost as in a moment. But such a life needed no added words to his family, or to others from his death-bed. 'An honest man,' so said all who knew him, in business. 'A good pastor:' so testified the great congregation around his remains. 'A good and faithful servant:' such we believe was the welcome of his Lord."

Sylvanus is the next scholar who also fitted for college, at Randolph academy, under the same teacher. He entered Middlebury College in 1831; graduated in 1834; spent one year at Andover, and, for the want of funds, was permitted to teach the school at Royalton academy, where he continued to teach up to 1845. On account of bad health he emigrated to Georgia, and entered the high school at Lagrange as principal teacher; spent 5 or 6 years in this institution, then moved to Macon, Ga., where he was hired by the aristocracy to teach their high school, they agreeing to pay him $100 annually, for each scholar, the number to be 25.

He continued to teach this school until the close of the rebellion, when he sold his pleasant home and moved to Bloomington, Ill. After spending one year, on account of bad health in his family, and the climate not agreeing with his own constitution, he sold his place and moved back to Georgia, and is now one of the professors of Oglethorpe University.

Asa Bates is living in Bristol, R. I.—a farmer; Thomas, in Bloomington, Ill., in the lumber trade; Benjamin, in Normal, Ill.—a farmer; Eliphalet S. has returned from California, and is living in Prairie Ville, Ill., in rail-road business. The sister, Mary Abiah, married Otis Parsons, and is living in Griggsville, Ill.; Jacob, in Hartland, on the old homestead of our grand-father Bates; and his son who lives with him, makes the third generation. Jacob lately caught his right hand in a threshing-machine, and it was so mangled he had to have it cut off between the wrist and elbow.

I have been living in Hartland 46 years, cultivating mother earth, and she has given me a competent supply to sustain life thus far. How the town got the name of Randolph I cannot tell. In regard to the earthquake, I have some faint recollections about what was said when I was a boy, but I don't recollect what, except that it made some fish-ponds in Brookfield.

ROGER GRANGER

was born in New Braintree, Mass., Oct. 1, 1774; Betsey Goodnow, in Fitzwilliam, N. H., March 2, 1774. They were married in New Braintree, Mass., Dec. 28, 1802, and removed to Randolph Vt., in March, 1804. The snow was deep and

drifted, and the little old log-house looked cheerless and uninviting.

Mr. G. had been up the year previous and bought 50 acres of land, which was a wilderness, with the exception of a small clearing about the house.

They had 8 children. Luther was born in New Braintree, Mass., Jan. 4, 1804; the rest in Randolph, viz., Calvin, March 26, 1805; Charles, July 4, 1806; Eliza, Nov. 24, 1807; Eleazer Wells, Nov. 27, 1809; Submit, Feb. 20, 1812; Isaac, May 19, 1814, and Noah, April 14, 1817,—all living now (Feb. 1, 1869,) except Submit, who died, Sept. 17, 1868, in Randolph; and all are living in Randolph, except Calvin and Charles, ministers of the Congregationalist order. Calvin is in Hubbardton, Vt., Charles in Paxton, Ill.

Roger Granger always lived upon the same place, and died there, Dec. 7, 1853—his wife, Nov. 14, 1858.

Mr. G. was an earnest member of the Methodist church, and aimed to train up his large family in the ways of honesty, industry and religion, and was happy in seeing them all exemplary members of the same church, in yet early life, and most of them comfortably located, and well respected by all their acquaintance, in the same town.

WILLIAM NUTTING, ESQ., AND FAMILY.

BY MISS MARY NUTTING.

William Nutting was a native of Groton, Mass. His ancestors, on the father's side, were among the early settlers of that town, having emigrated from Groton, Suffolk County, England, in the year 1653. A genealogy of the family carries back the line to John Nutting, or Nutton, a contemporary and neighbor of the Winthrops, of the same generation with Adam Winthrop, father of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts. In a recent history of the latter, by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the name of John Nutton is several times mentioned; and the author intimates that it was probably a corruption of Newton. This John Nutton was born, probably, not far from 1550. His son, of the same name, lived and died in Groton, England; but his grandson, likewise called John, followed the example of the Winthrops, and while still a young man, with three or four children, turned his face toward America. He settled in the centre of the new township of Groton, Mass., which had just been founded by Deane Winthrop, a younger son of the governor. Some years afterwards, he fell in a fight with the Indians; but left four sons, two or three of whom settled in Groton, and one in Medford. From the eldest of these, John Nutting, of Groton, the subject of our sketch was descended. A fuller account of the family may be found in Butler's History of Groton, pages 418—420.

William Nutting was born during the Revolutionary War, Oct. 30, 1779, and was the eldest son of William Nutting, of Groton, and Susannah (French) Nutting, daughter of Col. French, of Nashua, N. H. In his boyhood, he was very fond of study, and commenced Latin with the hope that he should sometime be able to go through college. But, on account of some pecuniary losses, his father felt obliged to dissuade him from this cherished purpose. He accordingly continued to work on his father's farm, until he became of age, after which, for about 3 years, he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. A severe attack of measles, followed by dysentery, about this time, apparently weakened his constitution so much as to unfit him for manual labor; and, in consequence, he once more resolved to pursue a course of study.—Resuming Latin and commencing Greek, at Groton Academy, he applied himself with such diligence and success, that, after a year and a half, he was able to enter at Dartmouth as a member of the same class which had been admitted at the time he began to prepare.

He graduated with honor, in the class of 1807, and was urged to become a tutor in the college. But he preferred to accept the position of principal of Orange County Grammar School, then newly established at Randolph, Vt. He was thus led to the place in which he was to spend his long and useful life.* For five or six years he continued to teach; meanwhile, however, pursuing the study of law, in the office of Judge Chase, whose partner he afterwards became. When Judge Chase was obliged to quit his practice, on account of public duties, Mr. Nutting opened an office of his own, which he continued to occupy until a few years before his death. His ability and success in his profession were so remarkable that he would have found an easy road to preferment, had he been in the least an ambitious man.

He sometimes consented to represent the town in the legislature, and once in the council

* [So long as he lived, he continued to feel a deep interest for the welfare of this institution, freely devoting time and money to that end. He was early chosen a member of the board of trustees, and was secretary and treasurer during the greater part of his life, resigning only when he felt the infirmities of age fast creeping upon him.—*R. N.*]

of censors, and was town clerk 19 years, and justice 23 years; but he never sought public offices and emoluments, and sometimes expressed surprise and regret at seeing others do so.—He was once offered the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Vermont, of which he was for many years a trustee; but, although particularly fond of teaching, he thought best to decline.

As a teacher, he was remarkably successful. His pupils almost invariably found out that it was delightful to study. To behave well in school seemed a matter of course; nor, in the light of his example and precepts, could they possibly propose to themselves any other than a sober, upright and useful life. As a lawyer everybody knew him to be no less honest, than able and successful. Long after age had terminated his attendence at the courts of the county seats and capital, he was often consulted by clients in his retirement; "to whom," said he, "I generally find occasion simply to repeat the counsel of the Divine Teacher, 'Agree with thine adversary quickly.' 'Follow peace with all men.'"

The foundation of his character as a man and a Christian was doubtless laid in early life. He was brought up by pious parents; and the dying counsel of his mother to this her eldest son was expressed in the sacred words, "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" It was not till after he settled in Randolph, however, that he ventured to hope that he was a Christian. The loss of a beloved infant child, and the restoration of another from a dangerous illnes in answer to prayer, was apparently the means of teaching him to "walk humbly with his God." It was about the year 1812, that he publicly professed his faith in Christ; and for more than 50 years he was a strong pillar in the church to which he belonged. He was always among the foremost in the pecuniary support of the gospel, and was one of the first to advocate the temperance reform At public worship, his seat was never vacant, except in case of sickness, or absence from home. The same may be said with regard to family devotions. All through his busy professional life, as well as amid the infirmities of advanced age, he was punctual and steadfast in religious duties, whatever else might be omitted. He was so faithful and exact in every point of Christian morals, that one might almost have said, "If any other man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in the flesh," *he* "hath more." But his hope for eternity rested on a better foundation, even Christ.

During his latter years he seemed to have such a sense of God's goodness to himself and family, that he often dwelt upon it in his private correspondence. In his last letter to his brother Rev. Rufus Nutting, he wrote as follows:

"We are both now, as you say, old men, you in your seventieth, and I in my eighty-fourth year—and still spared—but for what purpose? When I reflect how little I have done for the glory of God and the benefit of my fellow-creatures, I must say with the patriarch, 'Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been.' But when I consider what God has done for me, I must say, 'Goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life.' He has sustained me thus far, and has given me what the wise man prayed for, 'neither poverty nor riches,' but has ever 'fed me with food convenient for me.' In infancy he put me under the care of wise and pious parents; when of age, he enabled me to obtain a suitable education; he blessed me with a kind and affectionate wife and eleven children, of whom three were taken to himself in early infancy, while the remaining eight all became by profession, and I hope by regeneration, His children, while still members of my household. * * * Seven are still living, though widely dispersed from me and each other, even from Iowa on the west, to 'Ur of the Chaldees,' on the east, and are all, as we trust, walking worthy of the vocation wherewith they were called in early life. Should it not be my inquiry, 'What have I rendered,' or 'What shall I render to the Lord for all His benefits?'"

Mr. Nutting retained his mental and bodily faculties in an unusual degree, to the close of his life, and was able to employ himself in reading and writing the greater part of the time, until the commencement of his last sickness.

During his latter years, he read the Bible through in course a great number of times, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was also very extensive. He often kept at hand some favorite Latin or Greek classic, and seemed to enjoy a daily portion from its pages, no less than in former years.

His last illness (consumption) commenced about the middle of October, 1863; and after the 30th of October, the day on which he completed his 84th year, he was no longer able to leave his bed. After he could no longer listen to continued reading, he used to like a verse or two of Scripture softly repeated, now and then, by the daughter who sat at his bed-side.

Day after day he lay upon his bed of languishing, waiting till his change should come, much of the time in a quiet slumber, his coun-

tenance wearing its serenest look, as if aware that the everlasting rest was near.

November eve, 25th, he lay seemingly insensible to what was passing around him. His children observed that he was trying to move his hands, which then rested upon his breast.—Supposing that their pressure might have impeded his breathing, his daughter raised them slightly and supported them in her own. Immediately he clasped them just as he was wont to do in prayer; and this accomplished, he seemed satisfied. Hour after hour, through the long night, his hands, already icy with the touch of death, were thus uplifted in mute supplication. Morning dawned; but the spirit still lingered. The sun shone brightly on that Thanksgiving day, and the church bells rang cheerily for the accustomed service. He heard them, but could not speak. When the serene and cloudless morning had attained "the perfect day,"—at noon of Thursday, November 26, 1863—his spirit entered "into that within the vail," to bear a part, as we trust, without doubt, in the ceaseless thanksgivings of heaven.

[The resolutions of the Orange County Bar—customary to be passed at the death of a member—passed at Chelsea, March 8, 1864, in affectionate honor of the Hon. William Nutting, were highly commendatory.

Judge Hebard says, in his speech upon this occasion:

"In all my conversancy with classical scholars, in college and out of it, I have found no one who seemed to me to have a more thorough command of the Latin tongue than he; or who had a finer appreciation of its force and beauties, as embodied in the best of Roman literature, or more happy facility of developing such force and beauties by translating into English.

Thoroughness, accuracy and order characterized all his intellectual culture and developments. These traits were as prominent in his character as a lawyer, as in that of a scholar; and in his acute discrimination and rigid logic in dealing with the law as counsel and advocate, the predominance of his mathematical faculty was quite apparent.

His genial, social nature, * * * in connection with his qualities of mind and character, made an impression which, in his life, secured for him sincere friendship, mingled with respect and reverence; and now that he has departed, cause his memory to be cherished with like sentiments."

Of the law students who, in part or entirely, pursued their preparatory course under the instruction of Mr. Nutting, the writer recollects these names:

Julius Converse, Mordecai Hale, William Hebard, Edmund Weston, Calvin Granger, Robins Dinsmore, Philander Perrin, Dudley Chase Blodgett, Charles Nutting, Wilder Haskell, John Graves, Warren H. Smith, Wm. Blodgett, Daniel C. Nutting and Henry Partridge.]*

Mrs. Nutting was Mary Barrett Hubbard, daughter of David Hubbard and Mary (Barrett) his wife, both natives of Concord, Mass. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nutting took place at Groton, Mass., Oct. 5 1809. The Barrett family were descendants of Humphrey Barrett, who was born in 1592, and came to Concord in 1640. Deacon Thomas Barrett, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Nutting, was an older brother of Col. James Barrett, who is named in history as the commander of the American troops in the Concord battle, of April 19, 1775. Mrs. Nutting's grandfather, on the father's side, was Ebenezer Hubbard, a descendant of Jonathan Hubbard, who was born in 1658, and is the first of that name mentioned in the history of Concord. Mrs. Nutting died Sept. 7, 1847, aged 61 years. One of the 8 children who lived to maturity had already gone before her to the heavenly rest. Sarah Maria, wife of Rev. Samuel A. Benton, died at Saxton's River Village, Vt., Aug. 3, 1841, aged 28 years. Another daughter, Eliza Anne, second wife of Rev. Samuel A. Benton, died at Anamosa, Iowa, Aug. 2, 1864, aged 54 years.

The eldest of the surviving children, William Nutting, Jr., having relinquished his classical studies, on account of his health, while in his junior year at Western Reserve College, became an organ-builder, and now carries on that business at Bellows Falls.† Charles, the second son, pursued a course of study at the University of Vermont, and at Western Reserve College, graduating at the latter institution in 1840. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Orange County, after which he was a partner in his father's office for some years.—He now resides in Westford, Wis. Rufus, the next in age, having been prevented from pursuing collegiate studies by an accident which injured the head somewhat seriously for the time, turned his attention to mechanical employments, and became an inventor. His first patent was upon a musicial instrument, called

* From note by Rufus Nutting.—*Ed.*

† Died at his residence, Oct. 21, 1869, aged 54 years.

Nutting's Æolicon, which he manufactured for some years in Michigan, and afterwards in Ohio. Having returned to his native place in 1853, to take charge of the homestead in his father's advancing age, he became interested in agricultural matters, and has since patented several valuable inventions in that department, among which may be mentioned a fanning-mill, separator, root-cutter, grist-mill, grain-drill, roller and seed-sower, elastic carriage gear, &c., &c. George Barrett, the fourth surviving son, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847, and, having studied theology, was ordained as a foreign missionary, at Randolph, in 1851. At that time, he expected to go, under the American Board, to Western Africa; but circumstances afterwards changed his destination, and he sailed, in January, 1853, for Asiatic Turkey, where he has ever since labored, with the exception of a short visit to this country, in 1855--'56. He was stationed at Aintab previous to that time, but soon after his return removed to Oorfa, in Mesopotamia, the ancient "Ur of the Chaldees." He is now (Dec., 1868,) again on a visit to this country, accompanied by his family. David Hubbard, the youngest son, having graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, in 1853, sailed for Turkey, as a missionary physician, in August, 1854. For 9 or 10 years he resided generally at Diarbekir, in the Eastern Turkey mission.—He was then transferred to Oorfa, in the central mission. In August, 1865, he arrived in this country with his family, after an absence of 11 years. He has now returned to Turkey, and is stationed at Aleppo. Mary Olivia, the youngest child, was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, class of 1852, and afterwards taught for a number of years in Ohio. From time to time, since 1860, she has devoted leisure intervals to the writing of religious books for children.—These were at first published anonymously, but in more recent works she has adopted the *nom de plume* of "Mary Barrett." Her first story was entitled "Nellie Morris and her cousin," an 18mo volume of about 190 pages, published early in 1861, by Carleton & Porter, of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York. By their request, she prepared two sets of 32mo volumes, 10 in each series, the first of which was published by the same house, in the autumn of 1861, and the other a year later. These sets are entitled, respectively, "Aunt Alice's Little Library," and "Aunt Hattie's Stories for the Little Folks at Home." Some 14,000 copies of the two had been printed previous to October, 1866. Another 18mo volume, entitled "Shooting at a Mark," was published by the same society in 1864. More recently, Miss Nutting has written for the American Tract Society, of Boston, "Steps in the Upward Way," a story for young ladies: 16mo, pp., 279, was published in March, 1867; and "Our Summer at Hillside Farm," a book of about the same size, in August following. She has since written a larger work, entitled "The Story of William the Silent and the Netherland War," which is to be published by the same society.

GEN. MARTIN FLINT.

BY MARTIN FLINT'S CHILDREN.

Martin Flint was born in Hampton, Ct., Jan. 12, 1782. When he was 3 years old, his parents moved to Vermont to begin a settlement in the north part of Randolph, about one mile from the Brookfield line.

When very young, Martin delighted to do kind offices for an aged grandfather with whom he was a great favorite. The old gentleman would put his hands on his head and bless him, predicting for him future greatness. His parents, who were God-fearing people, strove more to impress on their children a terror of the wrath and justice of their Heavenly Father, than a spirit of love and grace. The training of children in those days, we might think, took coloring from the "Blue Laws of Connecticut." But his mind was of too reasoning and independent a cast to be fettered.

His mother had felt, from his birth, that Martin was born for some good purpose, and the highest in her mind was that of a "preacher." Many were the tears she shed and the prayers she offered in his behalf, that he might be imbued with a spirit of wisdom and understanding.

His early education was somewhat circumscribed. He entered school at one time (Orange Co. Grammar School) with the intention of taking a thorough course of study, but was sent for by his father to come home and manage the farm, as he wished to retire from business. Through life, Martin never ceased to regret the loss of this opportunity; but it was, in part, made up to him by his habits of observation and keen penetration. He studied the works of God; he studied mankind, and seemed to perceive at a glance the secret springs of human action. At an early age, he embraced the doctrine of universal salva-

tion, and was very active in its promotion, contributing largely to the maintenance of its ministers, they often sharing the hospitalities of his house.

At the age of 20, he formed an acquaintance with the daughter of the Hon. James Burnett, of Hampton, Ct., who was a lady of beauty and accomplishments. Four years later he married and brought her to Randolph, and settled on the old home-place of James Flint, brother of his father. This place was a little less than half a mile south of his father's residence, leaving Samuel, his younger brother, at home with his father. This union, however, was not of long duration, for his wife died soon after the birth of the second daughter, Caroline, in 1811. This was a severe affliction, and one which he long felt deeply. Subsequently, (Oct. 5, 1812,) he married Asenath Morse, niece and adopted daughter of Hon. Dudley Chase. She was the mother of 7 children. About 4 years after his second marriage, he lost his right eye by inflammation, and was confined to a dark room most of the winter of 1816; but those who were intimately acquainted with him, were assured of the truth of the common remark, that he could see more with *one* eye than most people could with two.

In the war of 1812 Martin Flint was one of the first volunteers in town, to go to Plattsburg, N. Y. He raised a company by his own exertions. He received a lieutenant's commission, and, after a forced march, arrived at the scene of action just as the battle was closing. Before marching he had called in his neighbors to assist in making knapsacks for the men, out of strong linen cloth manufactured at his own home, and the sacks were, in part, filled with slices of pork from his own cellar. The night of their arrival was rainy, and the men were wet, tired, cold and hungry. The only boat which they were able to procure for transportation across the lake to Plattsburg, was an old and leaky one, the night dark, stormy, and severely cold. Their return to Burlington was delayed, and they were obliged to stop at an island over night. Martin Flint saw that many of the men were so benumbed with cold, they could hardly be induced to move. He at once sought means to arouse them: fires were lighted, and the contents of their knapsacks brought forth. By some means it was ascertained that a barrel of rum was aboard the boat, and, as in those days, it was thought that rum was the great panacea for all human ills, no time was lost in rolling it ashore. While some were looking around for some means to broach it, Martin Flint set it up on end, and, with one blow of an axe, broke in the head of the barrel, and filled the soldiers canteens as fast as they could be passed. It is needless to say that the barrel and its contents were paid for by Martin Flint. Long before this he had been a Republican to the core.

For many years, in connection with his farming, Mr. Flint carried on an extensive business in clover-seed. He raised it on his own farm, and purchased largely for transportation to the cities and large towns, which furnished the best market. He was successful in this business to a great degree. To do this he employed many laborers on his extensive farm, and rented houses to their families. To these men he showed great kindness, and often would sit up late into the night, to assist in subduing a fever with which they were sometimes threatened. The writer here recalls an incident illustrative of his character:

In the neighborhood, a poor, miserable, dissipated man died, who had neglected his family, and brought himself to an untimely end by his habitual drunkenness. Some one had remarked that it was of no consequence how or when this poor man was buried, as he was scarcely worthy of notice. The General visited the family, made arrangements for the funeral, provided a suitable conveyance for the remains, and went in person with the family to the grave, thus declaring his belief in the great brotherhood of man, however degraded.

He was not only a friend in need for those who were poor, and sick, and in trouble, but he was a great peace-maker. He was heard to say he never had a law-suit; but many were the quarrels referred to him for settlement, amicably adjusted before the parties separated.

Sundays his wagon was often filled with his neighbors and help, who had no other means of conveyance to the house of worship. At these times, his house was open to all for refreshments, and many there were who partook of his bounty. On Sunday he was wont to gather all his household, small and great, to read the scriptures, at which time the closest attention was observed, and the stillness profound. Hours, even, would thus glide away, while whole books or more would be read

from the heavenly volume. He seemed never to tire of Proverbs, Isaiah, Romans, Hebrews and Revelation. These were read and re-read, while other portions were not without attention. Were there any among his children who had told an untruth, the whole family were called together to hear a lecture on the dreadful consequences of lying: and so of other childish faults, and often, before the close, many of them would be moved to tears. He had the feelings of a tender parent, united with the sternness which he sometimes wore in his family. No father had better control of his household: a look and a word were sufficient to make all right with his children. His wife depended almost entirely on him for the government of the family, while she, having an unusual taste for music, poetry, and a great reader, did much to cultivate the kindly affections of their nature. In sickness, he was the first to know what should be done, and ever ready to assist in his own family when necessary. He insisted that none of his children should go to any religious or public meeting to make sport or cause disturbance.

There are those, even of this day, who remember when O. S. Murray came to Randolph to give an Anti-Slavery lecture in the old Congregational church. There was a strong feeling of opposition to this meeting, and boys and men, moved by a seditious spirit, came with eggs and other missiles, and succeeded in driving Mr. Murray from the place of meeting. Martin Flint, though no friend to oppression, in any form, was not, at the time, avowedly an anti-slavery man: absent from home, the story of this outrage upon the rights of free speech, and the mob-spirit manifested upon this occasion, reached him. Mortified and aroused, he determined that Mr. Murray should be heard, and made public declaration to that effect. Procuring the return of Mr. Murray, notice was given, and preparations to prevent a recurrence of similar outrages. A temporary police was organized, and the most powerful men, physically, stationed in various parts of the house; and thus the meeting passed off quietly. Freedom of speech was vindicated, and the stigma resting upon the town, which he felt so keenly, was, in a measure, removed.

We are here reminded of what Gen. Flint considered as the crowning work of his life, —his successful opposition to secret societies, and the grappling with these great powers of darkness in a dread and fearful combat. Well might he, as he did, at the dead of night, when no eye saw but his Maker's, go to the great Fountain of Life for help. His wife has said that about this time, she would awake in the night and hear him praying in an adjoining room.

Martin Flint was the first Free Mason in the State who publicly renounced the institution, which he did in September, 1827. His life was threatened, and he was often called a perjured villain; but he had, by reflection and study, become convinced that oaths, administered as they were in the Masonic lodges without the previous knowledge of the recipient, were not binding by any law of God or man, and were directly opposed to morality and the Christian religion. He remembered that the Saviour had said, "I ever spake openly, and in secret have I said nothing." This act of his was not done without reflection.— He knew he was making himself a mark, and verily "The archers sorely grieved him and shot at him and hated him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong."

Others followed his example, many of whom were among the first and best citizens of the State; and here the writer would quote some remarks which were made by the Hon. William Slade, Ex Governor of the State.— He says, "These pioneers of Anti-masonry were a noble body of men, who periled every thing in their devotion to principle, with an intrepidity worthy the best days of the Republic." He says, "I have no language to express my admiration of their zeal, their firmness, and their constancy."

The charter of the Grand Lodge of the State was given up, and Martin Flint, while a member of the legislature, was one of the first in that body to urge the passage of a law Prohibiting the administering of Extra Judicial Oaths.' "

In 1833, agreeably to a request of the Anti-masonic members of the legislature of the State of Vermont, as chairman of the Anti-masonic State Committee, Martin Flint assisted in preparing for publication a book, entitled "Masonic Oaths, with notes, to which are added Practical Proofs of the character and tendency of Free Masonry," which was extensively circulated in Vermont.

The Anti-masonic party became the majority party in the State, and held it until the Masonic party seemed convinced that it was

folly to contend longer, and called a meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Burlington, I think in the fall of 1835, and, by a formal vote, surrendered their charter. Whereupon, soon thereafter, the Anti-masonic State Committee called a State convention, to meet at Montpelier, in February, 1836, and resolved, "That whereas, the Grand Lodge of this State has formally surrendered their charter to the State, We, as a political party, disband, and recommend that each individual heretofore acting with us as a political party, act with that political party that, in his judgment, he approves."

Before this, the writer might have alluded to the General's remarkable presence of mind in times of difficulty and danger, as exemplified in many trying periods of his life. Then it was he seemed to be in his element. He perceived at a glance what was to be done, and showed the greatest promptitude and energy in its execution.

General Flint was for 4 years elected a representative of his town to the State legislature, beginning in 1831; and the succeeding year a member of the State Council. He was appointed Adjutant Gen. of the State militia by the Governor. He also received the appointment of assistant judge of the court three successive years, and was, at one time, strongly solicited to be candidate for governor by many of his friends and prominent men of the State, while the party with which he was connected (the Democratic) was in the ascendant, an honor which he modestly declined, though urged again and again.

At some periods of his life, his business was so extensive and his correspondents so numerous, it was common for him to take only from three to five hours' sleep, and often, when business was urgent which called him abroad, would leave home at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, and ride all night in the severest cold, to be at the destined place at the appointed time.

The General was the father of 9 children. The eldest, Harriet, married Lewis Clark, of Darien, N. Y., and had a son, who died in California, and 2 daughters, married. Lewis and Harriet, a son and daughter of Gen. Flint, reside in Beloit, Wis.

The second daughter, Caroline, married Samuel Mann, Jr., of West Randolph, and died December, 1847, much lamented, leaving one son, Martin. The third daughter, Clarissa Morse, died in 1841, at Hartford, Ct. She was on the eve of marriage to Rev. Benjamin Griswold, who sailed, a few weeks after her death, as a missionary to Africa. The fourth daughter, Prudentia, married Levi Washburn, son of Seth Washburn, Esq., of Randolph, and they still reside at the home of his father.—The widow of Gen. Flint still lives with them at the advanced age of 85 years. They have 4 children: 2 sons and 2 daughters. Martin M., the eldest son of Gen. Flint, married Eliza Chase, of West Randolph, grand-daughter of Rt. Rev. P. Chase, of Illinois. They have four sons and one daughter. Martin M. and family now reside near Madison, Wis. James T. Flint, the second son, married Harriet N. Aldrich. Both sons sought, soon after their marriage, homes in the west. James T., after having by his influence, raised a company of volunteer soldiers during the late Rebellion, gave himself to his country. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and fell a victim to disease, contracted in a southern prison,* as thousands of others have done. He received three wounds during the battle. His widow and married daughter and two sons, live in or near Beloit, Wis. J. M. Flint, the third son, married Lavinia L. Hebard, only daughter of Enoch Hebard, Esq., of Randolph, they living with the General till the time of his death. Soon after that event, J. M. followed his brother's example, and went westward. Before he left Vermont he had been a member of the senate, also school superintendent, and has served 2 terms in the Wisconsin legislature. He has one son who served a short term in the late rebellion, and one daughter of 2 years.

The spring of 1833 was remarkable, in Randolph and adjacent towns, for the ravages of that terrible scourge, scarlet fever, and similar epidemics. Many homes were made desolate by the loss of two or more of their beloved children. General Flint was at this time called upon to part with his youngest daughter, a most promising girl, just verging into womanhood, and his youngest son of 7 years, the joy of the whole household, and particularly, the pride of his father. They died of scarlet fever and measles combined, only three weeks intervening. All the members of the family were at this time sick, more or less.—

* Died the latter part of June following the battle on his way from Huntsville to Nashville, where he was buried.

The eldest son was for some days in a very critical condition, and life almost despaired of. The General devoted his whole time and energies to their care and relief, being most kind and attentive to all their wants, and watching till his enduring nature almost gave way. The death of the youngest son completely unmanned him. It was a blow from which he never entirely recovered. After his death the General remarked that he could never suffer so much again.

In the autumn of 1838 his attention was more particularly directed to the great scriptural doctrine of the second coming of Christ. He, with a minister of the Universalist persuasion, began to examine the Bible in reference to this subject. He continued his researches upon this particular point, more or less, for 3 or 4 years, and towards the winter of 1842 his investigations had led him to enquire of himself if he was ready to meet his Judge. He at this time became unusually prayerful, and ready to comply with the requirements of the gospel, viz., the erection of the family altar, and baptism. He had long been constant in his attendance at church, and so he continued as long as his health permitted.

Some years after this his health began gradually to decline. His disease at times effected his head. At such periods his reason was disordered, and he would be much bewildered. A few weeks before his death, his limbs commenced swelling, and were much inflamed.—This entirely relieved his brain, and continued some days. This interval of light, this glimpse of his former self, is a most pleasant reminiscence to his friends. He was most patient with his infirmities, pleasant and loving to all his family,—speaking plainly of his willingness and readiness to meet the king of terrors without faltering. Enquiring of his physician at this time what he thought of his case, the doctor replied, "General, you are not the man to fear, if I tell you there is but little or no hope of your continuing long." "O!" answered the General, "I want to see my God! I want to behold the face of my Heavenly Father!"

One day an attendant brought him some food. Before partaking, he prayed most fervently, exhibiting the most perfect reliance upon, and reconciliation to the appointments of his Maker. He died on the morning of February 28, 1855.

RUFUS NUTTING, SENIOR,

younger brother of William Nutting, Jr. Esq., was born in Groton, Mass., July 28, 1793, and assisted his father, William Nutting, on the farm till the age of about 15, when he commenced and continued his preparation for college at Groton academy for about one year, when he removed to Randolph, Vt., where he continued his studies in the Randolph academy, and the residence of his brother William, till prepared for junior standing at Dartmouth college, where he entered the class in the fall of 1812, and took his degree of A. B. in 1814, and of A. M. in 1817.

Having taught in the Randolph academy (then named Orange County Grammar School,) a part of his senior year, at its close the trustees wished to employ him for another year, at the end of which he intended to commence theological studies at Andover, Mass., having been, as he hoped, recently converted to God. But the board were unwilling to dispense with his services—the same again at the close of each of the succeeding four years—till at last they agreed to "let him off" for a few months to study his proposed profession privately, with Rev. David Porter, D. D., at Catskill, N. Y.,—to return to practice his first profession of teaching constantly, and his other, preaching, occasionally, as circumstances might require, in supplying destitute neighboring congregations. And thus he continued to do for some years—in fact till the infirmities of age have forbidden his public labors altogether.

In 1817 he gave up his place in Randolph for the principalship of what became a large and flourishing "female seminary," at Catskill, conducted on scientific and religious principles; but the old board at Randolph were so urgent, that in 1821 he returned thither, concluding that *there* and *thus* he was to spend the remainder of his days. But that climate proving too severe for his lungs, weakened by disease, led him to seek a milder climate. After spending a winter in Virginia for an experiment, and receiving a call to the professorship of languages in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, he removed his family thither in 1828, where he continued for twelve years. He then resigned, and became principal of the Romeo branch of the Michigan University, whence, after about six years, he removed to Lodi, Mich., where he established a private academy, which was well patronized for many years, till his age and health compelled him to quit public teaching

and spend the short remainder of life in retirement—having been a public teacher for more than 50 years—with the opportunity of trying to lead many thousands of youth of both sexes to habits of usefulness in this life, and a preparation for blessedness in the life to come.

Professor Nutting has been twice married: first to Miss Maria Manning, of Windham, Ct., in June, 1820; and again to Mrs. Nancy A. (Parsons) Eaman, of Dexter, Mich., formerly of Conway, Mass., still living to solace his age, in December, 1851. By his first wife he had 6 children, one of whom died in infancy: the rest still surviving, two of them teachers and ministers of the gospel, one a pastor's wife, now for many years settled at Jackson, Ill., one son a professor of instrumental and vocal music, and the remaining daughter the wife of a merchant, and elder in the Presbyterian church. Of the two children of his present wife, the eldest, a son, after graduating at Illinois college, has pursued mercantile business in Detroit. The younger, a daughter, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke seminary, has followed teaching as a profession, and is now engaged in the Freedmen's schools, at Memphis, Tenn. It should have been stated that all of his own children are also liberally educated. And may he be permitted for himself to testify, that God has dealt very graciously with him and his. Feb. 16, 1869.

SETH WASHBURN.

BY MRS. P. F. WASHBURN.

Seth Washburn (who was the son of Asa, who was the son of Seth, who was the son of Joseph 2d, who was the son of Joseph, who was the son of John, Jr., who was the son of John, who left Eversham, County of Worcester, England, April 12, 1635, and was secretary of the Massachusetts Colony,) was born in Putney, Vt., Jan. 27, 1788, and lived there till the year 1815, March, when he moved into Randolph, bringing his two sons, Seth Caswell, (being deaf and dumb) and William. He settled on the farm known as the William Cushman farm at that time. The house, which is now standing and in good condition, was built with wrought nails by William Cushman, in 1803. Mr. Cushman worked very hard in the erection of the house and care of his farm that season. Being late in securing his crops, he worked one very snowy day in October to secure his corn from the snow, and went into the cellar at night to work the mortar for plastering the house, and was taken delirious. Near morning he was found in this condition by Dea. Virgil Washburn, who, with assistance, brought him out of the cellar, and did every thing for him; but he never came to his right mind, and died in a few days, leaving the house unfinished.

Seth Washburn married Rebecca Paine, of Malden, Mass., Feb. 10, 1810, an orphan girl living with her uncle, in Westminster, Vt., who lost her parents and all her brothers and sisters by consumption, and died herself in the same way, April 25, 1828. They had 8 sons:

Seth Caswell, born Oct. 1, 1811, at Westminster, who died at the Deaf and Dumb Assylum, Hartford, Ct., Sept. 28, 1828.

William, born at Westminster, Jan. 24, 1813, who married Elizabeth Rebecca Harding, of Kentucky, Aug. 20, 1839, and settled on a farm in Springfield, Ill., and had three sons and two daughters.

Levi, born in Randolph, Vt., June 8, 1815, who married Prudentia, daughter of Gen. Martin Flint, of Randolph, May 9, 1839, and had 2 sons, Seth Monroe and Levi Martin, and two daughters, Clara Morse and Martha Ascenath, and settled and now lives on the home farm where he was born.

Stephen Paine, born at Randolph, Dec. 18, 1816, who died at home Oct. 24, 1837, with brain fever, occasioned by the fall of a small tree hitting him on the head while repairing brush fence.

Lucius, born at Randolph, Oct. 18, 1819, who married Cornelia Jane Booton, of Culpepper Co., Mo., and settled on a farm in Lockhart, Texas.

Charles, born at Randolph, June 24, 1822, and died at same place Nov. 21, 1863.

Asa, born at Randolph, July 14, 1824, and married Barbery Craige, of Jacksonville, Ill., and had one daughter and two sons, and settled on a farm in Bates, near Springfield, Ill. He came to Randolph to visit his friends in July, 1867, being in feeble health, and went to Putney to see his mother and other brother; was taken more ill, and died, Sept. 12, 1867, at his mother's. His body was sent to his family, in Bates, Ill., and there interred.

George Otis, born at Randolph, March 19, 1827, and married Ann Elizabeth Barnes, of Jefferson Co., Va., and settled on a farm in Waverly, Mo., and had one son named Seth.

Seth Washburn married, June 2, 1829, for his second wife, Patty Campbell, of Putney, born Nov. 23, 1798, and by her had 7 sons, all born in Randolph, making in all 15 sons and no daughter. These last sons were Benjamin Franklin, born Feb. 27, 1830, died in Putney;

Alexander Campbell, born Aug. 17, 1831, died at Putney, Oct. 9, 1850; Seth Caswell, born Oct. 13, 1832, died at Putney, Feb. 19, 1860; Edward Payson, born March 13, 1835, settled in Putney with his mother; Albert Henry, born Nov. 17, 1836, married Jean Bruce of California, and settled in the mercantile business, in California; John, born Dec. 30, 1838, married and settled in Putney; Julius, born March 2, 1840, lives in Putney with his mother.

The farm on which Seth Washburn settled and died was considered a very poor farm at the time he purchased it. He was told by one of his neighbors, that he thought he might live and support his family on it if he had money enough to buy his provisions; if not, he had better locate somewhere else.

The farm had been managed as many do now, by plowing a piece and cropping it till it is all run out. Only about six acres had ever been ploughed on the farm. By ploughing a new piece every year, and subduing it, the farm be came one of the most productive in town, and well fenced, with stone-wall mostly; and with large additions to the buildings, shows what good husbandry will do in making a farm, and keeping it good after it is made.

THE RANDOLPH BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. LEONARD TRACY, OF EAST BETHEL.

The Baptist church was constituted in July 1791, and was composed principally of persons residing in the north and north-western parts of the town. Among other early members, I find the names of Jacob Parish, James Flint, Samuel Richardson, Moses Folonsbe, Jehial Parmle and Zebulon Hebard. I think the church never had a resident pastor, with the exception of Rev. Roswell Smith, whose home for several years was in the West Village.—Pastoral labor was performed for the church at various times, by Revs. E. Sanborn, Artemas Arnold, Benjamin Willard, James Parker, Jesse Coburn and others. Mr. Coburn was ordain- by the church.

At what time their house of worship, located in the north part of the town, was built, I have not the means of knowing. I think, however, it must have been as early as 1810 or 1812.

The church continued in existence till 1841, when it was dissolved, the members being transferred to the Baptist church in Braintree.

THE RANDOLPH AND BETHEL CHURCH,

so called, was organized in Nov., 1800, and composed of members residing in Randolph, Tunbridge and East Bethel.

The church never had a meeting-house, but their public meetings were held in Randolph, and mostly at what is now called "Painesville," in the house, or barn of Samuel Benedict.

Among the members, residing in Randolph, were S. Benedict, Dea. Bezaleel Davis, William Ramsey, John Evans, William Evans and Thos. Perkins.

In June, 1801, W. Ramsey was ordained as pastor. In the course of a few years, however, he proved himself unworthy his position as a preacher, and even as a church member. He became publicly vicious, and finally absconded, and was never afterwards heard from by the friends here. Previous to leaving, however, he had not failed to create such division in the church as resulted in its dissolution, after an existence of less than 7 years.

The present church in East Bethel, embraced in its origin in 1812, many of the former members of the Randolph and Bethel church.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF RANDOLPH.

BY GEORGE PARTRIDGE, ESQ., OF ST. LOUIS.

Christopher North calls summer-rambling among the Scotish highlands,

"Summering high in bliss on the hills of God."

Just now we look off from the highland village on to snow-clad hills and mountains, . . . hardly suggestive of such warm and fulsome poetry. But come here in midsummer, and you shall say, these are the "hills of God," and it is glorious to summer among them! If accustomed to the prairies and low-lands of the West or South, or pent up within the walls of the city, these green mountains will seem doubly majestic and grand. And scarcely could a better standpoint for viewing them be found than this notable little village of Randolph Centre, known far around, by way of eminence, as "The Hill." Leaving the Vermont Central at the thriving village of West Randolph, an easy ascent of a few miles bringing us to this summit of the land between the east and west branches of White river, and we have only to look around to observe that we are apparently on a level with the ridges of the mountains that sweep around us to the west and south, and feasted with a landscape that at once charms with its grandeur. Many a sight-seeker toils up some craggy mountain peak for a "view," without getting so fine a landscape as the dwellers here have ever spread out before them. Standing at the lower end of the village we look off to the south and south-west, on to hills rising and rolling back, "Pelion on Ossa," till arrested by some

loftier, cloud-capped old mountain. Venerable old Ascutney is seen far off to the south looming up against the sky, looking like some majestic old round-head. To the south-west Killington Peak rises Vesuvius-shaped, often draped with clouds. All around stand lesser mountain peaks, and rolling, gracefully curved ridges.—And so near they all seem, that the beholder is hardly aware that his vision takes in a horizon some 80 miles in extent. From the academy grounds in the middle of the village, a charming view is had to the west. The regular, well-defined range of Rochester, Hancock and Kingston mountains, now and then overtopped by the Green Mountain range rising behind, from the background to a gentle slope, falling like an inclined plane from their base to the gulf at the lower edge, all checkered over with farms, and dotted with farm-houses, while at the upper edge is seen against the dark green of the mountain side beyond the picturesque outline of a church—all in all a splendid picture for the stereopticon. And that church! So ever present is it in the eyes of those villagers, that one of them wandering off to the West, declared on waking up one morning in the port of Milwaukee and looking around over the lake, that it was the first time he had ever gotten out of sight of Braintree meeting-house! Following the main road north we are again treated for a distance of 4 miles with a panorama of bold mountain scenery. Indeed, so ever-present is fine landscape, that the citizens do not appreciate this beauty ever before them, until they have gone abroad sight-seeing, and find no greater elsewhere. Of late, however, visitors from the cities have been so charmed with the location, and withal, the cool, bracing air and crystal water, that they have come to believe they should make all this scenic glory marketable, and a commodious hotel is determined upon to accommodate the increasing demand for summer resort. Apropos to this project there happens to be a well of mineral water on the academy grounds, equal to any in the State for its medicinal properties, sulphur predominating. A little enterprise would have made it celebrated.

Aside from its agricultural interests, the farms around being noted throughout the State for their excellence, this village has but one fostering care. Trade long since ceased to divert the people, or excite them with imaginings of the future value of corner-lots. A Rip Van Winkle sleeping here the last twenty years would, on waking, have had no doubt about his identity or that of the village. Old Orange County Grammar School is the presiding genius of the place. For 70 years it has flourished without interruption. . . . The last legislature, recognizing its signal service to the cause of education, designated it as the first State normal school. . . . Three churches, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist, splendid natural scenery, retirement, healthfulness and cheap living all combine to make an attractive educational resort.

The moral influence of beautiful natural surroundings on the development of character, is proverbial. Whether from such influences, or some more fortuitous cause, few small villages have given to the world so many useful, and even eminent men. Here Dudley Chase, brother to the late Bishop Chase, and uncle of Chief Justice Chase, began and ended his career as lawyer, judge, United States senator, and chief justice of the State. His dignified, senatorial bearing is well remembered, and as well, certain prominent qualities, that are still the theme of anecdote. One may here be told, by way of divertisement. When on the bench an appeal case came up before him for trial, involving the immense value of a turkey, which the defendant had gobbled up for constant trespass on his garden premises. The plaintiff's attorney had scarcely stated his case, when the Judge's characteristic irascibility broke out in a stentorian order: "Mr. Clerk, strike that case from the docket!" Then turning to the attorney, "Why do you come up here with such a paltry case; why don't you leave it out to some of your honest neighbors?" "Please your honor," replied the attorney, "we don't want honest men to have anything to do with it!" The Judge bottled his wrath till it came his turn to charge the jury, and such a slasher as he then gave on small neighborhood litigations and small lawyers who took them up was never heard before in that court-room. It was decidedly memorable.

The late Senator Collamer also began his professional career in this village, and his first tilts at the bar were with Judge Chase. Here also William Nutting lived and died, less known abroad, but one of the most profound lawyers of the State. . . . Rev. Benjamin Griswold, among the first to yield up his life to the cause of African missions, was raised here; also Rev. Cephas Washburn, and Rev. Mr. Finney, early missionaries of the Cherokees, and well known throughout Arkansas, for their distinguished usefulness in that State, while in its infancy.—Rev. D. H. Kidder, D. D., so long continued

with the Methodist book concern at New York, and one of the authors of "Brazil and the Brazilians," was once a boy at home on this hill.—It is with honest pride that all the churches unite to do him honor whenever he visits this scene of his boyhood. Rev. Constantine Blodgett, D. D., now of Rhode Island, Rev. Heman Blodgett, of South Carolina, and Rev. Dan Blodgett, deceased, were also natives. In this Blodgett family, there were nine children, brothers and sisters, and it is noted that at one period of their lives, the good mother sent out every Monday morning of the winter, five school teachers, to four scholars. Three of these, as above, became clergymen, and one a physician, Dr. P. D. Blodgett, well known professionally, and as member of the legislature. To the navy it gave Capt. Alvin Edson, one of its "brightest ornaments," to use the words of the commodore's order promulgated upon his death, which occurred soon after the siege of Vera Cruz.—Next to Gen. Scott he was the largest man in both the army and navy, and the most splendid specimen of the genus homo to be found in either. Thrice he had made the circuit of the world, participating in many naval encounters. Every court in Europe he had visited, and to a splendid person he added a polished manner.—Never forgetting his native hill, he often came here to spend the summer months, where he would regale the villagers at the store and tavern with his experience on sea and shore, which to them were better than "Rollo in Europe." Though buried at sea, a monument stands to his memory in the village churchyard. Gov. Edgerton, once prominent in the politics of the State, lived and died here; also Judge Tarbox, a gentleman of the old school well known in the State. Chief Justice I. F. Redfield, lately gone to Europe on a government agency, resided here several years, succeeding to the Chase estate. One of the most successful and eminent lawyers of Alabama, Jonathan Bliss, and still living there, was a native of "the hill." A valuable church and Sabbath-school library, a gift to the Congregational church here, testifies of an affectionate remembrance of the "old square boxed" meeting-house of his day. Many more have gone out, who are now progressing up the ladder of distinction as clergymen, lawyers and commercial men.

The Congregational church of this village has sent out 20 ministers, all natives to the manor born, and three of these met abroad as foreign missionaries.

Two more natives, however, though the juxtaposition be ludicrous, may be mentioned on account of their singular notoriety. Every house has its skeleton, and Randolph astonished the medical world with two "living skeletons" in the brothers Calvin and Alexander Edson,—the most remarkable case of physical shrinkage on record. "Aleck" long survived his brother, and is better remembered by the writer. When dressed up in his black silk tights, he looked for all the world like some goblin damned from "Night's Plutonian shore." He was ever present like some specter to the boys of the village, who would delight to set him up occasionally as president of the lyceum, the better to enjoy sepulchral dignity, spectural illusions and spiritual manifestations. One of these youthful orators—now a clergyman not far south of Springfield, conceived the idea of immortalizing him still more by writing and printing his biography. Aleck saw his name on the pamphlet in big letters, but the inside, teeming with strange and romantic adventures, caused him to fall into the biggest kind of a Wouter Van Twiller doubt about his personal identity. But not being of the earth fleshy, he finally concluded he must be a spirit or some demon harmless, and took to exhibiting himself about the country and telling fortunes, in which business he died, like his brother Calvin years before.

One more "switch" and we are done. In the year 1800 a paper was printed on the hill called the "Weekly Wanderer." It would be interesting to look it over, scissors in hand; but some greedy antiquarian has carried off the last file. And this suggests a few reminiscences of a like effort at a later day, on the part of some of the aforesaid juveniles. It should be premised that, in so quiet a village, the boys as well as men were often put to their trumps for excitement. The long winter evenings often dragged heavily; skating and sliding down hill were unreliable amusements, and at last would play out. The inimitable Moses held his singing-school but once a week. The itinerant showman afforded only a monthly diversion. Such was the situation some 25 years ago, the six-horse coach still rumbling over the hill, when 6 or 8 sixteen-year old boys concluded to try the virtue of a little science, mingled with work, school and play. The most literary was detailed to invent a plan, and speedily reported—with all the gravity with which he now lectures before a certain medical college—the constitution of an "academy of arts and science." It was, however, greeted with anything but gravity; the idea

was too sublime. But it proved a serious affair, and involved that coterie of boys in more hard night work than they had bargained for. At this juncture an itinerant lecturer on astronomy, with a magic lantern, furnished the "academy" its first idea. In a short time that astronomical exhibition was duplicated after a sort—though the dignity of the boy-lecturer could not be surpassed—without help from anybody. Next came a lecturer with all the paraphernalia of electricity and galvanism, and forthwith his trade was stolen, and the whole village shocked again and again by the improved apparatus. Then came a brass band and a concert. This was repeated by the "academy," and the streets resounded with martial strains.

But this was not enough. One of the institutions of the old grammar school was the lyceum paper, read every week. It would be grand to have it printed! But who had ever seen a printing office? Not one of that academy of arts and sciences! But there was Rees' old encyclopedia with its pictures and descriptions. The way was clear for all but types. An account of capital stock showed a dozen dollars. This got a small font of second-hand type. By its arrival, a wooden press had been made, according to description, and in a few weeks the "Autumn Leaf" was printed, the press-work a page at a time, for want of type, and about the size of the small Sabbath-school papers.—Seven numbers of this was printed fortnightly, when, emboldened by a tolerable "impression" and a few hundred subscribers, the improvised printing office was enlarged; and on such short apprenticeship the monthly "Enterprise" promised for the mortal year to be "edited, printed and published by boys," and 12 numbers were issued, with 4 pages about three-quarters as large as a Republican page, and about 1000 copies printed, the work all being done after supper, not to interfere with the plans of exacting paternals! The typography, to say the least, was no worse than some other country papers, with better advantages. The boy mathematican, Safford, then about 13 years old, and living in a neighboring town, was made one of the editors, and wrote incomprehensible mathematical editorials, that went in under the maxim, (no pun intended on the editor's name,) *omne ignotum pro magnifico.* A few numbers, now 21 years old, that have escaped oblivion, are looked over at this date with interest by the writer. Among the original contributors appear the names of Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Forrester, Neal, Colesworthy, Bartlett (the Republican's correspondent, "Van,") and others since more famous—all out of considerate kindness to so novel and youthful an undertaking, never to be forgotten by its projectors. The "Enterprise" was immediately succeeded by "The Nonpareil," published here and at Hartford, Ct., printed at the latter place for one year, and edited by D. W. Bartlett, succeeded on his going to Europe by W. H. Burleigh, and a gem of a monthly it was, with quite a large circulation. Thus ended the "Academy," its oldest member having now reached the age of 18, and ready for life's plans. Some may be curious enough to inquire what became of this boy company. One is a missionary in Turkey, another a clergyman in Connecticut, another a professor in a Western university, another was colonel in the army during the war, another a captain, two others lawyers out West, both in the service on judge advocate duty, and the last an honest Agricola on the old farm. At West Randolph another paper has lately been started, called the "Orange County *Eagle.*" As this village has become a centre of great business, and growing quite rapidly, it should prove a permanent institution.

But enough and too long. Unconsciously this letter has grown beyond the limit intended. But the Republican will pardon its old correspondent from the South and West for this natural old soldier-like prolixity. Revisiting scenes of early days after long absence, a thousand recollections are revived, and he naturally turns to the Republican as to an old friend for a medium through which to indulge their expression.—*Springfield Republican.*

STRAFFORD.

BY HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

Strafford is situated in the south-easterly part of Orange County, and has three post-offices, viz: Strafford, South Strafford and Copperas Hill. The town was chartered Aug. 12, 1761, to Solomon Phelps and 63 others, distributed into 70 shares, and contains 23,040 acres of land, watered by a branch of the Ompompanoosuc, tolerably fertile, but rather hilly. The villages at the two first named post-offices were, in early days, called Upper Hollow and Lower Hollow, and are of nearly equal size and importance—though the first, being nearer the centre of the town, is the place of town business, and, for a village site, the most attractive.

The town was settled just prior to the Revolutionary war, and the first meeting of the proprietors for choice of town-officers was held

where they had been usually held, at Hebron, Ct., Feb. 16, 1768, and adjourned to June 2, 1768, at Strafford. The first selectmen, chosen March, 1778, were William Brisco, Joshua Tucker and Jonathan Rich; first town-clerk, David Chamberlin—which office was subsequently held by Samuel Bliss from 1784 to 1811, and by Stephen Morrill from 1812 to 1848.

Justices of the peace seem, also, to have had a long tenure of office—Stephen Morrill 38 years, Jed. H. Harris 32 years, Pliny Day 24, Daniel Cobb 28, Leonard Walker 20, David Morrill 17, Thomas Hazleton 17, Martin Barrett 16, Samuel Kibling 14, Royal Hatch 12, and Chas. Barrett 26 years.

James Pennock settled in Strafford in 1768, and, if not the first settler, he was the first who broke the soil, and it is so recorded on his tombstone. Peter Thomas, a negro, came into town the same year. In the fierce controversy which the "New Hampshire Grants" had with New York and other colonies, relative to jurisdiction and titles to land, some of the Pennocks and Beans espoused the cause of New York, and finally became so much alienated from their fellow-townsmen in the struggle against British rule, as to be identified with those who called themselves loyalists, and were called by others, tories. During the invasion of Burgoyne in 1777, a few of these men abandoned their homes, and, it is supposed, joined the enemy. In March, 1779, it was

"Voted, that those tories and their families, that this town had leave to send away, should not return and inhabit in this town again."

And at the same meeting it was also voted to have a committee of safety, composed of David Chamberlin, Silas Alger and John Powell, the latter obtaining, late in life, a revolutionary pension for his services as captain. The quota of men raised at a later period (1782) were voted the pay of "ten bushels of wheat per month."

Party violence was extreme, and rocks are still shown in the east part of the town, and one, the "pulpit rock," near the farm of Dea. Hazleton, where men and women fled for shelter, when tory, Indian or British raids were apprehended. At the time when Royalton was burned, August, 1780, by the Indians and tories, a town-meeting was at once called to take some means of defence against the enemy, then on their march down a branch of White River, through Tunbridge to Royalton, and the news of whose approach quickly reaching the town, struck every householder with terror. Under the projecting rock below the mill, at what is called the Old City Falls, (frequented by those who do not find an opportunity to visit waterfalls of greater dignity) Mrs. Frederick Smith, Sen.* took refuge with her infant son, (Wait Smith) for several days and nights, while her husband was away as a scout.

The meeting-house, built by the town and the several religious denominations, in 1798—now used only for town purposes, or when a place for large audiences is required—is located on a mound 50 feet high, and covering about one acre of ground at its base, which bounds and spreads out the village of Strafford on its northern angle; and being adorned with the shade of large and beautiful maples, the site is one of the noblest ever created or selected for such use. The hand of art could hardly have suggested any thing finer to represent "Zion's Hill;" and the church itself,—fashioned after the style of architecture which much prevailed in New England 70 years ago,—square, flooded with light on all sides by a double row of windows, steep roof, a steeple towering to the skies—square pews, with seats surmounted by high ballustrades, shutting families in so many pens—a lofty pulpit, with a huge sounding-board hanging over it—a heavy gallery, and the inevitable pen-shaped pews running around three sides of the upper story—is now almost as much an object of interest, contrasted with modern church architecture, as would be a cathedral of the middle ages in Europe.

There is one other church in Strafford, (Congregational) two at South Strafford, (the Universalist and the Free-will Baptist) and one (Union) at the west part of the town.

The early pioneers of any country, starting with the idea of hewing down the forest to make homes and habitations, are usually strong and enterprising men, and often of a high or-

* As a scout and otherwise, the action of Mr. F. Smith had excited the wrath of one of the tories, it is said, who, passing one day, saw him in his barn alone, and thereupon went in and seized him and attempted to drag him out. He was a larger and stronger man than Smith, but not more nimble or plucky. Smith at once caught hold of the centre post of the barn, and the tory could not pull him away, though he got the fore-finger of one hand of Smith between his teeth, and held it with the grip of a savage. Smith seeing a new iron-toothed currycomb within reach of his other hand at once seized it and brought it to bear with a merciless sweep directly over and down the face of his antagonist. The blood spurted, the tory roared, and of course opened his mouth, when Smith got away losing a finger, but with no scratches on his face.

der of intellect. The first settlers of Strafford were conspicuously of this sort—possessing a large share of brain-power, plenty of muscle—and they lived long, unfolding wit and wisdom, and much originality of character. To delineate a part of these characters only, would be neglecting many more quite as worthy; but to fully embrace them all, would fill a moderate volume. Little more than mere mention of their names, with a few incidents, will be attempted. These will recall many reminiscences, among those who knew the parties, and many quaint anecdotes of more value than those here recited, which have been current among the people of Strafford for nearly three quarters of a century.

Among the notabilities which should be embraced in this pioneer list, not including all, are such names as Col. Nat. Gove, Samuel Eastman, Jonathan and Abel Rich, Leonard and Freeman Walker, Dea. Moses Brown, Esq. Ben. Preston, Col. Asahel Chamberlin, Elijah Beaman, Moses Sanborn, Capt. John Powell, Willard Carpenter, Elder Aaron Buzzell, Smith Morrill, Thomas Clogston, Sen., John Rowell, Samuel and Levi Root, Henry Blaisdell, Frederick Smith, Sen., Levi Bacon, Sen., Silas Alger, Rev. Joab Young, Samuel Bliss, Sen., the Barretts, Ben. Tucker, Ebenezer White, Sen., Rev. Jordan Dodge, Philip Judd, Peter Pennock, and Reuben Morey, (now living, and who has voted at every presidential election since the foundation of the government.)

Of Abel Rich, as of others, many anecdotes still live. He had a droll wit, and immoderately prolonged, with a nasal sound, the last word of every sentence. Attending an evening conference meeting, where the minister was faithfully performing his duty, by pressing various inquiries, he was asked whether or not he had got religion—and he answered, "Not any to *boast* of, I tell ye–e–e!" Paying court to a girl, he offered himself—but she asked for a little time to consider the matter. "Take," said he, "take to all *etarnitee–ee–ee!*"—and he never went to see her more. It was his practice always to go to church on the Sabbath, and he long held the office of tything-man, carrying with him a long rod, to the great terror of whispering boys and girls. When the great revivalist Birchard was holding a protracted meeting in town, he went, and after listening to one discourse he came out very indignant, and said: "I have heard there is talk of a mob–b–b. If Birchard should be mobbed, and I was the only witness, I would forget it before morning–g–g, that I would–d–d."

ELDER AARON BUZZELL,

Free-will Baptist, long preached acceptably to the largest church in town—performing the marriage ceremony for all that were to be married, and attending the funeral service for nearly all that were buried, for many years. He was a bible and Dr. Watts preacher, knowing both almost by heart. His sermons and prayers were original and peculiar. His arguments and illustrations, unlettered as he was, were often curiously apt and forcible.

He was also full of lively humor as well as of pious song. Everybody loved him because they felt that one of his own aphorisms might be truly applied to himself: "There is no greatness without goodness, and no goodness without greatness." He declined any salary, and only accepted the voluntary contributions of his people, which were never over-abundant, and sometimes rather meager. The year 1816 was a season of revival in his church, as well as of early and late frosts. The crops were nearly all cut off, and he was sorely pressed to supply, by his limited farm, and stray jobs of tailoring, the daily wants of a large family of boys and girls.

One Sabbath, while in the midst of a sermon, he indulged in one of his appeals to the church for a proper support. Said he, "Brother so-and-so says, 'go on, brother Buzzell, you are doing a good work—I 'll pray for you.' Sister so-and-so says, 'Brother Buzzell, we are all rejoiced at your success here this winter, and we all pray for you daily.'—Now, my brethren! when my children are starving for bread, I would give more for half a bushel of good sound corn than for a hundred such prayers. But I have thrashed the subject so long, I am afraid you will prove to me that I have only been thrashing old straw."

Late one fall the Elder visiting at Judge H's, found him slaughtering sheep, both the fat and the lean; and, inquiring why the latter were killed, was told that it was to save the expense of keeping those that were old and poor, or such as had got the scab, and would be likely to die before the winter was over, anyway; but, if killed then, the pelts would be saved, and the carcases given to the hogs. "That's a good idea," said the Elder, "and I must try it on a few in my flock." "Then, Elder, you really have some *scabby* ones in your flock," said the Judge. "Yes," answered the Elder, "but

you have the advantage of me; *I* can't save the pelts!"

At the time of the invasion of Plattsburgh the town of Strafford sent forward some of her best citizens as volunteers. Hon. Jedediah H. Harris was captain of a Light Infantry company, and at Burlington drew and receipted for arms and rations for the whole squad, although some, as regimental officers out-ranked him, and all preferred to carry guns. Hon. Daniel Cobb, although lame with a crooked knee, was a prompt volunteer, and when about to embark at Burlington for the place of conflict, it was suggested by the party that he, being lame, had better not take a gun. He replied, "I shall need it more than any of you, good G—d. The rest of you can run!" And when he went to receive his equipments, the quartermaster, seeing his limping movements, again remonstrated with him, saying, "You can't march or run with such a load"—Cobb replied, "I did n't come to run; I came to fight!" On this incident, remembered by the late Senator Collamer, he got his land-warrant.

Smith Morrill, then between 65 and 70 years of age, and quite lame, went with a two-horse team to carry baggage and those who could not go on horse-back. At Burlington he wanted a gun as much as either of his four sons, (Joseph, Nathaniel, Stephen and David,) who were all on the spot; and when told it would be necessary for him to remain to guard the team and other horses and luggage, the disappointment showed itself in the old man's tears.

On Sunday, there being then no telegraph to transmit the fact of the battle having then taken place, Elder Aaron Buzzell was preaching in the old red Baptist meeting-house, and during the service he observed one of the brethren gliding and whispering from pew to pew. Elder Buzzell stopped short in his discourse and inquired, "Brother Brown, what do you want?" "I want," said Mr. Brown, "a horse to go to Plattsburgh." "Take mine," instantly responded the Elder, and went on with his sermon.

Among the examples of men of brains, the town of Strafford has also furnished a few distinguished criminals; but it is not proposed to perpetuate their history.—The torch applied to the U. S. Treasury building, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, was supposed to have been held by the hand of a native of Strafford. A stranger by the name of Dyer, guilty of burglary, for whom a reward had been offered, was here seized by Richard White, (mindful of the maxim, "Set a rogue to catch a rogue,") and surrendered to the authorities. While in custody at the hotel he procured opium and committed suicide.

Before any State Prison had beeen provided, or about 1800, on one occasion there was a whipping-post erected near the house of Frederick Smith, Sen. Samuel Bliss, justice of the peace, was called upon to try and sentence a woman for theft. The facts were proven—more, perhaps, might have been substantiated,—when Esq. Bliss made the following curious decision:

"That the offender should pay a fine of $14,00, or be sent to jail for 14 days, or receive 14 lashes on her bare back. The woman to have her choice."

She was present with her husband and a baby 6 months old. A friend offered to pay the fine, and take a cow as security for repayment; but she said they should'nt be able to get the money, and should lose the cow.—"Then," said her husband, "you will have to go to jail." "No," said she, "I had rather take a horse-whipping than to leave my family, and be locked up in jail a fortnight." "Do just as you are a mind to," responded the husband—and she did. The husband took the baby—she the whipping, after being stripped to the waist. The constable, E. Norton, executed the sentence, if not to her satisfaction, to that of a crowd who looked on to watch the effects of a whip on the bare back of a woman.

In 1826 the north-east part of the town was visited by a tornado of great violence, which did not spend its force until it passed over Connecticut River. In its progress it tore up forests by the roots, scattered buildings into fragments, moved considerable rocks, and all the hogs and poultry in its track were killed. The house of Zenas Morey was whirled from its foundations, 9 persons being in it at the time; and though some fled to the cellar, and the air was filled with the general havock—not even a sill being left in its place, and one girl being carried with her bed a long distance—yet none were mortally, or even very seriously injured. Some of the freaks of the wind were curious. A scythe that had been hanging on a plum-tree was found twisted over, and hanging on the crane of the fire-place, which stood as the sole monument of the former dwelling. A pine board that was over the fire-place was found on a dis-

tant hill, lodged in a tree that seemed to have been split to receive it. One of the dresses of the girls was found afterwards in Fairlee. A glass bottle of spirits, deposited in the house in a wooden chest, was found whole, though moved far from the house, and was used the next day among the sufferers.

Strafford is the birth-place of a considerable number of ministers, the most of whom were self-educated, and only a few among them had the advantage of a liberal training. Among the latter are the Rev. Charles Walker, D. D.,* and Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D.,† settled in Rutland county, and rank among the able men of the Congregational denomination. More recently Rev. Webster Patterson, after graduating at Dartmouth and Andover, has entered the ministry. Rev. John Hilliard, Rev. Richard Reed, and Rev. Eli Clark, (Free-will Baptist) Rev. Wm. Reynolds, (Methodist,) and Rev. John Moore, (Universalist) were all self-taught preachers; and the latter acquired reputation not only in "his own country," but in other States.—He was often eloquent, always earnest, and possessed a comeliness of person that St. Paul might have envied. Never could it have been more fitly said than of him, "that his very face was a benediction." It need only be added, that he led a spotless life, and won the character of a sincere and high-toned Christian. He died at Concord, N. H,, on his birth-day, Feb. 5, 1855, aged 58 years. His son, Rev. John H. Moore, is also a minister of the same denomination.

The town has had numerous physicians.—Drs. Albigence Pierce, Baldwin and Sabin having been longest in practice. Dr. Pierce, from his long practice of more than 50 years, from his skill as a practitioner, and his genial manners as a gentleman, acquired not only the patronage, but the affections of the people. A few years since he removed to South Royalton, where he still resides.

The other names are Dill, Fisher, Wood, Converse, Belknap, Stiles, Buswell, Sanborn, Chandler, Gustin and Hardy.

The names of several lawyers appear: Dow, Palmer, Aaron Loveland, (now of Norwich) Daniel Cobb, Henry Hutchinson, Strong, A. V. H. Carpenter; but Judge Cobb, for nearly half a century, was the chief legal counsellor in the town. He was a man of much individuality of character, sterling integrity, an earnest advocate, and a safe adviser. To his great credit let it be said, that he never encouraged litigation. A young lawyer of a neighboring town being asked if there was much legal business to be done in Strafford, replied, "No, and there never will be as long as that d—d nuisance, old Cobb, lives. He settles all lawsuits."—He filled many important offices of trust and honor, and died July 26, 1868, aged 81 years.

Among those who have deservedly wielded large influence in the town, as well as in the State, may be named the late Hon. Royal Hatch. Whether as a merchant, farmer or manufacturer, or as a legislator or Christian gentleman, he was always a man of much energy, and did not fail to secure the respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. The offices held by these eminent citizens will be given among the list herein-after presented.

HON. JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS

came from New Hampshire at an early age—married Judith, daughter of Rev. Joab Young, and was frequently honored by Strafford, and by the larger constituency of his county and State, in places of public trust and responsibility. He was representative in the State legislature of 1810, '11, '12, '14, '18, '19, '20 and '21; member of the constitutional convention of 1814; member of the Council of Censors of 1827; assistant judge of the county court in 1821 and '22; State councillor in 1828, '29 and '30; and led the list of presidential Electors in 1845. By his last will he left a fund to found a library, which was accepted; and it was voted by the town, that it should be called the "Harris Library."—now containing about 800 volumes.

Judge Harris commenced business as a mer-

* His son, George L. Walker, also a clergyman of the same denomination, (settled for a time in Portland, Me.) has become an able and very distinguished pulpit orator, and therefore can afford to have it told that when a boy he was *not* distinguished for any love of manual labor. His father sent him, when about a dozen years old, to his uncle, then farming in Strafford, with directions that he should be put to work. Plowing one day, he was made for his part to walk near the front of the plow, and tread down the straw, so that all would go under the sod. After a while George teazed to have his uncle do this work, and hold the plow too; if he would, he had something very important to tell him. At length the uncle complied, and, having gone his "bout," got back to where George had seated himself on the grass. "What, now," said the uncle, "is it that is so important you were going to tell me?"—"Why, uncle, only this," said George—"if you have done it once, you can again."

chant—actively and sagaciously following it for many years, and interested as a partner all his life—but for nearly 30 years he devoted the most of his attention to farming, of which he was passionately fond, and wherein he particularly excelled. He was, perhaps, one of the best informed practical farmers of the State. His taste was exhibited by the only file of papers he took care to preserve, which was the old "New England Farmer." His house was long the seat of a generous and widely extended hospitality, and, while he lived his counsel was more sought after by his townsmen in matters of business, and in reconciling differences, otherwise leading to litigation, than all others. Retaining in his memory the entire political history of the country, of both men and measures, from the period of early boyhood, as a ready political controversialist, he rarely met his peer.—When he spoke in public, always brief, he exhibited great force, clearness and pungency of wit. He was delightful in conversation—full of repartee, and abounding in a large fund of anecdote. By all those who knew him it will be conceded that he had about him the unmistakable elements of greatness. He died March 8, 1855, aged nearly 71 years.

LIEUT. FREDERICK SMITH,

one of the original proprietors of Strafford, was born in 1744, in Hebron, Ct., it is supposed, and afterwards removed to Colchester, in that State. He possessed much energy of character and business tact, and had a better education than most men of his time. On this account several persons in Connecticut who owned tracts of land in Vermont employed him to visit these lands, and look after their interests here generally. He came to Strafford several times between the years 1761 and '68—before its settlement by the Pennocks—and settled here himself in 1768. He built a hut not many feet distant from the place where the Peter Gove house afterwards stood, and lived alone that year, hiring Mrs. James Pennock to bake his bread.

A year or two later he moved his family, then consisting of a wife and two children, to this town. They entered the State at Thetford, crossing the Connecticut River in a boat rowed by a girl named Sarah Sloan,* of Lyme, N. H.

He built a dwelling-house a short distance south-westerly of the house where his son Wait still so long resided.

A daughter of his, now living, relates some incidents of those early years. Wild beasts were quite troublesome. At night the sheep were collected together and shut up, to keep them from the wolves. An abrupt ledge formed one side of the enclosure, and, on one occasion, two or three wolves gained access to the flock from this side, and having surfeited themselves were unable to escape. In the morning they were discovered and made an easy prey.

Bears, also, were often seen. One came into Mr. Smith's door-yard, seized a hog and bore it off; but was so closely pursued, that, in climbing a fence, he dropped the hog, which was so torn and mangled, that they were compelled to kill it

Mr. Smith was a zealous Whig, and was active in his country's cause. In October, 1780, the next day after the burning of Royalton, he hastened to Thetford and Norwich to notify and arouse the people. In his absence his wife and Philip Judd, then a young man in his employment, were busily engaged in securing the valuables of the family; one of the older children being stationed at the window to keep watch for the Indians. The brass kettle and warming-pan were hid in the hollow of a pine stump still remaining on the left bank of the river, about 20 rods above the falls bridge; and the pewter ware was buried beneath the stump. The "red chest" was filled with other valuable articles and buried on the westerly side of the road, opposite the house, near the place where a noted sweet appletree afterwards stood. The beds were removed to the top of a large ledge, which overhangs the falls on the west side, where bushes and small fir-trees stood thickly together, and made a dark covert.

On Mr. Smith's return, he had a narrow escape. One of the tories of the town, (E. N.,) regarding him as a public enemy, lay in ambush for him, about half a mile below the site of the upper village, and, as Smith passed by, he cocked his gun and aimed it at him; but, as he afterwards confessed when "reconstructed," his heart failed him, and he did not fire.

* Sarah Sloan afterwards married a Mr. Grant, also of Lyme, who enlisted into the American army, and died of small pox while in the service. Lt. Smith having buried his first wife, married, in 1777, this same Sarah Sloan Grant.

It was thought a party of the Indians did visit Strafford at this time. If they did, it must have been during the Sunday they were encamped in Tunbridge, about 7 miles distant; for an Indian basket, and the remains of a feast were soon after found on the hill, west of the "city" neighborhood.

On Saturday, Oct. 28, 1780, the town "voted to raise 8 men to serve one month in guarding and scouting in the State," and the pay of each should be "forty shillings per month, in wheat at five shillings per bushel." Frederick Smith was to be the provider, and his wife cooked the food. He was to furnish "meat, bread and sauce, and a gill of rum per day, suitable for soldiers."

A log-fort, or block-house, was at once erected near the sweet appletree, within the present limits of the "city" saw-mill yard, and several families resorted to it for safety. The men raised by the vote of the town garrisoned the fort—Lieut. Smith being placed in command. Much of the time the little band was absent "on the scout." When all the men were gone, Mrs. Smith took the sentinel's post.

It was probably while the fort was being built, that Mrs. Smith, her child Waitstill, and Philip Judd, were secreted by night in the fir-thicket, on the ledge, over the falls.* The babe, then 9 months old, was suffering from a severe cold, and its mother was very apprehensive that its labored breathing might be heard by the Indians, should they be lurking near.

Much of the time Mr. Smith was absent, scouring the country horseback, or devising means of safety with the prominent patriots of other towns. He often said, afterwards, that this was the only time he ever feared to ride up to his own door.

The names of the other seven men of the garrison I cannot ascertain, except that a young Stimson was the fifer. The fort was garrisoned about a month.

Mr. Smith was not less active in civil than in military affairs. Town-meetings were held at his house in the years 1781 and '83. He was proprietors' clerk from 1779 to '90; and during a period about 25 years he was annually elected to one or more important town offices. On one occasion he entered upon the duties of an office which required the incumbent to be sworn. No justice of the peace being available to administer the oath, he fell upon his knees and solemnly vowed to God he would faithfully perform his official duties.

At one time he owned over a thousand acres of land in town. The first grist-mill in Strafford was built by him, just below the present location of the saw-mill. The proprietors voted, in 1780, to give him £25 for that purpose. He had erected a saw-mill at that place several years before.

He died Sept. 11, 1832, aged 88 years.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Strafford was settled in the year 1768, by James Pennock and six of his sons,* and Ezekiel Parish, Frederick Smith, William Brisco, John West and his son Daniel West, and Peter Thomas.

The next, or the second year after, William Chamberlin came in, and his four stalwart sons—Amasa, Elias, Isaac and Asahel, who all afterwards became men of note.

In a few years, and before the war of the Revolution began, Silas Alger, John Alger, Jonathan Rich, Eliphalet Roberts, Levi Root, Joshua Tucker, Enoch Bean, Hezekiah May, David Chamberlin, Solomon Calkins, and perhaps others, had settled in the town.

James Pennock, with his wife Thankful and six of the sons, moved into the town from Goshen, Ct., in June, 1768. The father and sons traveled on foot. The mother came on horseback.

The last night before they reached their home, they staid with some friends in Thetford In the morning Mrs. Pennock was urged to remain in Thetford until a house should be built, but she declined—being determined to accompany her husband and children, and share all their hardships. There was no road, and they were guided on their way by marked trees. The journey through the woods was difficult and fatiguing. Towards night they reached a place where they decided to pitch. This was on the farm now owned by

* A part of the time they were hid in a cave beneath the falls. The signal of Mr. Smith's approach, on his return from his scouting expeditions, was a peculiar whistle, easily heard above the roar of the falls.

* The sons of this family were William, Sam'l, Aaron, Peter, Heman, Oliver, Jesse, James, Jr., and Jeremiah. The last one named never came to Strafford. The daughters were Amy and Elizabeth. Amy married Daniel West: Elizabeth married Jeremiah Baldwin and, after his decease, she became the second wife of John Alger.

Benj. V. N. Gove. From the bedding they brought with them, a bed was made for Mrs. Pennock, under the cart. The others managed as best they could. The following day a space was cleared, and a log-house built.

James Pennock was a man of more than ordinary abilities and influence. March 16, 1770, the second year after he moved into the town, he was appointed justice of the peace under the authority of New York.—The day following, (March 17) he received a commission as assistant justice of the superior court of common pleas for Gloucester County, and in that capacity attended a session of the court at Kingsland, (now Washington,) held May 29, 1770. He attended other sessions of the same court at Newbury, in 1773 and '74. For 8 years he was the only justice of the peace in Strafford.

His Epitaph is as follows:

"Here rest the remains of
JAMES PENNOCK, ESQ. and MRS. THANKFUL, his wife.

James Pennock, Esq., died Nov. 2d, 1808, aged 96 years.	Thankful Pennock died Dec. 23d, 1798, aged 81 years.

"Let it be remembered, that this family was the first that broke the soil in this town, 1768.
"They left 6 children, 64 grandchildren, 189 great-grandchildren, and 16 of the 4th generation."

Several of the sons occupied important public positions in town.

SAMUEL was appointed a constable for Gloucester County in August, 1770, and a surveyor for the County in November of the same year.

AARON was for many years one of the leading men in town, and was many times elected to offices of trust and responsibility.

PETER, usually called "Esquire Peter," continued in public life to a comparatively late period. Many years he was one of the leading justices of the peace; he was selectman 8 years, and in 1791 a member of the constitutional convention.

CAPT. JOHN POWELL.

December 10, 1777, John Powell, then a sergeant in the American army, in company with Fry Baily and Nehemiah Lovewell, of Newbury, set out from that place for Canada, with a flag of truce, as escort to George Singleton, a British officer. They took but three days' rations. Their provisions soon gave out, and they suffered greatly from hunger and cold. They were compelled to subsist on horse-flesh. The journey lasted ten days.—On their arrival in Canada the flag of truce was disregarded, and they were made prisoners. Mr. Powell, (and probably his companions,) was detained 10 months, treated with great severity, and often threatened with death.

His privations and anxiety during the march and imprisonment caused him to become quite deaf, and his hair to turn prematurely white, although he was then only 25 years of age.

It is likely he became a citizen of Strafford soon after his return.

He represented the town in 1780. The same year the town voted that "Lieut. Powell take the command of the men raised by the towns of Thetford and Strafford."

He died June 1, 1833, aged 80 years.

CAPT. PHINEAS WALKER.

BY GEORGE WALKER, OF CHICAGO.

Capt. Walker was born of Puritan parents in the town of Weston, Mass., March, 1738. When he was 10 years of age his father, Nathaniel, who was a house-joiner, moved with his family to Sturbridge, in the same State, and took a farm adjoining and north of a beautiful pond, which still bears his name. Being an active, enterprising man, he soon erected a dwelling that is a specimen of good workmanship to this day—the writer having recently seen it—with the same shingles on its sides that were at first put on, and which are yet in good order. In this town Phineas learned the blacksmith trade of "Squire Freeman," and soon after settled in Woodstock, Ct., where he married Susannah, daughter of Timothy Hyde, of the same place, in 1763. They had 7 sons and 2 daughters. He went to Strafford, Vt., without his family, about the year 1778, and purchased a tract of land lying on branches of the Ompompanoosuc, from 1 to 2 miles north of the village, and entered heartily, with several hands, into the laborious work of clearing off the large timber with which the valley abounded.

One season his son Leonard, who was then 13 years of age, "did the house-work" for them. At that time there was no "clearing" north of them, up that valley. He built a saw-mill, and was expecting to become a permanent inhabitant. But the brother of his wife, Asa Hyde, exchanged his farm in Woodstock for a part of this purchase, and then took Mr. Walker's place as a settler, in 1787.

When Mr. Walker was making his first purchases in Vermont, he had 1000 silver dol-

lars in his saddlebags, for which he was offered the whole town of Peacham. But at the same time the colonies were struggling for existence in the war of the Revolution, and were sorely in need of means. His patriotism had already been tested by a term in the old French war, and in the then present war at the battles of Ticonderoga and Crown-point, where, besides fighting, he had done good service as armorer. But as he was not now in the field, he chose to serve his country, by lending to the Government those 1000 silver dollars, for which he received, in the course of time, a lot of land on a hill contiguous to his purchase, worth about $50, and on which John Rowel afterwards settled.

At the commencement of the war he had two apprentices by the names of Scott and Luther, about 18 years of age, to whom he gave their time, on condition of their enlistment. They both did good service, and returned after the war was over, to rejoice with others in their freedom from a foreign yoke.

He was a man of sterling principle—kept up remarkably with the progress of the age—was public spirited, a devout Christian, a strong temperance-man—abhorred tobacco, and died in the full possession of all his mental faculties, in 1829, in the 92d year of his age.

His wife, who had been blind over 40 years, and who was remembered and loved by all the children of the neighborhood as "blind grandma," survived him 9 years, and died in 1838, aged 95.

He had 6 brothers (most of whom were, like himself, in the old French war and war of the Revolution) and 5 sisters. The average age of 11 of them was 83 years. Benjamin, the youngest, died at the age of 22, after returning from the Revolutionary war.

MAJOR FREEMAN WALKER,

the second son of Phineas, was born in Woodstock, Ct. in 1769. He made several journeys to Strafford with his father, and helped him to clear off the land while yet a youth. In 1792 he married Betsey Chandler, of Woodstock, Ct., who was born in 1772.

They immediately moved to Strafford, on to land which he and his father had located, and was one of the prominent settlers of the place. He was a thriving farmer, public-spirited—was active in the erection of the first meeting-house, and did much in securing the first good (turnpike) road through the town, from Norwich to Chelsea, which at the time —about 1809—was thought to be a great enterprise. He had 9 daughters and one son. Three of his daughters remain in town: Lucy Dow, Luvia Moore and Mahala Walker—having married men who are among the substantial yomanry of the place. One of the daughters, Betsey, who married Austin Warner, moved with her husband and family to Novee, Ill., where land was plenty, for the sake of "keeping their children from being scattered all over the wide world," and succeeded in the attempt—the venerable widow now being able to see from her chamber window the residences of all her children and grandchildren: and they all possess such a strong regard for her, that they think no other cluster of families can be so highly favored. She is in excellent health, and 70 years of age.

The only son, Freeman Walker, second, lives on the farm of his father, who died in 1825, at the age of 55. His venerable mother lived with him until 1864, when she died at the ripe age of 92. She was a noble Christian woman, and retained all her mental and physical faculties very remarkably to the last. He, like his father, is a thrifty farmer, respected by, and popular with, his townsmen—having represented them in the "house" at Montpelier, and served them in various other offices.

LEONARD WALKER, the eldest son of Phineas, was born in Woodstock, Ct., Oct. 4, 1766. As a mechanic he possessed great ingenuity, and, in addition to the trade of his father, he learned the art of making cards that were used by hand for carding wool, &c., of Pliny Earle, of Lempster, Mass. He was among the first to make machines for forming the teeth, and to "prick" the leather for the insertion of the teeth. They were separate machines, but have long since been combined in one, and brought to wonderful perfection, including the sticking, or putting the teeth into the leather.

Previous to that time each tooth was cut from the wire separately, and put into form singly by hand: and then the teeth and the leather, after being "pricked," were sent into all the families in the neighborhood that would receive them, to have the women and children "stick" them. Indeed, the latter work was kept up for many years before all these processes were combined in one machine.

He was married to Chloe, the daughter of Elisha Child, Esq., of Woodstock, Ct., in 1790, and pursued his trade of card-making until 1797, when he removed with his wife and 4 children to Strafford. After that time he did little at card-making, but reared his family of 12 children principally from the avails of the saw-mill built by his father, and the shop which was called a blacksmith's shop; but which, though small, was almost an universal manufactory, from the repair of a fowling-piece and the making of a pocket-knife, to the repairing of a spinning-wheel, or the forging of a carding-machine. In short, if any thing useful or fanciful was out of order, it was always brought to "Uncle Leonard," and he felt as much "at home" in soldering a gold finger or ear-ring, as he did when cleaning a clock, or splicing a crow-bar; and whatever he undertook was neatly done.

His boys assisting him in the mill and shop had some of his ingenuity infused into them, which some of them have made use of; but their chief employment was in clearing up the land and other farm-work, so that his son Phineas, who took the homestead and the care of his parents, was a farmer.

He possessed great conversational powers, with a strong logical mind; and his occupation brought him into so much contact with his townsmen, that his influence was widely felt. But as he was connected with the small minority in politics, he was not popular with the many, until after the party gained the ascendency which has finally, under various names, carried out the doctrines of the Revolution: "All men free and equal." He was a great reader—familiar with all the newspapers of the day—had a retentive memory, with the ability to apply facts and dates to the case in hand, and the man who could hold an argument with him, on the politics of the day, had to be well posted. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the Navy. Often did he dwell on the folly of Jefferson's administration in turning the appropriation made under Adams for the building of frigates, to the manufacture of gun-boats; the effectiveness of which may be imagined, when we are reminded that they were to cost each $3000. And oftener did he bewail the want of wisdom manifested by the government in 1812, in a declaration of war against a powerful foe, and make the preparation for war afterwards.

But every naval victory thrilled him with joy, and made him feel more keenly what we might have done, had the appropriation which was wasted on Jefferson's gun-boats, (which never left a harbor after their projector left the presidential chair) been spent according to the original design, in building 6 good substantial frigates. And although he rejoiced, in common with the whole country, when the news of peace arrived, yet he felt deeply humiliated at the fact that there was not a word in the treaty in regard to the very point for which the war was declared—"Free trade and sailors' rights," or in other words, the "Right of search"—being entirely omitted.

But long before the close of his active life, he had the satisfaction of having the majority of his townsmen voting with him, and in his capacity of justice of the peace for 20 years, he was respected and honored.

Although in early life his opportunities for education were limited, yet he was very ready with his pen, and for years he did unofficial service for his townsmen in drafting instruments, such as bye-laws, &c., for the town, and his judgment and memory were often appealed to in disputed cases.

He was a strong advocate for popular education. His numerous family, as well as many others who probably never gave a thought to the subject, have great reason to be thankful for the deep interest he took in having the best possible district schools. Being always the clerk and the trustee of the school fund, he was frequently, if not usually the committee. He was ever moving in season, and in advocating the longest terms and the largest pay that the customs of the time would tolerate, he often met with opposition in votes from those who could not reply to his argument in any other way.

After all that could be done, these early schools were poor, and in his family he supplemented them by his own efforts—his boys being far more indebted to him than to the pedagogue for what knowledge they had of arithmetic.

He was not a professing Christian; but he respected the religion of his fathers, honored the Sabbath, and his whole influence was in favor of law and order. He early embraced the cause of temperance, and gave up his much-loved pipe. He was active in the projection and erection of the first meeting-house, whose beautiful position on the knoll

at the north of the village is unsurpassed, and made the vane for the steeple in that universal manufactory already spoken of; and his son Charles (now Dr. Walker, of Pittsford,) then 8 years of age, sawed the "laths" for it, his father putting on the logs, and preparing them for the saw.

He died in September, 1851, aged 85. His wife, who was a mother in Israel, died in September, 1843, aged 76. For about 20 years she had each year read Scott's Family Bible through, with all its notes and observations. Never had a numerous family of children a more excellent mother. The writer, who is the seventh in the family, and remaining at home until of age, does not remember of ever hearing an angry word from her.

Of their children we will only say, that the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Pittsford, is the eldest, and the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Wallingford, is the youngest of the family. Phineas, who is the fifth son, and who took the care of the parents, remains in his native town—is deacon in the Congregational church, and, like his father, is justice of the peace.

The writer left his native town in February, 1823, few days before he was 21 years old. Since that time he has frequently visited the paternal home; but does not pretend to understand the present history of the place.

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1869.

RELIGION.

Strafford was without any regular preaching until the establishment of the Baptist church in 1791. Yet from its earliest settlement the people were devoted to religious observances: and, though no towering church-spire directed their thoughts heavenward, Nature furnished them a fitting temple.

The mother of Esq. James Pennock came to Strafford to reside with her son, and brought with her a prayer-book and a volume of sermons. The people, resolved to maintain public worship in some form, often met on the Sabbath at a retired spot in the forest, where one of their number would conduct their devotions, by reading appropriate prayers and a sermon from Mrs. Pennock's collection, while at proper intervals hymns of praise were sung by the entire congregation.

Later a barn belonging to Lieut. F. Smith, and which was burned down in the year 1866, was occasionally used for religious meetings. But, usually, meetings were held in private houses: and if, perchance, a visiting or itinerant minister passed a Sabbath in town, it was an event to be hailed with joy by the whole community. As the appointed hour of service drew nigh, from every direction the people wended their way to the place of meeting. Thus they worshipped—and who can say that their devotion was not as pure and acceptable to the All-wise as that which ascends from costly temples, furnished with all the modern appliances of taste and ease?

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

CONDENSED CHIEFLY FROM STEWART'S HISTORY OF THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

Not far from 1790 a young man by the name of Robert Dickey, frem Epsom, N. H. and a member of the New Durham church, was in Strafford in the employment of a relative, as a hired laborer. After mourning over the profanity and general wickedness of the people, Dickey began to exhort them to repent, and flee from the wrath to come. Having an "excellent gift of exhortation," and having had the confidence and encouragement of Elder Benjamin Randall, he continued to warn the people; and many were wise enough to heed the admonition, notwithstanding the scoffs of the wicked. About 30 were hopefully converted, and happily engaged in the worship of God. Hearing of the revival, others came in, and soon the tares of sectarianism were sown with the good seed of the kingdom. Several were baptised. Calvinistic articles of faith were presented and tacitly received, and a church was organized.

A letter dated Strafford, Vt., Sept. 10, 1791, and addressed "To the Baptist church in New Durham, N. H.," was duly received. It was written by Samuel Rich in behalf of others, and said, "We now think it expedient to come into church order, as the word of God directs; and being informed by brother Dickey of your standing and order, it being agreeable to our minds, we request some of the elders of your church to come, as soon as possible, to our assistance; as we are exposed to many snares, and are alone as to sentiment in this part of the world."

For many reasons it was not convenient for any minister to visit them immediately. A letter of congratulation and encouragement was sent, with the assurance that messengers would visit them at the earliest possible con-

venience, and saying: "In the mean time we pray you to be steadfast and unmovable, and keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

It was not until the next July that Elders Benj. Randall and John Buzzell made a tour to Vermont. They tarried a number of days in Strafford, preached frequently, visited extensively, and baptised several. The converts were divided in their doctrinal views, but united in their church relations; and, being filled with the Spirit, they believed it possible to live in peace, having softened their high-toned articles of faith. Without objections they were allowed to make the trial, and were recognized as an independent church. In this condition Randall and Buzzell left them, fearful that they could not walk together, because they were not agreed in the doctrines of communion, election and final perseverance.

The fears of Randall were soon realized.—The brethren could not let the difference in their doctrinal views rest, neither could they discuss those views in love and forbearance. A spirit of alienation soon crept in, and a mutual council was called. A letter received at New Durham requested Randall, or some of the most able members, to come to their assistance.

Accompanied by a lay brother Randall visited them again in February, 1793, and met in council six others from Calvinistic Baptist churches in the vicinity, for the settlement of their difficulties. As the division involved principles that neither party could surrender, the council advised a separation. But some were undecided with which division to go; and, to make a finality of the matter, it was agreed that William Grow, a Calvinist, and Randall should each preach a discourse, embodying his own views upon the five points of Calvinism, and then they would poll the house. The sermons were accordingly preached—after which the church took the broad aisle, and Grow standing on one side of the house and Randall on the other, the members were called upon to follow the minister of their choice. Ten stood with Grow and fifteen with Randall. Neither division was then organized as a church.

Among the fifteen that stood with Randall were two men of note. Dickey, noted for what he had done in the commencement of the revival, and subsequently in the ministry, and Nathaniel Brown, noted for his future labors. Brown soon entered the ministry—preached successfully in Vermont—afterwards removed to New York—planted our first churches in that State, and organized the first quarterly meeting beyond the limits of New England.

Randall, on his return, informed John Buzzell of the tried state of the brethren in Vermont, and advised him to go to their relief. He did so immediately, and performed the entire journey of 110 miles, on foot, through the snows of February, on the last days of that unpleasant month for traveling. He found them not only at variance with the Calvinists, but divided among themselves, and greatly disheartened. He preached several times, visited from house to house, but encouraged them as best he could; but no human power could move them to action.—Like Elijah under the juniper tree, they were ready to die. At their last meeting he called them into a room by themselves, told them of his anxiety for their spiritual life and labor, the pains he had taken to afford them aid, and the apparent failure of his effort.—"Now," said he, "I ask it as a parting favor, that you sit down in silence with me for one half hour, and think of your condition."

A request so reasonable, under the circumstances, they could not refuse, and all were seated. But the burden of that thoughtful hour! Some recalled to mind the mercies of God, and their own obligations of love and obedience. Others were awake to duty, but striving with their Maker, while Buzzell was earnestly engaged in mental prayer. God was in that silence, and after 15 or 20 minutes one of the number could suppress his convictions no longer, and in a most contrite and affecting manner confessed his wanderings from God, asked forgiveness, and declared his purpose to live for Christ. Eight others in quick succession followed his example, and the power of God was manifest beyond description. These nine then entered into a covenant engagement, and thus was constituted our first Free-will Baptist church among the green hills of Vermont—the first west of the Connecticut River. (1793.)

During the next 8 years the church toiled on through many discouragements. Randall, John Buzzell, and others of the fathers in the ministry, cheered and strengthened it by occasional visits.

The names of the nine here mentioned I cannot ascertain. Among the earliest members were Dea. Moses Brown, Israel Everist, Deac. Josiah Brown, Israel Buzzell, Absalom Brown, Martin Seckins, John Seckins, Nathaniel Bean, John Pixley, John Pingree, Eleazer Hayes, Constant Rich, William Brown, Willis Johnson, Miram Brown, Wm. Hopkins, Isaac George, Samuel Smith, Elnathan George, David Wells, Moses Hunt, Joseph George, Job Haskell, Thomas Haskell, Liberty Judd, Isaac Baldwin, Charles Prescott, Nathan Norton, Heman Brown, Nathaniel Brown and Nathaniel Brown, Jr.

Meetings were then, and for 30 years afterwards, held in the "red meeting-house, situated on the piece of ground where L. D. Kibling subsequently built a dwelling-house.—The old meeting-house was erected about the year 1790—perhaps immediately after the reformation under Robert Dickey.

In 1801 Elder Aaron Buzzell removed to Strafford, and took charge of the church.—From that time it rapidly increased in numbers, and its history has since been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. It has exerted an important influence, not only in Strafford, but in neighboring towns. Many of its members have emigrated from the town, carrying with them their religious faith and preference, and have planted churches in distant States. From it have gone out several successful preachers of the gospel. Of these may be named Nathaniel Brown, John Hilliard, Richard W. Reed, Horatio N. Plumb and Eli Clark.

In 1837 Elder Buzzell, enfeebled by age and arduous labor, resigned his pastorate. For some years previous he had been assisted in the care of the church by other ministers.

John Hilliard preached in the years 1827 and '28, and Sylvanus Robinson in 1832.

Eli Clark was ordained in 1836, and has preached in this and adjoining towns almost constantly up to the present time, with the exception of three years' ministry in the limits of the Huntington quarterly meeting.—During most of the years not mentioned below, Elder Clark has regularly supplied the pulpit for the church in Strafford.

Stephen Goodale preached in 1835, '36; David Swett in 1837, '38, '39, '40; Richard W. Reed in 1839, '40 John Pettengill in 1842, 43, '44, '45. W. C. Stafford in '51, '52; J. L. M. Babcock in '54, '55; Josiah Cross in '57, '58, '59, '60; J. L. Sinclair in '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

John D. Waldron, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church Jan. 1, 1867. He is a preacher of great energy and zeal. Under his labors many have been converted.

The church now numbers over 200 members, in good standing.

In 1860 a new church-edifice was erected in the South Village, owned wholly by the denomination.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the year 1811 Elder James Spencer began to preach in town, and awakened a general interest in the views of this order. Great numbers gathered to hear him. About thirty were converted, 21 of whom were baptized.

The brethren met in conference and social meetings, benefiting by the occasional preaching of Elders Frederick Plummer and Jasper Hazen till 1814, when Elder Abel Burk became their minister. Under his labors there was another revival: 8 were baptized by him and 5 by Elder Buzzell.

May 2, 1815, a church was organized.—Those who joined this year were Elder Abel Burk, John Kiblinger, Jacob Kiblinger, Jr., Thomas Hazelton, Jr., Luther Fay, Azur Northrop, Ebenezer George, Lyman Benson, Izri Kimball, Nancy Fay, Esther Flanders, Susanna Percival, Abigail Percival, Annis Camp, Betsey George, Betsey Drew, Louisa Norton, Sally Flanders, Eunice Parker, Polly Hazelton and Lydia Kimball. Luther Fay was chosen deacon.

In June, 1817, Elder Edward B. Rollins commenced laboring with the church. During his ministry there was an extensive revival and a large accession. The church records say that, again, in 1819, "God, by his spirit, revived his work, and by the labors of the brethren and sisters, many were persuaded to turn from darkness to light, and a glorious day commenced." Twenty-four were received into church fellowship.

In 1839, under the labors of Elders J. Knights and G. L. Goulette, the church was blessed with a revival. In 1842, during the ministry of Elder Jared L. Green, many were converted and 18 baptized. Since the organization of the church, in addition to those above named, Elders Rufus Harvey, C. W. Martin, Amos Stevens, Daniel Hazen, Abiel

Kidder, Leonard Wheeler and Seth Ross have labored to good acceptance.

For several years past the meetings have been held almost exclusively in the Robinson meeting-house, in the west part of the town.

Elder Jonathan Ashley is the present minister. The meetings are well attended, and a good degree of interest is manifested.

METHODIST CHURCH.

[The records of the M. E. Church are kept by the ministers. I cannot ascertain where the records of the Strafford church may be found. In the following account, some of the dates are conjectured, and the statements may not all be strictly accurate.]

Rev. Eleazer Wells, of blessed memory, preached the first Methodist sermons in town, about the year 1812. It is likely that he formed a class here. In 1813 Rev. Nathaniel Stearns became a resident of the town. The first, or among the first class members, were Asahel Newton and wife, Elias Carpenter and wife, Ira Pennock and wife, and Jeremiah Baldwin and wife.

Rev. Salmon Winchester was the minister in 1820 and 1821. He died here after a short but distressing illness, March 9, 1821, mourned by the entire community. Isaac Barker was stationed here in 1825. During his ministry there was a reformation, and the church received numerous accessions.

After him, and nearly in the order named, were Joel Steele, John Lord, John Foster, Silas Quimby, Job Dinsmoor, 1831; John Cummings, James Campbell, Richard Newhall, James Smith, 1837; Ira Beard, 1838; James L. Slason, 1839; James H. Stevens, 1840; Eleazer Wells and Lyman Wing, 1841, '42; H. P. Cushing, 1843; A. J. Copeland, 1844.

The church numbered, in the height of its prosperity, 60 members or more. About 20 years since it became so enfeebled by deaths, removals and dissentions, that it was not able to sustain preaching. No organization is now maintained.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

BY JOHN B. BALDWIN.

There was a Universalist society formed in Strafford in the year 1798. The record of the same was as follows:

"Strafford, Nov. 5, 1798.

Agreeable to an act of the legislature of the State of Vermont, passed Oct. 7, 1797, entitled, "An act for the support of the Gospel," The inhabitants of the town of Strafford assembled in town meeting, and the subscribers believing in the doctrine of Universal Salvation, associated, and formed into a Society by the name of "Universalist." And chose a Clerk and Committee for the purpose of settling a minister and supporting the Gospel agreeable to said act. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our names:

John Alger, Jared Alger, Jacob Annis, Joseph Ball, Samuel Bliss, Amasa Chamberlin, Amasa Chamberlin, Jr., Elias Chamberlin, Eli Clark, Silas Clogston, Thomas Clogston, Alpha Day, William Denison, John Ferguson, Ezra Gilbert, Elijah Green, James Green, James Hide, Nehemiah Hide, William Jewet, Benjamin Lilley, Hezekiah May, Elisha May, Harvy May, Zenas May, William Miller, Joshua Moore, Noah Norton, Daniel Patterson, Alexander Pennock, Ira Pennock, Elisha Powell, Abel Rich, James Rich, Jonathan Rich, Appollas Robinson, Daniel Robinson, Daniel Root, Levi Root, Levi Root, Jr., Solomon Root, William Root, William Root, Jr., John Sabin, Moses Sanborn, Frederick Smith and Eliphalet Thomas.

The town then voted to settle a minister.—They made choice of Samuel Bliss, clerk of said society. They made choice of Jonathan Rich and Joseph Ball a committee for said society. They also made choice of Daniel Robinson a committee in the room of Joseph Pennock, to superintend the building of the meeting-house. Then Samuel Bliss appeared before Peter Pennock, Esq., and was sworn to the office of clerk of the Universalist society.

Samuel Bliss, town clerk."

Said society was formed under the auspices of Rev. Joab Young, who preached to the people of Strafford a part of the time for two years, or thereabouts, previous to the formation of said society.

Rev. Joab Young was born in the year 1758, in the State of Rhode Island. He was moved into Strafford, Vt., by Elisha May and Ira Pennock in the year 1799, from Grantham, N. H., where he had lived for some time previous to his removal to Strafford. He settled near the centre of the town, and became the first settled preacher in said town, in consequence of which he came in possession of a grant of land from the State, situated in said town, well known to most people as the "Minister Lot."

In the year 1799 the inhabitants of the town of Strafford erected a large and commodious Union meeting-house, upon a beautiful hillock in the midst of a quiet, pretty village, cradled among the beautiful hills of the Green Mountain State. The said meeting-house is now in a remarkable state of preservation, and we may truly say of it, as was once said of an ancient and very noted city of the

East, "It is beautiful for situation." The Universalists occupied the said meeting-house their share of the time, and as their pastor, Mr. Young, was an effective and very popular preacher, he attracted large numbers to hear him; and all denominations worshipped together around one common altar. The society became quite prosperous under the ministrations of Mr. Young, and, in 1802, the general convention of Universalists was held at Strafford, under very favorable circumstances, at which time and place Zebulon Streeter, George Richards, Hosea Ballou, Walter Ferris and Zephaniah Lathe were appointed a committee to form a plan of faith and fellowship for the acceptance and union of the fraternity at large. The plan of faith and fellowship which they reported, and which was afterwards adopted by the convention at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, and which is now world wide, known as the "Winchester Confession of Faith," was as follows:

"Art. I. We believe that the Holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

"Art. II. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"Art. III. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected: and that believers aught to be careful to maintain order, and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

Mr. Young continued his ministrations in Strafford until 1812, or '13, when he retired from the ministry,—his usefulness having become somewhat impaired: and owing to his indiscretion, the Universalist society in Strafford was partially broken up.

He died in Strafford, Nov. 16, 1816, at the age of 58. During the interval of years from 1813 to 1824, there was occasional preaching by such men as Rev. Hosea Ballou, Rev. Wm. Farwell, Rev. Walter Ferris, Rev. C. G. Parsons, and others. But there was no steady preaching during that period. In September, 1822, Mr. John Moore appeared at the General Convention of Universalists of the New England States, and others, in Warren, N. H., as a delegate from the Universalist society of Strafford, Vt. This indicates that the Universalist society in this place was again organizing for work. In 1824, or thereabouts, Rev. J. E. Parmer preached a part of the time at Strafford. The General Convention of Universalists was again held here in 1824; at which time Mr. John Moore was present. Rev. Thomas Whittemore thus wrote of him at that time:

"He was a young man of 27, and was one of the committee appointed by the Universalists of Strafford, to see that all the delegates and visitors, old and young, male and female, Universalists, Half-Universalists, and Anti-Universalists (for we had some of all these classes at that convention,) were well taken care of—a business in which the young man took much interest."

MR. JOHN MOORE

was born in Strafford, Feb. 5, 1797. During his early years he listened to the preaching of Rev. Joab Young. He became a young man of great promise, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He married at the age of 21, and during the same year made a public profession of religion, and was baptized by Rev. Aaron Buzzell, of the Freewill Baptist church, with the full understanding that the subject was a believer in the final holiness and happiness of all men. Early in the year 1825, the Universalists in Strafford resolved to hold meetings once in each month; have a sermon read, and other services observed, depending upon themselves and the God of all wisdom for means to conduct their meetings. Mr. Moore began with them to officiate as leader of the services, to good acceptance. He soon resolved to devote his whole time to the Gospel ministry. In the month of October of the same year, he received a letter of fellowship from the Northern Association of Universalists. Under this new encouragement, he commenced his ministry in his native town on the first Sunday in December following. His ordination took place at the next meeting of the Association, at Barre. During the same year it was thought advisable to form a new Universalist society in Strafford. The record of the same is as follows:

"We, the subscribers, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a Society by the name of the Universalist Society in Strafford, for the purpose of supporting a minister according to the first section of an act entitled, "An act for the support of the Gospel," passed Octobor, 1797. In witness whereof we have hereunto severally set our hands. Dated at Strafford, Vt., this 29th day of July, A. D., 1826. George W. Alger, Eleazer Baldwin, William A. Baldwin, Joseph Barrett, Alvin

Barrett, Hiram Barrett, Lester Barrett, Reuben Barrows, John Buell, Orlando Bundy, John Burnham, Alfred A. Burnham, A. V. H. Carpenter, Ebenezer St. Clair, John Clogston, Josiah Clough, Daniel Cobb, David Comstock, Chase Dow, Ebenezer Dyar, Jonathan Frary, David Hayes, John Hayes, Wm. B. Hazletine, Hazen Hazletine, John Hazletine, John Hilliard, Harry Huntington, John Judd, Josiah Kendall, Oromel Kendall, Benjamin Lilley, J. S. McMaster, Elisha May, N. C. Wells, John Moore, James S. Moore, Samuel Moore, Joseph Morrill, Joseph Morrill, Jr., Harry Morrill, Noah Norton, Isaac Pennock, Josiah Root, William Rollins, Hollis Sabin, Moses Sanborn, John B. Sealey, Waitstill Smith, U. H. Stevens, Ebenezer West, Lewis West, Jesse Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, William White. John Moore was chosen clerk, and Dr. Eleazer Baldwin treasurer and collector of said Society."

About this time, under the direction of Rev. J. E. Parmer, there was a church formed of more than 30 members. Rev. John Moore and Rev. John C. Baldwin joined said church, both of them being natives of this vicinity, and men of irreproachable character. Rev. John Moore continued to live and preach in Strafford until March, 1828, when he moved to Lebanon, N. H., in compliance with an earnest invitation from the Universalist society of that place; but continued to preach a part of the time in Strafford, until his removal to Danvers, Mass., which was in the month of February, 1833. The General Convention of Universalists was again held in Strafford, in September, 1833. Rev. John Moore was present on this occasion; soon after which he assisted in the dedication services of a new meeting-house, erected by the Universalists and Freewill Baptists, on a beautiful rise of land overlooking the South Village, in Strafford. It was quite large, commodious, and well-built.

The Universalists of Strafford had occasional preaching during that year. Rev. J. Smith commenced preaching to the Universalist society of Strafford in 1834, and continued his ministrations here until he was succeeded by Rev. William Ballou, in 1837. Rev. John Moore preached occasionally during the time, whenever he could make it convenient to do so. Rev. Wm. Ballou preached a part of the time in 1837, and Rev. Wm. Hastings preached occasionally in 1838; and Rev. Samuel C. Loveland preached occasionally at Strafford in 1839. Rev. Dennis Chapin preached occasionally to the Universalists here in 1840.—About this time the Universalists disposed of a parsonage they had been in possession of for some time. Rev. S. Goodale preached a portion of the time in 1841. In 1842, '43 and '44, Rev. J. B. Morse preached one half of the time, and his brother, H. M. Morse, preached occasionally during the time. From April, 1844, to April, 1845, Rev. John C. Baldwin and Rev. Russel Streeter preached to the Universalist society in Strafford. Then followed Rev. S. C. Eaton, who continued his ministrations one half of the time for the space of 3 years, to very good acceptance, closing his labors here with the year 1848. By the earnest solicitation of the people of Strafford, Rev. John Moore returned in the month of May, 1849, to his native town, where he commenced his ministerial career nearly 25 years before. He labored earnestly one half of the time here, for one year, after which, he removed to Concord, N. H., where he spent the remainder of his earthly existence, dying suddenly, Feb. 5, 1855, at the age of 58.

The year following the removal of Rev. John Moore from Strafford to Concord, N. H., there was no steady Universalist preaching in Strafford; but in the month of March, 1851, Rev. Wm. S. Ballou commenced preaching, and continued to preach here for one year and a half, to very good acceptance, after which time there was no regular preaching until August, 1855, at which time Rev. Mark Powers commenced preaching to the Universalist society here, where he continued to preach one half of the time for upwards of 9 years, closing his ministrations at Strafford with the year 1864. For the first 3 years of his labors here, he lived in Washington, this county; but during the last 6 years, he was a resident of Strafford.

During the spring and summer of 1860, the Universalists bought out the claim of the Freewill Baptists, and thoroughly repaired the meeting-house at South Strafford, built in the year 1833, by the Universalists and Freewill Baptists. And the said house was rededicated to the service of God in the month of December, 1860. Rev. Mark Powers preached the sermon, and Rev. John C. Baldwin offered the prayer on the occasion.

During the spring and summer of 1865, Rev. Wm. R. Shipman and Rev. S. C. Eaton preached occasionally. In the month of December, 1865, Rev. Almon Gunnison, a young man of decided ability, and at the time a student in the Canton Theological School, com-

menced preaching to the Universalist society in Strafford, and preached here a part of the time for nearly a year. Mr. Gunnison was followed by Rev. Mr. Perry and Rev. Wm. R. Shipman, who preached at Strafford occasionally, until early in the year 1867, Rev. George W. Bicknell, from the Canton Theological School, and a young man of superior pulpit talents, commenced preaching to the Universalist society of Strafford. He gained many friends; but to the deep regret of all who knew him, was obliged to leave Strafford, and cease labor for a time on account of ill health, after having preached one half of the time for one year and a half. The Vermont Universalist State Convention was held at Strafford, August 25, 26 and 27, 1868, under very favorable circumstances. It was a large, enthusiastic, and very harmonious meeting.

The Universalist society of Strafford has a fund of about $2,500. There are many others, such as Whittemore, Bell, the Ballous, Coburn, Skinner, Bartlet, Davis, Britton, Severance, Gregory, Guernesey, Parker, Warren, Squire, Marston, Harmon and Little, who have preached to the Universalist society at Strafford from time to time, to good acceptance.

Strafford, Vt., Nov., 1868.

CENSUS OF STRAFFORD.*

1791	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
845	1642	1805	1921	1935	1762	1540	1506

STRAFFORD TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederick Smith (first) 1778, '79; John Powell, 1780; Elijah Beaman, 1781, '82; Enoch Bean, 1783; Timothy Blake, 1784; Heber Gilbert, 1785, '94; Samuel Bliss, 1786; Alexander Pennock, 1787, '88, '89; William Denison, 1790, '91, '92, '93, '95; Asahel Chamberlin, 1796, '97, 1802, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '13; J. H. Harris, 1810, '11, '12, '14, '18, '19, '20, '21; Daniel Cobb, 1815, '16, '17, '24, '25, '41, '42; Martin Barrett, 1822, '23, '28, '30, '31; Nathan Young, 1826, '27; Eleazer Baldwin, 1829, '33; Lyman Benson, 1832; Albigence Pierce, 1834, '35; Royal Hatch, 1836, '37, '49, '50; William Sanborn, 1838, '39, '40, '43, '44; *Not represented*, 1845, '46, '47, '48; Benjamin Gilman, 1851, '52, '53; Samuel S. Kibling, 1854; Royal H. Rollins, 1855, '56; Chester B. Dow, 1857, '58, '68, '69; Lyman Tyler, 1859; Freeman Walker, 1860, '61; Hiram Barrett, 1862, '63; Harry Huntington, 1864, '65; Alanson G. Smith, 1866, '67.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MEMBERS, Peter Pennock, 1791; Wm. Denison, 1793; Jed. H. Harris, 1814; Martin Barrett, 1821 and 1828; Nathaniel Morrill, 1836; William Sanborn, 1843; Royal Hatch, 1850.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

J. H. Harris, 1821 and '22; Daniel Cobb, 1824, '26, '31, '34, '37, '39, '42; Gen. Frederick Smith, 1844 and '45; Charles Barrett, 1857, '58; Royal Burnham, 1868 and '69.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Royal Hatch, 1851, '52 and '53; James S. Moore, 1856, '57 and '58.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. James Barrett, LL. D.,* since 1858.

MEMBER OF U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Justin S. Morrill, from 1855 to 1867.

U. S. SENATOR.

Justin S. Morrill, since 1867.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Capt. John Powell, Ezra Blaisdell, Elias Carpenter, Guy Young, Frederick Smith, Samuel Bliss, Jacob Kiblinger, Samuel Eastman, Joseph Smith, Azel Percival, Jonathan Rich, Capt. Grey Young, David Rich.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Ebenezer White Jr., James Powell, Perley Powell, Nicholas Wells, Aaron Beede, Sam'l McMaster, Sam'l Hayes, Joab Young, Robert Sargent, Mansel Hazleton, Geo. Roberts, Wm. Smith, Levi Smith, Freeman W. Smith, Joseph Roberts, Thos. Newman, Nath'l Brooks, James P. Blaisdell, John McNelly, Clark Sargent, Wm. Keyes, Elisha Norton, Josiah Avery, Thomas Hazleton, Jared Robinson, Ebenezer George, Cyrus Robinson, Walter Himes, Alfred Sloan, Jonathan Clark, Kneeland Carrier, Joseph Sanborn, Nathan Young.

PLATTSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

Frederick Smith, Jr., Jed. H. Harris, Daniel Cobb, Abraham Brown, Smith Morrill, Joseph Morrill, Nathaniel Morrill, David Morrill, Stephen Morrill, Joseph Barrett, Thomas Hazleton, John Blaisdell, Uriah H. Stevens, Cyril Chandler, Rufus Chandler, Freeman Walker, Lathe Hyde, Lemuel Chandler, Samuel Brown, Abner Graves, Parker Carpenter, Ephraim Carpenter, and nearly every man in town, whether liable to military duty or not.

MEXICAN WAR, Lt. Wm. A. Newman lost an arm at Cherubusco.

* A Census of heads of families, in 1771, showed five Pennocks, and Wm. Chamberlin, Ezekiel Parish, Isaac Baldwin and Daniel West, or nine in all.

*Now a resident of Woodstock.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FOR STRAFFORD.

BY N. B. COBB, TOWN CLERK.

On the charter* is endorsed the names of the Grantees of Strafford, viz.

Solomon Phelps, Stephen Barber, Frederick Smith, Daniel Newcomb, Stephen Barber, Jr., Capt. Solomon Phelps, Daniel Ingham, John Chamberlin, Sam'l Fielding, Rev. Mr. Eleazer Wheelock, Capt. Ichabod Phelps, Asaph Trumble, Daniel Foot, Sam'l Palmer, Jr., Timothy Phelps, ye 3d, Benj. Buel, Enos Horsford, Capt. Jona. White, Benj. Beach, Joseph Horsford, Benjamin Skinner, Daniel Benet, Medad Beach, Elisha Beach, Azariah Beach, Jr., Sam'l Bills, Thomas Sawyer, Ichabod Phelps, Jr., John Longbottom, Abraham Burnap, Jr., Jabez Kingsbury, William White, Pelatiah Porter, George Brindley, Increase Porter, Joshua Phelps, Silas Peepoon, David Carver, Jr., Ebenezer Gilbert, David Phelps, Solomon Tarbox, John Gott, Silvanus Phelps, Peter Swetland, Ebenezer Cole, Wm. Brisco, James Jones, Ebenezer Kneeland, William Pennock, Reuben Porter, Sampson Sheafe, Esq., Joseph Newmarch, Esq., John Gould, James Apthorp, Nathaniel Mendon, Pierce Long, George Janverin, Thos. Wentworth, Hall Jackson, Paul March, Clement March, Esq., Sam'l Moffatt, Jotham Odiorne, and Robert Odiorne.

[Of the original grantees, only Frederick Smith, and Wm. Brisco settled in Strafford.]

NAMES OF DECEASED CITIZENS OF STRAFFORD, 85 YEARS OF AGE, AND OVER. (Incomplete.)

1808,	James Pennock, Esq.	96
	Constant Kendall,	85
1820,	Katharine Kiblinger,	91 5–12
1824,	Tabitha Carpenter,	85
1827,	Harvey Blaisdell,	87
1832,	Jerusha Stowell,	87
"	Lieut. Fred'k Smith,	88
1833,	Capt. Elijah Beeman,	90
1837,	Capt. Job Haskall,	93
1839,	Dea. Jacob Kiblinger,	86
183–,	Lovey Bean,	98
1841,	Sarah Smith,	87
1840,	Mary Lillie,	90
1841,	Martha Frizzel,	101
1842,	Smith Morrill,	93
1843,	Elizabeth Hand,	89
1847,	Lydia Rich,	86
1847,	Benjamin Preston,	86
1848,	John Reynolds,	89
1849,	Jonathan Rich,	95
"	Jethro Batchelder,	88¾
1850,	John Sabin, M. D.	85
1851,	Leonard Walker,	85
"	Anna Blaisdell,	91
"	John Williams,	85
1852,	Ira Pennock,	85
"	Asahel Newton,	88
"	Elias Carpenter,	90
	Sally Hazelton,	92
1853,	Lucy Patterson,	90
1854,	Mehitabel White,	87
"	Dolly Buzzell,	90
"	Mary Brown,	104½
"	Elizabeth Barrett,	94
"	Ithamar Buzzell,	90
"	Benjamin Clark,	85
"	Rev. Aaron Buzzell,	90
"	Willard Carpenter,	87⅛
1855,	Sarah Kibling,	98
"	Widow Carpenter,	89
1856,	Abigail Morey,	86
1857,	Mary May,	89
"	Phœbe Miller,	92¾
"	Sarah Smith,	85
1858,	Abigail Clark,	89
"	Sally Williams,	89
1859,	Nicholas C. Wells,	90
"	Susannah Thompson,	92
1860,	Betsey Robinson,	85
"	Joseph Morrill,	85
1861,	Abigail Noyes,	89
"	Polly Carpenter,	92
"	Ira Pennock,	96
"	Edward Preston,	88
"	Sally Chamberlin,	85
1862,	Leavitt West,	87¾
1863,	Abigail Straw,	90
1864,	Wm. Huntington,	89
"	Mary Buzzell,	86
"	Betsey Walker,	92
1865,	Martha Houston,	91¾
"	Percy Norton,	85
"	William Thompson,	97
1866,	Peter Ordway,	87
"	Rufus Chandler,	85
1867,	Lydia Preston,	89
1869,	Isaac Howe,	87 5–12

From the Grave-stones.

Epitaph of Wm. Denison, who was Justice of Peace many years; elected Selectman several times, and represented the town in the

*For a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Cobb, but as we have already in the volume several charters of Governor Wentworth in this same usual form, we omit giving, here, again.—*Ed.*

years 1790, '91, '92, '93, and '95. (partly illegible.)

Pause Mortal!
Contemplate the remains of
WILLIAM DENISON, Esq.
——departed this life
—— 8, 1799 ——
——year of——age.

'Tis not the Muses' fondest strain,
With Patriot Heroes in her train
Can eulogize his worth,—
To Seraphs' forms that task is given,
And trumpet-tongues of elder heaven
Forbid the praise of earth.

He liv'd, he di'd we trust to live again.

The following effusion is engraved on the tomb-stone of William Brisco, one of the original grantees. He came into the town the first year of its settlement, was quite prominent in town affairs, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He died June 23d, 1797, aged 78 years.

"Man is a glass, life is a water
That's weakly walled about;
Sin brings in death and breaks the glass,
So runs the water out."

To the Memory of Mr. PELEG YOUNG,
who departed this life
April 6th. A. L. 5804,
aged 23 years 8 months.

He liv'd belov'd by Church and State;
To Hyram's friend his loss is great.
To parents dutiful was he,
To friends and brethren always free.
If virtue bright from death could save,
Sure Peleg Young had shun'd the grave.

Sit Lux et Lux Fuit,
Memento Mori.
Merchant.
Sacred to the memory of
Mr. JOEL HATCH, Merchant,
who departed this life Nov. 24, A. L.
5804, aged 36.

In the midst of life we are in death.

Ye friends of Hyram stop and view—
I once the Trowel used like you;
As death, the common lot of all,
Has cut me down, so you must fall.

TOWN CLERKS,

WITH THE DATE OF THEIR FIRST ELECTION AND LENGTH OF SERVICE.

David Chamberlin,	March,	1778,	4	years.
Joshua Tucker,	"	1782,	2	"
Samuel Bliss,	"	1784,	27	"
Marshall Keith,	"	1811,	1	"
Stephen Morrill,	"	1812,	36¾	"
Samuel S. Kibling,	"	1849,	13½	"
Nathan B. Cobb,	"	1863,	now clerk.	

THE FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Pennock, commission dated March 16, 1770; Joshua Tucker, as early as January, 1778; John Alger, elected by the people in town meeting, July 21, 1778; Heber Gilbert,* as early as 1785; Samuel Bliss, as early as 1787; Samuel Bliss held the office 23 years in succession

In February, 1787, the town was divided into 9 school districts. There is no reason to suppose that any public schools had previously been maintained.

The first school-house was built in the "old city" district, a few rods north-westerly from the Fall's bridge.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Rev. Aldace Walker, Hon. James Barrett, James S. Kimball, Simon Preston, John S. Pierce, David C. Moore, M. D., Rev. Webster Patterson, John E. Hatch.

COPPER.

Copper exists in every part of the town. Years ago the Vermont Copperas Company opened two or three veins, erected furnaces &c., but the business proved unprofitable and was abandoned.

During the mining fever of 1863–4, five companies were organized to work copper mines in the town. Great expense was incurred, but the returns were not proportionate, and, after a year or two, operations were suspended.

At some future time copper mining in Strafford, conducted with skill and a due regard to economy, will pay well. The ore found in some of the veins is of excellent quality.

COPPERAS HILL AND THE WORKS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

BY R. H. DUNCAN, AGENT.

Copperas Hill is situated in the southeastern corner of the town of Strafford. It derives its peculiar name from the immense quantity of Copperas (chemically called sulphate of iron) which during the last 50 years has been manufactured here. The works were formerly carried on by the Vermont Mineral Factory Co. which was chartered in 1809, afterwards by the Vermont Copperas Co. and now by the New England Chemical Co, which was organized and received its charter in 1867.

Running through this part of the town from north to south, is a ridge of land whose sides

*"Deming's Vermont Officers" states incorrectly, that Heber Gilbert was the first Justice of the Peace, 1786.

slope off abruptly towards the east and west. Near the summit of this ridge, but on its eastern slope, traverses a vein of copperas ore whose direction is N. 12° E. or S. 12° W. The westerly or foot-wall is remarkably regular, straight and smooth, having a dip or inclination of about 4° towards the east. The easterly or hanging wall is irregular, at some points being 100 feet from the foot-wall, while at others the two walls approach each other within 15 or 20 feet. Between these two walls, lie the minerals of the vein; these are the sulphurets of iron and copper—commonly called iron and copper pyrites. The sulphuret of iron is found in great abundance and is of remarkable purity. Its appearence when blasted from the vein is that of freshly fractured steel, granular, with a bright, grayish sparkle. That taken from near the surface of the vein is coarse-grained and easily broken, while that which comes from the depth of 40 to 80 feet is solid, compact and very heavy. Assays of this ore by distinguished chemists give, in 100 parts by weight, 32 sulphur, 56 iron, copper from 1 to 20, small quantities of cobalt and nickel and traces of gold. The sulphuret of copper is in the same vein with the iron and generally runs in thin, vertical planes parallel to the walls of the vein. These planes vary in thickness from a mere line to 2 inches; sometimes the sulphuret of copper lies in little *nests* or *pockets*, in which cases it is quite rich, while it often occurs so blended with the sulphuret of iron that they cannot be separated by mechanical means. It is easily distinguished from the sulphuret of iron by its bright, golden yellow appearance. Veins of clear, white quartz frequently occur traversing the main vein, while running in all directions through the white quartz are little branches and spangles of copper and iron ores strangely interlocked and beautifully contrasted in the dark steely gray and brilliant yellow of their colors. Such specimens are eagerly sought by strangers and visitors, both for their beauty and as mementoes of their travels.

On the eastern slope of this ridge, below the vein, are the copperas works of the New England Chemical Co. They may be briefly described to consist of a prepared bed or bottom upon which the ore is burnt and leached. This bed is upon the hillside just below the vein. It is prepared by simply scraping the earth clean from the ledge and stopping all the seams and fissures in the ledge with moistened clay. The bed so prepared is nearly an acre in extent and is called the *leaching ground*. On the lower side of the leaching ground a trench has been dug in the ledge and this trench is connected, by means of spouts, with four large reservoirs near by, holding 20 hogsheads each. Still further below are two high sheds, open at the sides, with loose floors and each floor filled with brush-wood—these are called *Evaporators*. Upon a level spot below are the two factories of the Co.—each 110 feet in length by 75 feet in width. These factories contain the evaporating pans, two pans in each factory, each pan being 26 feet long by 10 feet wide, and 16 inches deep. They are made of very heavy lead ¼ inch in thickness. Lead is the only cheap metal which is not quickly destroyed by the action of the copperas. Beneath the evaporating pans run a series of flues, commencing at the fire-arches at one end of the pans and terminating in the stack at the other end. There are also two lead *coolers* and 20 cemented brick *crystalizers* in each factory, each crystalizer being 14 feet by 7 feet by 18 inches deep. Directly beneath the crystalizers is the packing-room.

The process of manufacturing copperas is as follows:—The ore is blasted from the vein, broken up so that it can be easily handled, wheeled to the sheds by means of handcars where it is again broken into pieces the size of large apples; it is then shovelled into cars again and run out upon the leaching ground and placed in large heaps containing from 500 to 3000 tons each. A quantity of wood is placed under one side of the heap and set on fire. The heat of the burning wood raises the temperature of the ore, so that the sulphur is ignited, and by degrees the whole mass is heated, the interior portions often red-hot. Great care is exercised in burning, to prevent the heap from being overheated, as in that case the iron of the ore would be melted and run into large solid masses and the sulphur would be driven into the atmosphere as sulphurous acid gas. To prevent this, a stream of water is applied at frequent intervals to cool the burning ore, but not enough to put out the fire. In this way a large heap will burn during four months, and frequently after it has been thoroughly drenched with water and has shown no signs of fire for six months, it will

be ignited by spontaneous combustion and burn again with great vigor, when it is again treated with water as before. The object of the burning is simply to oxidize and decom pose the ore. The oxygen from the water and the air striking upon the heated ore forms a weak sulphuric acid, which acts upon the iron of the ore and thus sulphate of iron in its crude state is formed in the heaps. A heap, if properly burned, will in a year's time become thoroughly decomposed and ready for leaching. The process of leaching and evaporating has for its sole object the conversion of the crude copperas, as it exists in the heaps, into the beautiful green crystals, as found in the packing-room, when ready for market. To accomplish this, a small stream of water is run upon the heaps and so directed as slowly to soak into and saturate the whole mass of decomposed ore. When the ore can contain no more moisture, the water settles to the bottom of the heap, falls upon the prepared surface, runs into the trench below and is conducted to the reservoirs near by. It is now called *copperas liquor* and its specific gravity or strength is measured by hydrometers manufactured for this purpose. The liquor generally shows a density of from 10° to 20°, water being 0, and this density, as ascertained by the hydrometer, shows its strength or goodness. This liquor is crude sulphate of iron in a liquid state. After being allowed to stand and settle in the reservoirs two or three days, it is conveyed in spouts to the top of the evaporators, where it is run over a surface so arranged that it is sprinkled in drops though the brush of the successive stories and by this expedient a portion of the water is taken out by the influence of the sun and air. On a clear summer's day, the liquor will be increased from 3° to 5° in strength, in passing through these two sheds. From the lower evaporator the liquor passes directly to the factories where it is received in large reservoirs, whence it is drawn into the evaporating pans as needed. In these pans it is boiled down till it reaches the strength of 35° when it is drawn into the lead coolers and there allowed to stand two or three hours in order to settle any impurities which may still remain. When quite cool it is passed into the cemented crystalizers. Here it usually remains a week, during which time the process of crystalization takes place. The liquor of crystalization is then drained off and pumped into the evaporating pans, where it mingles with the fresh liquor. This process is repeated with the liquor of crystalization *ad infinitum.*

The crystals of copperas are deposited in a thick, heavy coating on the sides and bottoms of the crystalizers; this coating is frequently 5 inches in thickness. The appearance of the interior of the crystalizers, after the liquor has been drained off, and before the crystals have been disturbed, is extremely beautiful. The crystals are of a brilliant, transparent, emerald green, assuming various forms and sizes;—some are spear-like and sharp as needles, while others assume the shape of German letters and fanciful devices. The figures formed on the bottom of the crystalizers by the grouping and arrangement of the crystals afford a beautiful and interesting study. One of the more common forms, observed, is that of perfectly defined rosettes of various sizes, raised an inch or two above the surrounding level. Sometimes these bottoms are broken up into regular successions of little rippling waves, as when a lake is agitated by a gentle breeze. The copperas is broken from the sides and bottoms of the crystalizers and shoveled down into the packing-room below. It is packed in strong casks holding 1000 lbs. and 500 lbs. each. In this state it is shipped to Pompanoosuc depot, on the Conn. and Pass. R. R. R., 10 miles from Copperas Hill, whence the larger portion is sent to Boston and there sold. The firm of Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., commission merchants, 206 State St. Boston have sold, annually over 1,000,000 lbs. of Vermont copperas for many years past. Copperas is used extensively in all manufactories of calico prints as a mordant to set the colors. It is a principal ingredient in all dark dyes, is valuable for agricultural purposes and as a disinfectant is unsurpassed. Dyers and manufacturers who have used Vermont copperas prefer it to any other brand. Some who formerly used the imported article, say that one pound of Vermont copperas is fully equal to two pounds of the best imported English or French. We believe this is the only manufactory of the article from the native ore in the United States.

The New England Chemical Co., have, since they received their charter, erected extensive works near the city of Boston for the manufacture of *oil-of-vitriol* from the ore mined here. These works were erected and

equipped at a cost exceeding $130,000. They are at present using in this manufacture 25,000 lbs. of sulphuret of iron daily, the product of this mine. The ore is shipped, for this purpose, just as it is blasted from the vein, being only broken into pieces convenient for handling. The sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol manufactured from this ore is fully equal, if not superior, to that produced from native sulphur. It is perfectly pure, clear and transparent as water, and stands the severest tests. Already, the company have found a ready market for all the vitriol they could produce, and have orders far in advance of their manufacture. Consumers are pleased with the quality of the article, and present appearances indicate that the company must enlarge their works to meet the increasing demands of their customers.

The history of the companies which have been interested in these works during the last half century, like that of many other mining corporations, has been one of varying success. The Vermont Mineral Factory Co., by reason of the high price of copperas in the market, during and after the war of 1812, was able to pay their stock-holders liberal dividends. The Vermont Copperas Co. was also prosperous during the first 20 years of its management; but during the last 15 years, the foreign importation of copperas has so reduced the market price that no dividends have been declared. Whatever may have been the disappointments, successes and failures of former companies, with largely increased facilities for the manufacture of Vermont copperas, with its new branch of business near Boston, with its increased capital, and energetic business life, the immediate success of the New England Chemical Co. is well assured.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

John P. Burroughs, Timothy Blake, Levi Bacon, Ezra Blaisdell, Samuel Bliss, Peter Benson, Elias Carpenter, Samuel Eastman, Benjamin George, Job Haskell, James Hyde, Robert Hayes, Enoch Jenkins, Jacob Kiblinger, Benjamin Lilley, Oliver Ladd, David Miller, Joseph Norton, Benjamin Preston, John Powell, Jonathan Rich, Frederick Smith, Elisha Shepard, Benjamin Tucker, Joel White, Guy Young.

STRAFFORD SOLDIERS' RECORD.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. and dis.*	*Remarks.*
Aldrich, George S.	G	9	Aug. 17, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Ames, Richard P.	"	"	Aug. 11, '62.	"	
Avery, Gideon H.	D	"	June 9, '62.	Jan. 15, '63.	
Avery, John W.	"	"	May 29, '62.	Nov. 6, '62.	
Bacon, Hiram Jr.	D	8	Dec. 17, '61.	June 28, '65.	Pro. corp., re-en. Jan. 6, '64, pro. serg't Feb. 23, '65.
Bacon, Olcott M.	G	9	Nov. 24, '63.		Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 14, '64.
Bond, Wm. W.	"	"	Aug. 12, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Booth, Charles	B	4	Aug. 18, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	Corporal, pro. serg't Jan. 20, '62.
Booth, Walter N.	"	"	"	"	Re-en., frontier cav. Co. F. Jan. 3, '65, must. out June 27, '65.
Brown, Alfred C.	E	2 S.S.	Nov. 11, '61.		Died July 10, '62, at Fredricksburg, Va.
Burroughs, John	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Burroughs, Wm.	"	"	July 9, '62.		Died March 25, '65, at Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Barrett, George F.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Barrett, James E.	"	"	"	"	
Brigham, Wm. H.	"	"	"	"	Died Oct. 23, '62, in hospital at Brattleborough, Vt.
Blanchard, Carlos A.	C	4	Aug. 4, '63.		Died of wounds rec'd in action Sept. 11, '64.
Colburn, Thomas J.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	"	
Clark, Lucien G.	"	"	"	"	
Clark, John F.	D	8	Dec. 17, '61.	June 22, '64.	
Clark, Joseph S.	D	1st cav.	Aug. 15, 62.		Missing in action June 30,63. Des.
Clough, Amos S.	B	4	Sept 20, '61.	Oct. 18, '61.	Died Nov. 29, '61, at Strafford.
Clough, John Z.	"	"	"	Oct. 19, '62.	
Clogston, Henry H.	G	9	Aug. 12, '62.	March 15,'64.	Died at Strafford April 4, '65.
Cody, Peter	"	"	"	June 13, '65.	
Coleman, Chauncey B.	E	4	Aug. 11, '62.	Dec. 26, '62.	Died.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. and dis.*	*Remarks.*
Connor, Charles	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, 63.	Re-en. Co. A 9th Reg. Dec. 22, '63, must. out Dec. 1, '65; pro. corp. Mar. 1, '65, pro. serg't June 5, '65.
Chamberlin, W. Hatch	G	9	Sept. 2, '64.	June 23, 65.	Trans. to Co. B, 4th Reg., Jan. 20, '65. Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept., '64.
Currier, George	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.		Dropped. Dis. from 5th Reg. with objections to re-enlistment.
Dow, Elias B.	I	4	Aug. 15, '62.	July 1, '65.	Trans. to Co. F, Feb. 25, '65.
Dow, Frank R.	D	8	Dec. 23, '61.	Oct. 17, '62.	Re-en. Co. A 9th Reg. Dec. 19, '63. must. out Sept. 1, '65.
Dow, Jerome C.	5	Band	Aug. 29, '61.	April 11, '62.	
Dow, Lorenzo	"	"	"	"	
Dow, Henry C.	A	15	Aug. 29 '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Re-en. Co. A 9th Reg Dec. 22, '63; Pro. corp. Feb. 18, '64; pro. 1st serg't June 5th, '65; died Oct. 11, '65, at Strafford.
Dailey, Edmund	A	9	Aug. 29, '62	Jan. 31, '63.	
Dockham, Henry O.	D	9	Nov. 28. '63.	May 25, '65.	
Duplessis, John A.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Farnham, George	E	2 S.S.	Nov. 11, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	Trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63; died at Strafford Jan. 30, '65.
Farnham, James	D	6	March 10, '62.		Died June 30, 62.
Field, Milo B.	A	3	Jan. 29, '64.	July 11, '65.	
Fulton, George	C	4	Aug. 14, '62		Died Feb. 5, '65.
Fulton, James M.	"	"	Aug. 12, '62.	June 19, '65.	
Gardner, George H.	I	17	Oct. 21, 63.	July 14, '65.	
Gardner, Asahel	C	4	Aug. 13 62.	"	Died Feb. 4, '63.
Green, Alba	"	"	Aug. 12, '62.		Died Dec. 24, '63, at Washington, D. C.
Gilman, James K.	A	9	Aug. 15, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Gilman, Curtis B.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Hazelton, Hiram H.	I	4	Aug. 16, '62.	Oct. 2?, '64.	Lost his arm at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Hyde, Charles	B	6	Sept. 25, '61.		Died Dec. 15, '62, at Alexandria, Va
Hurlburt, Jeremiah	D	9	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 1, '65.	Trans. to Co. B June 13, '65.
Heath, Wm. W.	H	4	Sept. 4, '61.		Re-en. Feb. 13, '64; killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Jones, James		7	Jan. 29, '64.		Deserted June 20, '64.
Kimball, Geo. W.	B	6	Oct. 15, '61.	Oct. 23, '63.	Lost his arm at Fredericksburg.
Kent, George F.	G	9	Dec. 17, '63.	Aug. 28, '65.	Transferred to Co. D June 13, '65.
Kittridge, Kodemar			Dec. 26, '63.		Unassigned; died Jan. 16, '64, at Brattleborough, Vt.
King, David C.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Livermore, Geo. H.	E	2 S.S	Dec. 12, '63.		Trans. to Co. H, 4th Vt. Feb. 5, '65; reported sick in gen. hos. July 13, '65; fate unknown.
Ladd, James	B	4	Aug, 22, '61.	Sept. 19, 62.	
Luce, Harvey B.	G	10	Aug. 13, '62.		Died Nov. 21, '64, in hos. at Washington, D. C.
Malloy, Michael	B	4	Aug. 12, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	
Mann, Charles W.	1	Bat.	Dec. 3, '61.	Aug. 10, '64.	Pro. corp. March 1, '64.
Mann, Nathan P.	I	4	Aug. 14, '62.	June 19, '65.	Trans. to Co. F, Feb. 25, '65.
Murphy, John	A	9	Dec. 29, '63.	Dec. 1, '65.	
Morrill, Nathaniel H.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Corp., pro. serg't Jan. 12, '63.
Marble, George L.	G	6	Sept. 10, '61.		Re-en. Feb. 8, '64; died at Richmond, Dec. '64.
Morgan, Palmer	K	6	Sept. 28, '61.		Pro. corp. Re-en. Feb. 8, '64; Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Morey, Isaac P.	C	4	Aug. 13, '62.	June 19, '65.	
Norton, Wm. H.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	1st lieut., re-en. Co. I 17th Reg't July 6, '64; hon. dis. June 10, '65.
Pixley, James E.	C	4	Aug. 11, '62.	June 19, '65.	
Pixley, Robert A.	F	3	June 1, '61.	Oct. 14, '62	

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. and dis.*	*Remarks.*
Pixley, Richard B.	A	9	Sept. 2, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Preston, John F.	B	4	Aug. 18, '61.		Corp.; d. May, '62, at Yorktown, Va.
Preston, Alonzo K.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Paine, David	"	"	"	"	Re-en. Co. A, 9th Reg. Dec. 22, '63; must. out Dec. 1, '65; pro. corp. June 5, '65; pro. serg't Sept. 5, '65.
Parmenter, Chas. H.	"	"	"	"	
Parker, Warren W.			"	"	
Persons, Frederick D.	G		Oct. 1, '61.	June 29, '65.	Re-en. March 29, '64; pro. corp.; pro. serg't Oct. 16, '64: pro. 1st. S. Jan. 1, '65.
Quimby, Joseph M.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Pro. corp. Jan. 12, '63.
Reynolds, Charles C.	G	9	Aug. 15, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Reynolds, Wm. A.	"	"	Nov. 28, '63.	Dec. 1, 65.	Trans. to Co. D, June 13, '65.
Rogers, Lucien A.	H	7	Dec. 21, '61.	Mar. 14, '66.	Re-en. Feb. 29, '64; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. H, July 13, '65.
Rogers, William	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Richardson, George	A	9	Dec. 30, '63.	May 13, '65.	
Rollins, Nichols T.					Colored.
Roberts, George	D	3	Aug. 4, '63.		Killed at Wildernes May 5, '64.
Sanborn, Edmund M.	G	9	Sept. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	Pro. corp.; Do serg't Apr. 1, '65.
Sanborn, Thomas T.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Re-en. Co. I, 17th Reg. Jan. 4, '64; must. out Aug. 24, '65; Sergeant; lost an arm at battle of Poplar Grove, near Petersburgh.
Sargent, Chauncey D.	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Sleeper, Calvin N.	"	"	Aug. 29, '64.	"	Transferred to Co. H.
Sleeper, Eugene C.	H	2	June 17, '61.	June 29, '64.	
Sleeper, Samuel F.	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Sweet, William	D	Cav.	Aug. 13, '62.	Dec. 9, '62.	
Silver Henry	I	17	Sept. 4, '63.	July 14, '65.	
Stone, William		9	July 7, '64.		Substitute, deserted.
Stone, Benj C.	D	9	Dec. 12, '63.	June 27, '65.	Trans. from Co. I, June 13, '65.
St. Clair, Wm. M.	A	13	Aug. 29, '62.		Died Feb. 2, '63, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.
Tucker, John F.	E	2	Aug. 12, '62.	April 17, '63.	
Tucker, Milo	G	9	Dec. 19, '63.		Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 24, '64.
Titus, James M.	K	4	Aug. 14, '62.		Died Jan. 23, '64, at Brandy Station, Va.
Titus, Joseph L.	"	"	Dec. 4, '63.		Died Jan. 4, '65, at Warren Sta. Va.
Titus, Morris P.	"	"	Dec 16, '63.	June 24, '65.	Trans. to Co. D, Feb. 25, '65.
Truax, Charles	H	3	Feb. 6, '64.	July 11, '65.	Trans. to Co. K, July 25, '64.
Wallace, Daniel	E	2	Aug. 27. '62.		Died Feb. '63.
Welch, Randall	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.		Died April 16, '62.
Wells, Lester F.	D	9	June 16, 62.	Jan. 15, '63.	
West, Daniel G.	G	9	June 21, 62.	June 13, '65.	
West, Elliot	"	"	Sept. 2, '64.	May 6, '65.	Transferred to Co. H.
Whitcomb, James W.	B	4	Aug. 27, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	
Whitcomb, Silas P.	E	2 S.S.	Nov. 23, '63.		Died July 7, '64 of wounds rec'd in action May 6, '64.
Wood, Albert L.	Band	5	Aug. 29, '61.	April 11, '62.	
Wolcott, John W.	B	4	Aug. 27, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	Promoted corporal.
Wilson, Alba K.	B	6	Feb. 1, '64.		Died in Andersonville, Ga., July 31, '64.

THETFORD.

BY REV. ISAAC HOSFORD.

Thetford, while one of the favored Connecticut River towns, and above the average in thrift and population, has yet come up with little of incident wherewith to claim space in historic page. It has been too regular and orderly from the beginning. Early brought under the influence of a good religious organization and a faithful ministry, its primitive log meeting-house and subsequent substantial frame one have always

been the fond gathering place of an appreciative and rather prosaic religious people, as was to be expected.

The primitive settlers, mostly from Hebron and vicinity, Connecticut — drawn up the River, step by step,—by the attraction of good soil and cheap lands, carried with them habits of thinking and doing, that have at least been a blessing to the region; and to none more so, perhaps, than the good town of Thetford. For, with the first clearing of lands—went up the log meeting-house; and thereout have sprung some five or six respectable frame ones, the nuclei of as many smart and pretentious villages, which a rather uneven surface of country and many water-privileges is apt to engender.

The late Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., one of the first graduates of Dartmouth College, planted himself here with some 50 pioneer families, grew up with the town, and for more than 50 years had an important influence in forming the habits and tastes of the people; this church had a membership, at one time, we believe, of some 400; and always, till latterly colonized, a very full house.

It is from scraps of Rev. Mr. Burton's miscellaneous papers we gather most of the authentic, especially ecclesiastical history of the times; the old Chroniclers having mostly passed away.

Dr. Burton with stout hearts, here had to subdue some stout hemlocks; for a gratuity of wild land, with his salary of "£40 a year," at first did not leave him, like Thompson's "village parson," "passing rich;" and we fancy many a deep theologic thought sprang from just above a very black and dusky week-day nose.

Still, he was always at his post, and on time; and to this day is looked back to as the model father of "Orange Clerical Association;" richly worthy the honorable doctorate that in middle life as author and a sound sermonizer was heaped upon him.

Thetford, he intimates at a certain point, "increased in population rapidly."

Much, we suppose, through natural fertility of soil, inducing free immigration: more, through prospect of good religious organization and its consequent accompaniments: and we think some credit due a famous accoucheuse* of those days, who on her "Old Sorrel Pacer," (the only means of locomotion then extant,) would generally distance the panting messenger on return race by many a furlong.

As to moral aspects of things in Thetford—the good Doctor found some of sadly evil portent; especially the dancing propensities of the young; as connected with a neighboring town: an event, however, sure in after years, to give them a dance before the public, the sabbath succeeding every yearly ball; until both habit and taste went largely into desuetude, or gave place to more profitable and intellectual amusement, lasting down to the present day. And as to down-right depravities; doubtless we have had our share; but they have been rather the cautious and timid out-croppings, giving us little notoriety abroad, and scarce an hour of service in the State "Institution."

Thetford has always been more noted for good men than mere politically great, at least ambition seems not to have run so much into the latter channel; though most of the professions have very honorable representatives. Some half dozen, at times, on the bench of the lower courts; among which, the names of Loomis, Luther and Son, Buckingham, Fitch, Short, Hinckly; and of the medical profession, the two Palmers,* Luther and Son, with Thayer have reached somewhat in lecturing notoriety.

Some 30 of our sons received a public education; and half, or more of that number have entered the gospel ministry; while some 30 from abroad have in former times received their theological course with Dr. Burton.

An Academical Institution, now of some 40 years standing, and generally of large patronage, has had much to do in bringing about these results, so beneficial to the town.

Of sources of home thrift and business we have beside farming a riotous mill stream—the Ompompanoosuc bisecting the town, parallel with the Connecticut; and besides giving life and impulse to some three smart villages on the way, "impels" half their bridges, and sometimes mills down to the mouth in the town below.

Still we prize the Pompanoosuc for its great efficiency in turning water-wheels; far along whose course and tributaries are some

*Mrs. Wallace, wife of Richard Wallace.—*Ed.*

*Dr. David Palmer and son Bush, late of Woodstock.

8 saw-mills; 4 grist-mills; a straw-board paper-mill; 2 flannel factories; carriage shop and bedstead works; edge tool and trip-hammer works, with various other minor manufactures for town and country use.

We have 6 villages with as many post offices; five of them separate religious communes, Congregational and Methodist. Some 8 stores about town, with two railroad depots and a daily mail, making ample convenience for all purposes of country commerce.

[Says Rev. Mr. Hosford, speaking of the papers of himself and Mr. Howard, "We have not entered at all on personal biography, save Dr. Burton's simply because no one has arisen up among us sufficiently conspicuous in office or service to claim designation; without which you know the thing would be invidious."—*Ed.*]

THETFORD CONTINUED.

BY ABIJAH HOWARD, ESQ.

This town was chartered by New Hampshire, Aug. 12, 1761, to John Phelps, Esq., and 61 others, viz. John Phelps, Sam'l Filer, Samuel Filer, Jr., John Phelps, Jr., David Caven, John Filer, Aaron Phelps, Sam'l Filer, 3d, Daniel Barber, Israel Smith, Aaron Barber, Israel Ross, Obediah Hosford, Aaron Phelps, Wm. Buel, Dan'l Hosford, David Miller, Benj. Baldwin, Ebenezer Baldwin, Joseph Griswold, Benj. Baldwin, Ezekel Jones, William Cunada, Daniel Tillotson, Timothy Phelps, Daniel Tillotson, Jr., Daniel Hosford, Jr., Joseph Skinner, Alex. Phelps, Philip Mattoon, Stephen Palmer, Alex. Phelps, Jr., Ashel Phelps, Rozel Phelps, Isaac Phelps, Ashel Phelps, Oliver Phelps, Jonathan Root, Israel Taylor, Elijah Root, Samuel Jones, Jr., Joseph Coleman, Caleb Root, Samuel Jones, Jr., Elipaz Jones, Joel Jones, Azariah Beach, Theodore Atkinson, Mark W. Wentworth, Henry Hilton, Benj. Wentworth, Daniel Griswold, Devine Phelps, John Wentworth, William Fogg, Wiseman Clagget, Samuel W. Benton, Theodore Atkinson, Jr., Talcot Hosford, Hemking Wentworth, John Wentworth, Roger Phelps, and contained 68 shares, and 23,200 acres. The town was lotted in 1766. There were 5 divisions of land. The first settlement was made in May, 1764, by John Chamberlin, who came from Hebron, Ct. Chamberlin remained here alone until the next Spring, when he was joined by Abner Howard, Benj. Baldwin, Joseph Hosford and Joseph Downer, from the same place. These men all settled on the river. The inhabitants increased by emigration from Connecticut and New Hampshire; but few came from other places. The same year a few settled in Hartford and Windsor. All the other towns, Norwich, Hanover, Lyme, Orford and Bradford, were not settled until after 1764. Samuel, son of John Chamberlin, was the first English child born in town. John Chamberlin by industry soon rose to a kind of independence among his neighbors, who dubbed him "Quail John," which adhered to him through life. Mr. Osburn composed the following verse, which was afterward repeated in his hearing:

> "Old Quail John was the first that came on,
> As poor as a calf in the Spring;
> But now he is rich as Governor Fitch,
> And lives like a lord or a king."

Most of the early settlers were poor, but a right of land of 300 or 400 acres could be obtained for $10. By industry most of them gained a supply of the necessities of life, but had to endure great hardships. There were no roads nearer than Charlestown, New Hampshire, on the river, and easterly until you reached Merrimac river. They had marked trees or foot-paths. It was difficult for horses and cattle to travel these paths on account of deep gullies and fallen trees. All their goods they carried from Charlestown up the river in canoes, which they had to carry by the falls in the river. They traveled up and down the river on the ice in the Winter. They went to Charlestown to mill for two or three years, there was no mill for grinding and sawing nearer. There was one erected at Hartland near the mouth of the Quechee river. The next mill was built by Jacob Burton, in Norwich, on what was called Blood brook.

The first houses were built of logs and the roofs covered with bark. The land when cleared was very productive, yielding 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, from 50 to 80 bushels of corn, two or three tuns of hay. For some years the cattle were marked and run into the woods in the Summer. But few sheep were kept on account of the destruction made by wolves, and other wild animals, and when kept were strictly yarded nights. It was common then for the inhabitants to turn their hogs into the woods in the Fall, on account of the great quantity of nuts, on which they would fat, but they frequently suffered

great loss from their destruction. The bears were very destructive, also, to fields of corn which they would break down and destroy in the night, and the settlers were obliged to watch their fields of corn and shoot them. Joel Strong, in 1768, killed three of them in his field of corn in one night.

The moose and deer were numerous, and the inhabitants depended on them, in a great measure, for food. The moose had a yard, where they wintered for a number of years after the settlement commenced, a little south-west of the late residence of Richmond Crandell.

The beaver were very plenty, and made a number of dams. One a little south of the late residence of Capt. William H. Latham; another near where Leonard Quimby now lives. When the State was first organized, among the first acts was a bounty offered for killing bears, wolves and panthers.

There were great quantities of fish in all the rivers and ponds.

The first settlers, in 1764, found abundant evidence that this section of country had been inhabited by a numerous tribe of Indians, previous to the war between Great Britain and France, in 1756. In the southern part of the town, near the river, was their old camping-ground, and a small clearing where they had raised corn. Arrows and other utensils were found in many places near the river. During the war between England and the Colonies, the Indians took sides with the English, and made many attacks upon the frontier settlements.

The first town meeting was held May 10, 1768; the town organized Abner Howard first town clerk, continued until Oct. 11, 1791. Abner Howard also first constable: first selectmen, John Chamberlin, Zebedee Howard, Ebenezer Green, Benjamin Chamberlin and Samuel Wise; first justices of peace, Timothy Bartholomew and Beriah Loomis; 1786, first representatives, Timothy Bartholomew; 1778, '79, '80, '81, Israel Smith; 1782, '83, Beriah Loomis; 1784, '85, Israel Smith; 1786, Timothy Bartholomew, 1787, Beriah Loomis.

At a meeting of the town held Oct. 15, 1768, it was voted that John Strong shall have 60 acres of land and the farm where John Kinsman, Esq., now owns, including the mill place, "provided the said Strong shall build a good saw-mill and grist-mill by the 20th of Nov. 1769, upon the brook, commonly called Gun Brook." This mill was the first built in town, and stood a little north of where the road leading from the meeting-house to North Thetford crosses the brook near where the school-house in district No. 2 now stands. The inhabitants increased annually though not rapidly. In 1768 there were 12 families and about 75 inhabitants. It was a number of years after the settlement commenced before Vermont, as a State, had any existence. Till then New Hampshire and New York both claimed jurisdiction on Connecticut river, and in this confusion of the civil regulations, they were miserably governed, until the State of Vermont was established, each one generally did what was right in his own eyes; but few in number, poor, and dependent on each other, they generally lived in good neighborhood, and were kind and obliging to each other. They had but few schools for their children, and seldom had any preaching. Rev. Peter Powers occasionally held meetings which all the settlers would attend. Abner Howard and wife and others frequently rode horseback to Newbury to hear Mr. Powers, going more than 20 miles through the wilderness.

The town, July 22d, 1768, also May 15, 1771, voted to hire preaching and appointed a committee to procure a preacher, but the committee did not secure one until the Spring of 1773, when they engaged Rev. Clement Sumner to preach as a candidate. The church was organized in the Summer and Rev. Clement Sumner was installed their present pastor. He graduated at Yale college in 1758, settled in Keene, N. H., June 11, 1762, and was dismissed Apr. 30, 1772. Mr. Sumner remained in Thetford until 1777. He obtained a valuable lot given in the charter to the first settled minister. Soon after his settlement the trouble commenced between Great Britain and the Colonies, and the people were divided into two parties—Whigs and Tories. Mr. Sumner proved to be the only Tory in Thetford, and soon destroyed his usefulness as a teacher of Christ with the people, who would not hear him preach, and threatened to tar, feather and mob him.

Mr. Sumner absconded to Swanzey, N. H., and soon sent for his family, who followed him. He exchanged farms with Capt. William Heaton of Swanzey who soon moved

on to the lot given Mr. Sumner, where the depot at East Thetford now is. Capt. Heaton soon opened a tavern there and for a number of years it was the principal place for town and other meetings. The church called a council who notified Mr. Sumner, but he did not attend. The council proceeded and dismissed him.*

The church and people remained in a divided state in the midst of the Revolutionary war, for 2 years after Mr. Sumner left, with little or no religious instructions until Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., came in October, 1778. The church and town gave him a unanimous call, and he was ordained Jan. 19, 1779. The ministers called to ordain him were Rev. Messrs. Powers of Newbury, Conant of Lyme, Burroughs of Hanover, Potter of Lebanon and Potter of Norwich; the last named preached the sermon.

In 1781 the first meeting-house was built of logs, near where Truman H. Moore, Esq., now lives, about three-fourths of a mile north-east of the present meeting-house. At this time there were about 300 inhabitants in town, old and young.

Dr. Burton's great success as a pastor was with the young of his parish. Soon after his settlemeut he appointed meetings which he held once a month, to address the young. At these meetings he invited all the young people to ask him questions on any religious subject, verbally or in writing, and he would answer them. Dr. Burton says in his history of this church: "It awakened a great interest in the young people, and thus had a great tendency to draw them from vain amusements."

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war they were without a State government, and located on the frontier, they were exposed to frequent attacks and alarms from the Indians and Tories. A large number enlisted and went into the United States army, and served during the war. All the able men remaining formed themselves into a company and stood ready for any emergency that might happen. The town appointed a committee of safety that directed, in a great measure, all their movements. This committee agreed upon a place for all the inhabitants to meet in case of alarm, about 100 rods south of where Lyme Bridge now stands, near a large pine tree, on the farm then owned by Abijah Howard, and if necessary to cross the river into Lyme, and prevent the Indians and Tories from crossing. There were a great many alarms and the inhabitants frequently met at the pine tree, and once or twice crossed the river.

The militia were frequently called on to defend other towns. They went to Strafford and Newbury a number of times. Oct. 16, 1780, about noon a messenger arrived from Royalton with news that the Indians and Tories had attacked the town, killing and taking prisoners. The company was immediately called together at Capt. Wm. Heaton's tavern, and were ready with a number of days' provisions to march for Royalton at sunset. This company on their way called on Dr. Burton (where Lyman Slafter, Esq., now lives), and requested him to come out and make a prayer with them, which he did. They continued their march, 25 miles, for Royalton through the wilderness where they arrived at daylight the next morning, and pursued the enemy a number of days. The town had a company of scouts that were in active service during the war. The town, Oct. 27th, 1780, voted "to raise six men for scouts, and pay them eight bushels of wheat per month, and exempt them from the tax, to pay for their services; also to allow said scouts one and one-half gills of rum per day, and other provisions necessary for said men," and appointed Capt. Wm. Heaton, Lt, Abner Chamberlin and Capt. John Strong a committee to provide for said men.

The town frequently voted to purchase powder, flints and lead for the use of their home guard, and paid them for their services, so that the defense of the settlement was borne equally by all the inhabitants. There never was a band of men more firmly united to defend each other. There were many active men in this small company of home guards; among them Joseph Downer, one of the first settlers, always ready to turn out to meet any danger, was with Gen. Wolfe when he landed his small but gallant army on the night of Sept. 12, 1759, ascended the plains of Abraham in the rear of Quebec, and was engaged on the memorable 13th, when the English obtained a complete victory, which

* Rev. Mr. Sumner, after he removed to Swanzey, "became a Universalist preacher and continued in that persuasion until his death. (Powers' Historical sketches of the Coos County," p. 146.)—*Ed.*

ended the power of France in America. Mr. Downer was near Wolfe when he fell. Richard Wallace and Mr. Osburn were the only settlers in the west part of the town during the war, Wallace enlisted and was most of the time absent in the army. Mrs. Wallace would go out from the river settlement, 6 miles, and gather all their crops, and cleared some land. She frequently stayed at the farm a number of weeks, with but one neighbor nearer than 6 miles.

Late in the Fall of 1777, Wallace was with the American army at Ticonderoga. We had a force under Gen. Lincoln, on the east side of the lake, near Mount Independence. It became important that the commander at Ticonderoga should communicate with Gen. Lincoln, in order to move the forces on the east side of the lake further south. The British shipping had full command of the lake. The commander called for two volunteers to swim the lake, and carry dispatches to Gen. Lincoln. Wallace was the first to volunteer. At dusk that evening he commenced his hazardous task of swimming 2 miles through the English fleet. The water was cold, but he succeeded in passing the lake, and then made his way through the English lines, stationed on the east side of the lake, to our army. In one hour after Wallace arrived, Gen. Lincoln, with the American army, was moving south. This intelligence proved of great importance to our cause. After the war he returned and lived on the farm that Mrs. Wallace had so heroically taken care of, in his absence, and they both died at a great age.

Timothy Bartholomew was the first representative in town March 12, 1778. He was the first surveyor, and most of the lots for a number of years were laid out by him.

Orange county was organized in February, 1781. The first session of Orange county court was held in Thetford, at the tavern of Capt. William Heaton, on the second Tuesday of June, 1781, chief-justice, Jacob Baily; assistant justices, Israel Smith, Noah White and Thomas Russel; clerk, Davenport Phelps. Israel Smith was for a number of years after, chief justice of Orange county court. He came into town in 1766, and was an active man in all matters relating to the interest of the town, and the independence of the colonies.

At a town meeting Jan. 12, 1779, "to see if said inhabitants will resolve into a general rule by which all persons which walk disorderly, may be punished according to their crime. "Voted "that the laws of Vermont, or such parts thereof, be adopted, as is necessary, to punish all offenders, on transgression of the same."

At a meeting held on the 11th of June, 1782, "to see if said town considers itself belonging to the State of Vermont, or not." Voted, "we consider ourselves belonging to the State of Vermont.".

It is stated in a recent history, that a number of men in Thetford deserted, and went over to the British. There was at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, 75 able men in town, 10 enlisted and went into the United States army, from six to ten were constantly employed as scouts, and every man left was enrolled in the home guards.

Never was there a set of men more patriotic, and firmly united to defend each other, and achieve the independence of the colonies, or made greater sacrifices, than the first settlers of this town.

The first settlement was made on the river and did not extend back more than one or two miles. In 1783, but two families lived west of Ompompanoosuc river. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war emigrants came in rapidly and commenced the settlement of the west part of the town. All the meetings had been held in the east part, near the river. The log meeting-house soon became too small to accommodate the inhabitants, and the question began to be agitated, about building a new meeting-house. The town was unanimous to build, but the great question was the location. The inhabitants on the river were determined the house should be located near where the old log meeting-house then stood. The west part contended it should be built near the centre. A great number of meetings was held by the town, and the timber for the house was drawn from place to place a number of times, as the town changed the location. It was evident that the west was the stronger party and the house could not be built near the river It was finally agreed by both parties that the question about the location should be left to a disinterested committee from out of town. This committee, after a long hearing of both parties, fixed the location on the hill, about midway between the places wanted by each

party, and this location did not satisfy them; both said, "We have not got what we wanted, neither have they," however it was a great consolation that the other party had not succeeded.

This house was erected in 1787, on the west side of the common. It was built by the town, and they allotted every family a seat in it every 10 years, which was continued until 1830, when the town voted to sell the house at auction and divide the money, giving one-half to the Congregational society. The house was purchased by William Child, Esq., for the benefit of the society. When it was erected, no provision was made to warm it in the winter. There was no belfry nor bell. The society, in the summer of 1830, moved the house to the north end of the common and repaired it, adding a belfry and bell, and took out the old square pews and put in slips and stoves. The society again, in 1858, made extensive repairs. There is now a Congregationalist house at Post Mills, a Methodist at the Centre and at Union Village, and a Congregationalist and a Methodist at North Thetford.

This was the ninth Congregational church organized in the State, and Rev. Clement Sumner was the ninth minister settled. This was the only church organized on the half-way covenant, and during the ministry of Mr. Sumner, persons were admitted to own the covenant and put themselves under the watch and care of the church without coming to the Lord's Supper. This was done away with during the first year of the ministry of Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., in 1779. Rev. Charles White, D. D., was settled as colleague to Dr. Burton, January 5th. 1825, dismissed by his own request, March 24, 1829. Rev. E. G. Babcock, Feb. 10, 1831; died September 20, 1848. Rev. T. F. Cleary December 11, 1849; dismissed by his request December 18, 1855. Rev. Leonard Tenny, October 21, 1857; dismissed by his request July 2, 1866. Rev. R. T. Searle settled June 2, 1868. For more than half a century and after the first settlement of the town, the only religious denomination was Congregational, and all attended on the ministery of Dr Burton. Since then other denominations have come in and now there are five meeting houses and places of worship.

The Congregational church at Post Mills was organized Feb. 26, 1839. When the town owned the meeting house, until 1830, all the town meetings were held in it. After it was sold to the society, the town, in 1831, built a town-house at the Centre, where the meetings have since been held.

This town is watered by Ompompanoosuc river. One branch rises in Vershire and the other in Stafford, which unite in the southerly part of the town. This river runs in a south-easterly direction intoConnecticut river, in the northern part of Norwich, and affords fine water privileges. About half of Fairlee lake lies in the north part of the town. There are several small ponds. One, called Child's pond, on the farm and near the residence of the late Bela Child Esq., about half a mile north of Thetford depot. This pond is a great natural curiosity. It covers about nine acres, and is nearly round. It is located 6 rods from the west bank of the Connecticut river, and is 143 feet above the level of the river. It is fed by no streams, nor are there any issuing from it. It is 60 feet deep, and in the summer falls 2 or 3 feet. The rail and travel road pass between it and the river. Many years ago, an attempt was made by some men in the night to let it out into the Connecticut river. The water commenced running, but the blue clay that surrounds the bed of the pond did not wash away rapidly, and it was discovered in the morning in season to stop it. Capt. John Strong kept a public house that stood near this pond, from 1766, until 1788, when William Child, Esq., purchased the farm and continued the tavern for a number of years. The road leading north to the house then owned by Joseph Downer is nearly level and was then 8 rods wide. For a great number of years, it was used for a race course. Here the people would gather from all the adjoining towns and large sums of money changed hands upon the speed of their horses. The militia met here, and and at the tavern of Capt. William Heaton, one-half mile south, for training and muster.

In 1761, Mr. Johnson and two other men were going down the river in a canoe they followed the brook, at North Thetford, into the meadow near the residence of the late Capt. William H. Latham. They heard what they supposed to be a catamount, and fled down the brook to get back to their canoe. One of the men fell and broke his gun. This gave the name to that brook, which has ever since been called Gun brook. One of the party, in

1768, settled near this brook. By a statute of Henry III, 1250, pillory and stocks became a part of the law of England for the punishment of criminals and continued in force under that government until it was totally abolished by Act. 1, Victoria, June 1837. This barbarous law came with our ancestors and was established in all the Colonies, and remained long after our independence, and in a few States—to their disgrace—still finds a place in their statute books. When the meeting-house was built, the authorities put the stocks and whipping-post on the common near the north-west corner of the building, which there remained and was used as late as 1805, for the punishment of criminals. In June of that year, it was used for the last time, when an old man was publicly whipped by the constable for stealing a cod fish. It is hard to believe that such an instrument was ever used here but a little more than half a century ago. It is easy to look back and wonder at the past; and so it will be with those who come after us. They will see many things that now pass "all right," that will look as absurd to them as this instrument and manner of punishment does to us, perhaps.

Dr. Burton says, "When I came to Thetford, in 1779, they had few schools. The inhabitants, though poor, soon established common schools, which they liberally supported."

In 1780, Dr. Burton commenced a singing school, which he taught for a number of years without any compensation, in order to improve the singing on the Sabbath. They then united with the young people of Lyme, N. H., and formed a society for the improvement of church music. Dr. Burton was president of this association for a number of years. He says in 1790, "there was a better choir than in any other town in this vicinity."

Common schools continued to improve. Dr. Burton made it a business to visit all the schools, advise with the teachers upon the best manner of instruction, and address the scholars. This he continued for more than half a century until age and infirmities prevented. In 1818, Dr. Burton, Hon. Joseph Reed, Hon. I. P. Buckingham, Hon. Simeon Short, and others, with the liberal contributions of the citizens of this town, built the Academy. The school commenced Feb. 8, 1819. Rev. John Fitch was the first principal. An act of incorporation of the trustees of Thetford Academy was granted Oct. 29, 1819.. This was the second academy chartered in Orange County. When the school commenced it had no funds. In 1820 the State granted the rent of the land, about $75 per annum. In 1821, Mrs. Burton, wife of Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., left a small fund, the interest to be used in educating young men, preparing for the ministry. In 1833–35, the funds were increased by subscription, mainly through the exertions of Hon. Simeon Short, one of the trustees. In 1836 the Royal Arch Freemasons gave the institution $150. In 1854 the Trustees received $1000, left by Capt. William Kingman. In 1865, Mrs. Abigail Bartholomew gave them a building called Bartholomew Hall, for a boarding house.

Rev. John Fitch was the first principal, who continued the charge a number of years. The school under Mr. Fitch soon took a high stand for thorough and efficient instruction. There have been a great number of popular instructors connected with this institution, since Mr. Fitch left it.

The school under Mr. Hiram Orcutt, A. M. in 1850–1–2–3, numbered 250 students. This institution has done a great and good work for the youth in this and other towns. The alumni have gone from it to fill places of honor and trust in all parts of our land. The trustees are now making a noble effort to raise funds to restore this ancient and honored institution to its former prosperity and usefulness.

There are 17 school districts organized in town. The Sabbath school was first organized in this town in 1821.

FIRST LAWYERS.

Hon. I. P. Buckingham settled in this town 1781. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College 1779. He was chief-justice of Orange County Court from 1801 to 1805. He was an able man in his profession and continued to reside here until his death Sept. 1, 1840.

Oramel Hinckley settled here in 1790, was an active business man, accumulated a large estate—died in 1811.

Hon. Simeon Short settled here in 1815. He has held the office of judge of probate and county court. He is now over 80 years old—the oldest member of Orange County bar.

FIRST PHYSICIANS.

Dr. I. Burgoyne settled in this town 1779. For his day was distinguished in his profession. He built a house, about three-fourths of a mile north-east of the village, which is now standing, the oldest house in town. He died in 1801.

FIRST POSTMASTERS.

Thetford P. O. established in 1797, Thomas Hopkins P. M. Post Mills — George O. Strong, P. M. Union Village—Morrill I. Walker, P. M. North Thetford—David W. Closson, P. M. East Thetford—William Slade, P. M. Thetford Centre—Joseph B. Clough, P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational church in Thetford was organized in 1773. There have been 7 ministers settled over it, who continued pastors for 89 years. 7 years, during a period of 96 years, the church has been without a settled pastor. The church has furnished 17 of its members for the ministry.

In the pastorate of the late Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. in 1822–3 during 18 months, 150 united with the church. From 1797 to 1808, at every communion (which was 6 times in the year) more or less united with the church, by profession.

In the ecclesiastical history of the New England churches, can another instance be found, where for a period of 11 years, more or less were added to the church for 66 successive communion services? The former prosperity of this church was, under God, in a great measure due to Dr. Burton. No pastor was more strict to enforce the covenant obligation, and rules of the church, than this great and good man, who devoted all his talents, energy, zeal and piety in the work of the ministry to this church for more than half a century.

Dr. Burton, for 20 years after his settlement, attended every conference meeting held in whatever part of the town, and averaged from 4 to 5 each week.

Dr. Burton baptized 316 during the first 25 years of his ministry. There were added to the church during that period 158, and married 112.

REV. ASA BURTON, D. D.

Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. was born in Stonington, Ct., Aug. 25, 1752. When 16 years old, his father, Jacob Burton, moved to Norwich, Vt., and purchased a large tract of wild land. At that time, there were but two families settled in Norwich. He lived with his father until he was 20 years old, and worked clearing up the land.

About this time Dartmouth college was established at Hanover, N. H. When about 16 years, Asa Burton, with a few other young men struck the first blows — cutting down the trees, and clearing up the land where the college now stands.

When a little past 20, he commenced studying the languages, having previously attended only the district school. In about nine months he prepared himself and was admitted a member of Dartmouth college, on his 21st birth-day.

His mind, at this time, was deeply impressed on the subject of religion, and during his residence in college, he united with the church at Hanover under the care of President Wheelock. He graduated in August, 1777; on account of the Revolutionary war, was frequently called upon to stand guard against the Indians and Tories. After he graduated, he remained at Dartmouth, studying divinity till the Fall of 1777, the Grafton Presbytery met at Hanover, at the house of President Wheelock. The Presbytery sent for Mr. Burton, and after asking him a few questions, to his great surprise presented him a license to preach the gospel. He preached his first sermon at Norwich, subject, "Justification by Faith."

Feeling, however, he was not yet qualified to preach, he went to Preston, Ct., where he spent a few months in the family of Rev. Dr. Hart, in study and preaching in towns in that vicinity, from Preston to Topsfield, Mass., where he remained a few months and then returned to Vermont. He preached several times at Windsor, also at Royalton, where he received a call to settle, which he declined.

In September, 1778, he was invited to preach a few sabbaths in Thetford, and Nov. 18th, received a unanimous call from the church to settle with them. This call he accepted December 5th, and was ordained Jan. 19, 1779.

At this time the town contained but 57 families and the church only 16 members. Previous to this, in 1773, Rev. Clement Sumner was settled over the church in Thetford, and obtained the minister lot. The town voted to give him £42 10s., and as the list of

the town increased to raise it to £85. They also voted to give him 50 acres of land, and £50 to build him a house. At this time there was no meeting-house, and Dr. Burton preached in barns in the Summer, and private houses in the Winter, until the people were able to build a log meeting-house.

Under his preaching, in a short time, 30 were added to the church. At the time Dr. Burton was settled in Thetford, the church belonged to the Grafton Presbytery, and continued until Jan. 19, 1787, when they voted to withdraw. Since that time the church in Thetford has been Congregational. At this meeting of the church Mr. Burton proposed rules to govern the church agreeable to the change from Presbyterian to Congregational.

His great influence as a pastor, was looking to all parts of his congregation, and selecting and preaching his sermons to meet the wants of all his hearers. He especially appointed lectures for the young and kept up a familiar aquaintance with them.

In common with many of the clergy of that day, he had strong prejudices against the Methodist and other denominations, and once preached a severe sermon against them from Matt. 7, 15. As we now look upon the Methodist and other denominations, it does not seem posssible that such a good man as Dr. Burton, 75 years ago, could have held such views: but will not many things in our own church at the present day be viewed in the same light by future generations?

He insisted on a strict discipline in his church, and was always ready to share his full responsibility. The articles of discipline drawn up by him founded on the Bible and Congregational precedents and usage, show a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of that denomination. They were adopted by the church in Thetford in 1796, and remain the rules of the church to this day, never having been altered nor amended. He says, "many think a minister in such cases should keep hid and conceal his own opinions; this is worldly and not gospel prudence. At no time does a church more need light than in such cases, especially if difficult."

The Doctor continued the pastor of this church until his death, May 1, 1836, more than 57 years. Rev. Charles White, D. D., afterwards president of Wabash College, was settled as a colleague to Dr. Burton, Jan. 5, 1825. In January, 1829, Dr. Burton preached his half-century sermon, in which he reviewed his fifty years' ministry, vividly contrasting the condition of the little church, of 16 members, without a meeting-house, with the church then numbering 320 resident members; the privileges the young enjoy for education in the common schools and academies established in this town. Dr. Burton did more in gathering the church and forming the moral character of the people in Thetford than any other man, and his influence continued many years after his death.

In 1789, he commenced taking students in divinity, and generally had from two to four until 1816. He prepared in that time more than 100 young men for the ministry, and gathered between 400 and 500 into his church. He was not a great orator, but his great reasoning power, and the clearness with which he presented the subject to the minds of his hearers, made a deep and lasting impression.

No minister was more punctual to meet all his appointments likewise, and he always commenced at the time appointed if but one person was present. The writings of Dr. Burton, metaphysics, ethics, and theology and the controversy with Dr. Emmons and others on these questions, I leave to some theologian.

Dr. Burton labored more or less on his farm until age and infirmity prevented. His salary was never more than $283.33, and that was at first made payable one-half in wheat and other products. With this small salary he was able to accumulate some property.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him in 1804, by Middlebury college, and he was afterward invited to the presidency of that college, but declined, assigning as a reason, "that duty called him to labor among his people and the neighboring churches."

[A more extensive biography of Dr. Burton may be looked for in the history of the Congregational churches of Vermont, which was under compilation by Rev. P. H. White at the time of his death, and now under preparation for press by Rev. A. W. Weld.—*Ed.*]

RICHARD WALLACE.

[*From Rev. Grant Powers' "Historical Sketches of the Discovery, Settlement and Progress, of events in the Coos Country and vicinity, principally included between the years* 1754 *and* 1785." *Ed.*]

It is Richard Wallace to whom the Rev. Mr. Powers, the historian of the Coos Country gives credit for the material from which he drew up the history of Thetford and neighboring towns in his work, who appears, at an advanced age, to have written out and sent Mr. Powers much information. Whatever is said of him in Mr. Powers' account, we shall give in part condensed, and in part in the words of Mr. Powers.

RICHARD WALLACE was born in Nova Scotia, and, at the age of 16 accompanied Col. Johnson, one of the first settlers of Haverhill, N. H., to that place, in April, 1769. Mr. Wallace writes Mr. Powers, that on the second day's journey from Hampstead, N. H., his feet became so swollen and travel-sore, he had to fall behind the family, and at length fell so far in the rear, he had to camp out alone in the eleven-mile woods, which he had entered for the first time. "I soon found," said he, "a large tree fallen on the side of a knoll, the butt end lying up from the ground, leaving just room enough for me to crawl under"—where he describes himself nearly the night long serenaded by all the animal inhabitants of the forest, "the wolves taking the lead"—and lastly the owls upon the trunk of the tree over his head taking their part in his entertainment. He always described it as a tedious night—and as soon as ever the day broke, he pressed on so determinedly, that he rejoined the family as the sun rose. He lived for a time with Col. Johnson—I think probably about 3 years and a half, as he afterwards speaks of having lived this period of time in the Coos country. At the age of 16 he could not write his name—did not know his alphabet; and his first attempt to write was on birch bark, with a turkey-quill.

The next account of Mr. Wallace is during the flood of 1771, when he goes to the relief of the family of Hugh Miller, of Bradford.

Mr. Miller's wife was the sister of the famous scout, Robert Rogers. Mr. Wallace rowed his canoe into Miller's house as far as the width of the door would receive it—took the family from the bed upon which they stood, and conv yed them to a place of safety.

The man and his family were rescued, but here the services of Mr. Wallace on this occasion seem to have ended. The next day the woman seeing their few sheep standing on a small eminence in the meadow surrounded by water, and her husband being absent, resolved to rescue them herself. She pressed a young man into her service, and taking a boat, "they reached the place, caught the sheep, tied their legs, got them aboard the boat, and set out on their return; but when they got into the strong current, were carried down the stream, until the canoe struck the stub of a tree and capsized. All were precipitated into the water, the depth of ten feet. But when our heroine and her companion in the adventure arose, they caught by the stub and held on till another boat came, and they were liberated. But the resolute woman lost her sheep—neither boat nor sheep were heard from more. "From this time the people sought a more elevated situation for their habitations."

In the autumn of 1772 John McConnel and family came to the Coos. The intelligence reaching Haverhill that they were advancing, Jonathan McConnel, a brother of John, started on horseback to meet them that afternoon—and Richard Wallace the next morning—Wallace taking with him some provisions. Jonathan met his brother and family 16 miles from Haverhill, and took one child and set out to return back to Haverhill. He met Wallace the next forenoon, and promised to stop at the camp near Eastman's brook, and wait for him and the family to come up—where they would all spend the night together. Wallace did not, however, meet the family till near night. "They were in miserable plight—a mere apology for a horse staggering under the weight of a few necessary articles." The family were all barefoot, and on foot—"some scolding, some crying and some laughing." Wallace took two of the children—a large girl of 12 years behind him on his horse, "and one of two years (which would have been the infant, had there not been another younger) in his arms, and started to return to Eastman's brook, which the rest of the family were to reach if possible. As Wallace ascended the height of land where there was a camp—pretty well convinced by this time that the family could not make Eastman's brook that night, he erected a loaf of bread on a pole, and passed

on. This was done to keep it from the wolves, and that the family might see it—which by some mishap they did not see—passed by—did not reach Eastman's brook that night, and lay out without food or covering. Wallace had a hard task of it, likewise: coming to the camp where, according to arrangement with Jonathan McConnel, he was to stop and await their arrival, and he expected to find a fire for their comfort, "he found no McConnel, no fire and nothing to make one with. McConnel had concluded to make Haverhill that night, and leave the rest to shirk for themselves." Wallace found himself obliged to pursue his journey under circumstances very disagreeable—this great girl, as large as ordinary girls of sixteen, hanging on to him in the rear, "and carrying the child of two years before him; as the night came on the child became drowsy and sank down into his arms very heavily. For a time he kept it awake by calling its attention to the howling of the wolves in the vicinity; but at length nature triumphed, and the the weary child sank down into a profound slumber, and he bore it into the Corner, in this condition. They arrived at Col. Charles' house at twelve o'clock at night, a full moon favoring them. The Colonel was up and had a good fire, some expecting them from what Jonathan McConnel had told him. But Wallace was so exhausted by fatigue and benumbed with cold that he fainted on coming to the fire." "The family arrived the next day, and in just six months from that time, the girl whom Wallace brought in, was married to Jonathan Tyler, of Piermont." "This was the first marriage in Piermont." Rev. Peter Powers, of Newbury, married them. The bride was aged just twelve years and six months.

At this time, and for some years after, the people of Coos never expected to have a road through to Plymouth for loaded teams: all their hopes rested on Charlestown for heavy articles.

Speaking of those times, Mr. Wallace says, the style of living, where they possessed the means, was boiled meat, peas or beans, and potatoes for dinner, and for supper or breakfast, pea or bean broth, and sometimes milk porridge. "We never thought of having meat more than once a day, and I never drank a cup of tea during the three years and a half that I lived at Coos." "Many wore Indian stockings and moccasins of raw hides, when tanned leather could not be obtained; and some of the wealthier had Indian blankets cut into box-coats and wore buff caps." Of Rev. Clement Sumner, the first minister of Thetford, who was a tory, he says, "He was no more fit to preach than a fox is to make a gold watch." "And the church remained in a divided state more than three years after Sumner left." Until Rev. Asa Burton, young and full of zeal—at the age of 27, came among them, who, it seems, soon as it were, won all hearts to union and to himself.

Wallace relates next a distressing scene by an alarm spread through the country in the summer of 1777. He was at Charlestown, N. H., when an American scouting party came in with a party of scouts from Burgoyne's army which they had captured. Papers were found upon the prisoners, stating that three detachments of British soldiers and tories were to be sent out, one to Newbury, one to Charlestown, and the other to Royalton.—This was a stratagem of Burgoyne's to divert the Americans from his army. "The scout was sent out to be taken, and it succeeded wonderfully. The news spread like electricity through the country." Wallace made all speed for Thetford—where he had settled.—Wallace had settled in the west part of Thetford, 6 miles from the river.

Wallace found on reaching Thetford, the people, by order of the committee of safety, passing in from Strafford and other settlements in the greatest consternation. He met, between the place where Thetford meeting-house now stands and his habitation, a crowd of men, women and children. He looked for his wife in the caravan, and finding her not in the midst put spurs to his steed. Arriving at his hut, he found his wife sticking by the stuff. Having no means to transport her goods to the river, "she had resolved to wait and see if there was cause for all this trepidation and flight." She had, however, commenced carrying their household stuff into the woods, and covering it with bushes. They both together, now completed the work the wife had so heroicly begun, and then both mounted their horse and rode off for the settlement at the river.

The next day Wallace took another man and went and brought in his goods, and then enlisted "to go in pursuit of Burgoyne, concluding to so press the lion in his den that his

whelps should not be at liberty to go abroad and devastate the surrounding country. This was the effect of Burgoyne's stratagem generally; it returned upon his own head."

After Wallace had gone in pursuit of Burgoyne and the alarm had somewhat subsided, Mrs. Wallace traveled back six miles to see to their crops. "She found the oats ripe for harvesting and many of them lodged. She was alone. No man could be procured to assist in gathering them. Every man that could be spared had gone to the war." "Nothing daunted," however, "she took a scythe and mowed them, dried them, raked them into bunches, bound them, and stacked them in good style. She then took an axe, cut poles, fenced them about, and went back to the river." When her corn-stalks were ripe for cutting, she went out, cut them, bound them, and put them on her stack of oats. In like manner she went out and dug her potatoes, and then "went to work at clearing some ground which had been felled and was burnt over the year before;" and that Fall, herself cleared and sowed an acre of wheat.

A little time before Wallace returned from the pursuit of Burgoyne, he was engaged in an adventure, the particulars of which, while he was obtaining his pension,* were transmitted to the pension office at Washington, and are authentic beyond question.

"It will be recollected by those aquainted with the war of the Revolution, as soon as the battle was fought at Bennington, and the Americans began to hope that Burgoyne would fall into their hands, they set about retaking the forts of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence, on the shores of Lake Champlain, which Burgoyne had left in his rear, supplied with troops. Ticonderoga was taken, and Mt. Independence was straitly besieged for some time. There was a good deal of hard fighting, and it was confidently looked for that Mt. Independence would surrender: but they did not. The British shipping had full possession of the lake. Ticonderoga was on the west side of the lake and Mt. Independence on the east side. Our troops on the west side could hold no communication with those who had besieged Mt. Independence, and of course they could have no concert in action.

It was at this time when the greatest solicitude was felt by the two American commanders to know each other's minds, that the commander of Ticonderoga called on his men to know if there were any two of them who would volunteer to swim the lake in the evening and carry despatches to Gen. Lincoln near Mt. Independence. For a time none offered to undertake the hazardous enterprise; but when informed how much was probably depending upon it, Wallace of Thetford, stepped forward and said he would attempt it; and then followed him Ephraim Webster, of Newbury, and about sundown an officer took these two men on to an eminence which overlooked the lake and pointed out the course which they must take to avoid the British shipping, and about where they would probably find the American camp. At dusk the same night, the same officer attended them to the margin of the lake and saw them started. They had got to swim up the lake and down in a zigzag course, in order to avoid the enemy, more than two miles before they could reach terra firma. But they rolled their despatches in their clothes, and bound their clothes on to the back of their necks, by cords passing over their foreheads, and entered the water. "We shall never reach the shore," said Wallace to Webster, as soon as they touched the water.—It was late in the season, and the water was quite cold; but this he said without any thought of relinquishing the enterprise. When about midway of the lake, the cords which bound Wallace's clothes to his neck, slipped from his forehead to his throat and cut so hard as almost to strangle him. He failed in several attempts to replace the string upon his forehead, and was on the point of giving up all for lost, when the thought of the importance of his undertaking seemed to inspire him with new vigor, he said, and, at length, he succeeded in replacing the string, and passed on without saying a word to dishearten Webster. They passed so near the British shipping, as to hear the oft repeated cry, "All's well!" which they took care not to correct, and buffeted the waves with stout hearts and sinewy limbs.

They kept in company until they came near the eastern shore of the lake, when Webster seemed to fall into the rear. And just as Wallace struck the twigs of a tree which lay extended into the lake, he heard Webster say, "Help, Wallace, I am drowning!" Wallace sprung to the shore, caught a stick, and rushed into the water, extended it to Webster in the act of sinking, and drew him ashore. Webster could not stand, but Wallace rubbed him briskly and got on his clothes and he soon recovered so as to walk. Webster was so full of gratitude to Wallace for the preservation of his life, that Wallace had to caution him not to speak so loud that the enemy would hear them. They were out of the water now, but new difficulties presented themselves. It was now dark, and they were in a strange place. The enemy was near and had their sentinels on shore as well as the Americans; and worst of all, they knew not the countersign of the Americans on that side of the lake. They started in quest, however, of the camp, but after wandering about for nearly an hour were hailed by a British sentinel, and did but just make their escape. They then took a different direction. Wallace gave both despatches into Webster's hands and told him

* Hon. Simeon Short, Esq., was Wallace's agent in procuring his pension.

to keep in the rear, while he would go forward, and if he should fall into the hands of the enemy, that he might have an opportunity to escape with the despatches. They did not proceed far before Wallace was hailed again by a sentinel. "Who comes there?" "A friend," answers Wallace. "A friend to whom?" challenges the sentinel, "advance, and give the countersign!" It was a fearful moment. Wallace hesitated an instant, and then replied by question. "Whose ffiend are you?" "A friend to America," the sentinel responded. "So am I," said Wallace, "and have important despatches for your general." They were immediately conducted to the general's quarters, the despatches were delivered, and Wallace and Webster were received with every mark of surprise and gratitude, and every thing was done to render them comfortable and happy. But Wallace never enjoyed the degree of health afterwards, that he did prior to that chill and almost incredible effort."

Burgoyne and his army surrendered October 17, 1777. Wallace returned to his hut in December after, where he and his wife "lived through the winter, without any chimney, hearth or floor, except three or four loose boards to set their pole-bedstead upon, which was corded with elm bark."

The following year they procured some sheep, which they had to yard in a pen near the house, every night. Wallace was at work at the river at a certain time, and his wife could not find her sheep, to yard them in the evening. As soon as it was dark, the wolves set up a fearful howling—as it seemed—within 20 rods of the house. Frightened for her sheep she sallied forth, and discharged a gun she had loaded in the house, "to let the wolves know something was there besides mutton." At midnight she re-loaded, and went forth and fired again; and, before daylight they heard from her the third time.—At sun rise she went out and found all her sheep safe, near the pen.

This woman also served as an accoucheuse 45 years—rode in seven towns—was present, in all, at 1666 births, and never lost a mother of whom she had the charge.

Here on this farm which thay cleared up—being among the first settlers in Thetford—this worthy couple lived and died. Wallace drew a pension for some years, and died Feb. 7, 1833, aged 80. Mr. Powers speaks of him as not only a distinguished patriot, but a man of undoubted veracity, and a professed Christian for many years. Mrs. Wallace died May, 1831, aged 81 years.

Their children were eleven, of whom nine lived to settle in life, and raise up families. In 1828 these grand-parents had 50 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.

ANECDOTE OF A SABBATH-DAY SLEEPER.

Related by Dr. Burton to Mr. Powers.

I had a parishioner by the name of John Osman, and he was an abominable sleeper in the house of God—and his habit had become so inveterate as to resist all remonstrance.—It so happened, one very warm Sabbath day in mid-summer, Osman was seated on one of the long benches facing the aisle. I soon saw by now and then a nod and reel of the body, he was paying his devotions to Somnus, but said nothing to disturb his repose, and he placed his elbows upon his knees, folded his arms and leaned forward, and soon fell into a profound slumber. I still said nothing—I had quite given over his case, regarding his habit as incurable. But at length Providence interposed—Osman lost his balance, pitched his whole length on to the floor, and lay sprawled out like a spider. Many sprang upon their feet—some of the women shrieked out—the shock with the audience was electric; but when they saw Osman gathering up his limbs in the most doubtful manner, rubing his eyes and scratching his head, the transition from surprise to risibility was irresistible, and for a few moments I had to labor myself, to maintain the dignity and gravity of my station. But it proved a specific in Osman's case—he was never known to sleep in meeting after that event.

BEAR STORY FROM MR. POWERS.

Joel Strong, of Hebron, Ct., came into Thetford May 7, 1768. He first settled on the bottom lands of the Ompompanoosuc.

As soon as he began to raise corn, he was exceedingly annoyed by bears in his field, devouring his unripe corn. For a time he bore these injuries with meekness; but stirred, at length, by the impunity of these depredators, and the increasing waste and destruction, he arose and shook himself, and determined on some reprisal. The waxing moon smiled on his enterprise. He loaded his gun with two balls, took his powder-horn and bullet-pouch and sallied forth to reconnoitre. He had not proceeded far before he heard the ears of corn snap, snap, as though there was a "husking" with the bears. He advanced cautiously until he secured a good sight, and then he

brought one huge fellow to the ground. The shot was a general signal for retreat the others made good to effect. Without looking to him he had disposed of, he pursued the flying foe, two of whom climbed up a large tree near the border of the field. This was greatly to his satisfaction. It was not sufficiently light for him to distinguish the game in the boughs, but he struck up a fire at the foot of the tree, and waited for the return of day.

The sun-rise showed him two sleek, lusty fellows sitting in appropriate angles of the tree formed by the union of large branches with the trunk. Strong now decided which should be his first trial for, and took deliberate aim at the heart, and down came his bearship from a goodly height, which made the ground tremble.

The remaining bear attempted to climb higher up into the boughs; but Strong, with all expedition, charged his gun the third time, and in a few moments the last bear joined his comrade upon the ground.

Strong was now at liberty to visit the one shot the night before. He found them all bears of the first class, which remunerated him for all previous losses, and secured his field from further depredations.

TOPSHAM.

BY CARLOS BILL, ESQ.

This town, lying in the northerly part of Orange County, is bounded, E. by Newbury, S. by Corinth, W. by Orange, and N. by Groton, in the county of Caledonia.

CHARTER.

Province of New Hampshire.
George the Third

By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know Ye, that We, of Our Special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for the due encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our said Province by and with the advice of our Trusty and Well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England, and of Our Council of the said Province.

Have, upon the conditions and Reservations hereinafter made, given and granted, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant in equal shares unto our loving subjects, Inhabitants of our said Province of New Hampshire, and our other Governments and to their Heirs and Assigns forever whose names are entered on this Grant to be divided to and amongst them into Eighty-eight equal shares all that tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurement twenty three Thousand and forty acres, which tract is to contain Six miles square and no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for Highways and unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and forty acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's office and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner bound of Newbury, a town lately granted in this Province lying on the westerly side of Connecticut River, from thence running north sixty-five degrees west, six miles to a stake and stones, then turning off and running north twenty degrees east, six miles to a stake and stones, then turning off again and runing south sixty-nine degrees east, about six miles to the northwesterly Corner of Newbury aforesaid, thence south twenty degrees west, about six miles and one half mile by Newbury aforesaid, to the bounds began at.

And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of Topsham. And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within our Province, by Law, Exercise and Enjoy. And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the ————, annually, and the other on the ————, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective ————, following the said ————.

And that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened and Kept, one or more days in each week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town Officers agreeable to the Laws of Our said Province, shall be held on the Second Tuesday in November next, which said meeting shall be notified by Capt. George Frost, Esqr., who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of our said Province. And that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers for the said Town, shall be on the First Tuesday of March, annually.

To have and to hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all privileges and appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions, viz:

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five Acres of

Land within the Term of five Years for every Fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share in the said Township, and of its reverting to us, our Heirs and Successors to be by us, or them, Re-granted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all White and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without our special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the right of such Grantee, his heirs and assigns to us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the centre of the said Township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be alloted to each Grantee of the contents of one acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the space of ten years to be computed from the date hereof the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty fifth Day of December annually, if Lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on the twenty fifth day of December 1763.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the expiration of ten years from the above said twenty fifth day of December, namely, on the twenty fifth day of December, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1773, One Shilling Proclamation Money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, or so in proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land: which money shall be paid by the respective Persons above said, their heirs or assigns, in our council chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth, Esqr., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, the Seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord CHRIST one Thousand seven hundred and sixty three and in the third year of our Reign.

By his Excellys command with advice of council B. Wentworth

T. Atkinson Junr., Secy.

Province of New Hampshire Sept 27, 1763 recorded according to the Original Charter under the Prov. Seal

Pr P. Atkinson Junr. Secy.

The names of the Grantees of Topsham, viz. George Frost, Esqr., Capt. Joseph Frost, Capt. John Blunt, Andrew Pepperell Frost, Edward Sargeant, Joseph Sargeant, Rev. Mr. Stephen Chase, Ephraim Amaseen, John Amaseen, Noah Sherburne, James Randell, Stephen Battson, John Crown, Robinson Jones, Wm. Jones, Capt. Abraham Trefethen, Abraham Trefethen, Junr., William Trefethen, Henry Trefethen, Junr., George Trefethen, Henry Langmaid, Joshua White, Junr., George Frost, Esqr., Hon. Richard Wibird, Esqr., Daniel Warner, Esqr., Thom. Bell, Esqr., Stephen Barton, Wm. Frost, Esqr., Nathanl. Batson, Henry Tredicke, John Trefethen, Christo. Amaseen, Joseph Amaseen, Shadrach Bell, Meshech Bell, Junr., Alcocke Stevens, Solomon White, Robert White, Gershom Lambert, Benj. Underwood, Edward Card, Benja. Randell, Marke Randell, John Sevey, David Mitchell, Henry Tucker, William Tredicke, John Skinner, John Odiorne, Joseph Frost, John Colefax, Walker Sear, John Simpson, Joseph Newmarch, John Shannon, Paul Randell, William Trundy, Nathan White, Junr., John Pierce, Saml. Peirce, Willm. Neal, Willm. Clarke, John Talton, Richd. Yeaton, Benja. Yeaton, Robert Lapish, Saml. Wallis, James Levey, John Tuckerman, George Walton, Junr., Saml. Wallis, Junr., Capt. Willm. Branscom, Capt. Simon Branscomb, Capt. Willm. Vennard, Capt. Zachy. Jones, John Card, Wm. Blunt, Richard Jenness, 3d. Esqr. Francis Jenness, John Neal, Robut Neal, Henry Foss, Thomas Bell, Esq.

State of New Hampshire,
Secretary of States Office.

I, George S. Fogg, Secretary of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the Original Charter Records in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal.) Seal of the said State, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1846.

George S. Fogg, Secretary of State.

It also appears by the land records* in the early history of the town, that Samuel Holland came into possession of a large tract of the lands of Topsham; and that at Quebec, Sept. 28, 1784, he executed a deed of the same to Col. Asa Porter, of Haverhill, N. H., wherein he deeds to said Porter, all trusts, rights or proprietors' shares he owns in Topsham, lying in what is termed the New Hampshire grants, whereby Col. Porter became a large landholder in town—a few of those lands remaining unoccupied at the present time.

The first settlement was commenced by Thomas Chamberlin in 1781, on lot, or square, No. 3, upon the east side of the town, near where Capt. James Chamberlin now resides. He was soon joined by Thomas McKeith and

* The proprietors' records have been mostly lost or destroyed, as their clerk, Johnson Smith, early left town.

Samuel Farnham. In 1783 they were joined by Robut Mann, Samuel Thompson and John Crown. Crown appears to be the only one of the original grantees that settled in town.

In 1784 Lemuel Tabor came into town, and built the first saw-mill, that year, on the site occupied by one of the saw-mills in the village of East Topsham at the present time.

The first settlers were chiefly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts; endured all the privations and hardships incident to the infant settlements of the State. There being no grist-mill in town, they were under the necessity of going to the easterly part of Newbury, some 10 or 12 miles distant, to mill, until, in 1787, Lemuel Tabor built a grist-mill on the same spot occupied by the present mill in East Topsham. Tabor received from the proprietors of the town a tract of about 200 acres to build a saw and grist-mill, and keep the same in repair 14 years.

The town was organized by Samuel Hazeltine, Esq., of Corinth, at a meeting held for that purpose at the dwelling-house of Lemuel Tabor, March 15, 1790, when Lemuel Tabor was elected town clerk; Lemuel Tabor, Robut Mann and Wm. Carter, selectmen, and Samuel Carter, constable. The town was first represented in the general assembly by William Thompson, in 1801. The first child born was Polly McKeith, Oct. 1, 1783, daughter of Thomas and Sarah McKeith, who married, settled and died in Topsham.

The first death recorded was that of Samuel P. Crown, son of Samuel and Lydia Crown, born Aug. 25, 1789; died Aug. 9, 1790. The first marriage on record is Samuel Crown to Lydia Foot, June 18, 1788.

I find by the records, that the town meetings, after the organization, were held at different dwelling-houses until 1806, when the town built a comfortable town-house, at a cost of $203.48,6, as appears by receipt of Edmund George, collector. It would seem that the early settlers were not very extravagant in their expenditure of the public money, as the tax-bills were very small; even in 1803, they voted to raise $73.29, being a tax of .01,5 on the dollar; one cent on the dollar of which was to pay current expenses, and the 5 mills on the dollar, to pay for guide-boards, and weights and measures, a sum little more than sufficient to pay one town officer for a year's services at the present day. The west part of the town was first settled about 1798 to 1801, by Nathaniel Mills, Dea. David Bagley, Dea. Jonathan Sanborn, John Nutt, and others. Nathaniel Mills built the first saw-mill, then about 1799, near where the present grist-mill stands in the village of West Topsham. The first grist-mill, in the west part of the town, was built by Jonathan Jenness, on the spot occupied by the present grist-mill in West Topsham, soon after moving into town in 1807.

The first store in town was opened by David Barnett, near Newbury line. He came into town with an assortment of goods from Londonderry, N. H., about 1796, and continued in trade till near 1816. The first store at East Topsham Village was opened about 1811, by Messrs. Micah & Wm. Barrow, of Bradford, Vt., under the superintendence of Moses Wallace. At about the same time, David Bagley and Jona. Sanborn each kept a small stock of goods about ¾ of a mile east from the present village of West Topsham. At the present time there are six stores in town.

The surface is uneven—interspersed with hills and valleys which are alike cultivated; and many of the best farms in town are on the highest hills, and quite as fertile as the lands on the streams.

The soil is productive, with very little waste or barren land, producing abundance of corn, rye, oats, and other grains, also large quantities of potatoes, &c. Wheat does well, and yields a good harvest on the more elevated farms. It is also an excellent grazing town. In the northeasterly part of the town is quite an elevation, covered with good farms, which was by the first settlers called George Hill, on account of its being settled by a number of families by the name of George; but, in 1811, when politics ran high, the freemen on that hill and in the immediate neighborhood cast so many votes for Gov. Galusha at the September election, that its name was changed to Galusha Hill, by which name it has ever since been known.

It is watered by the main branch of Wait's River, which rises in Harris' Gore, passing through the N. E. part of Orange, and enters Topsham, running southerly, passing through the villages of West Topsham and Wait's River, entering the town of Corinth about 1½ miles below the last named village, affording many fine mill-privileges, and on which are erected, at Wait's River village, a fine grist and saw-mill, built in 1854 by E. C. Swift,

Esq., and now owned by Amherst Perkins.—At East Corinth Wait's River receives a smaller branch, running through the village of East Topsham. There are in town 4 grist and 6 saw-mills.

This town contains three small villages.

EAST TOPSHAM,

near the center of the town, is the place where the town business has ever been transacted, and where the old town-house was built in 1806, and re-placed by a new one, built in 1853.

It is situated 4 miles northeasterly from the village of West Topsham, and 4 miles northwesterly from the village of East Corinth. It contains 2 stores, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 wheel-wright shop, and 1 church edifice, now owned and occupied by the Reformed Presbyterians

WEST TOPSHAM

is a small, neat village, in the S. W. part of the town, on the stage road leading from Bradford to Montpelier, situated 14 miles from the former and 18 miles from the latter place, and contains 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 planing-mill, 1 tannery, 1 carding and clothing-mill, together with the Union meeting-house, erected in 1828, and thoroughly repaired in 1856, occupied alternately by the Baptists, Methodists and Free-will Baptists; but the present year exclusively by the Methodist. Rev. S. L. Eastman, pastor.

WAIT'S RIVER VILLAGE

is situated on Wait's River, and on the south side of the township, with 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 saw and grist-mill; also a Union meeting-house, built in 1859, and occupied mostly by the Methodists and Universalists.

This village was mostly built up by E. C. Swift, Esq., a late resident of the place, who left town in the spring of 1861; went to California, where he died in the spring of 1868. There are three post-offices in town, one in each of the above named villages.

The people of Topsham have in general given much attention to the cause of education. Common schools were established at an early day. There are 19 school-districts, with a comfortable school-house in each, while some districts are provided with excellent houses, and there is a good attendance of scholars.

District No. 17, comprising the village of West Topsham, has lately erected a fine house at a cost of over $3,000.00, with a large hall over the school-room; the building being used for both district and select schools, under experienced teachers, the students pursuing academical studies. It has lately been under the superintendence of Rev. S. L. Eastman, M. A., a successful teacher, with competent assistants, averaging from 70 to 80 scholars each term.

Previous to 1864, Rev. N. R. Johnson opened a select school at the East Village, which he conducted with ability a number of years, having a large class of scholars under his care. Mr. Johnson left town in 1864 and removed to some part of Ohio, taking charge of an educational institution. He was a very efficient speaker, as well as teacher, and his removal from town was felt to be a great loss to the community.

This town has had only 4 resident lawyers, two of which were located at East Topsham: Philip H. Baker, who died in 1841, and John W. Batchelder, removed from town. The other two located at West Topsham: A. M. Dickey, now of Bradford, and the present practicing attorney, J. O. Livingston.

There have resided in town 12 physicians, 6 at each part of the town, only two of which remain, Dr. Frank E. Dow, at East Topsham, and Dr. O. L. Watson, at West Topsham.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

In the early history of the town the prevailing denominations were Presbyterians and Baptists. Religious meetings were held at different private dwellings until the building of the town-house, in 1806, when it was occupied by different denominations at East Topsham until 1827, when the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and others, erected a good house of worship, but which is now exclusively owned by the Presbyterian church and society. They were supplied with preaching part of the time by ministers from Ryegate, including Rev. William Gibson and Rev. James Milligan, until about 1820, when

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized Feb. 14, 1821, Rev. William Sloan, pastor: Thomas McKeith, William Nutt, ruling elders. Mr. Sloan remained pastor of the congregation 8 years, after which the society was destitute of any settled minister 24 years, still retaining their organization. In 1853 the society called Rev. N. R. Johnson, who remained their pastor 11 years, since which time they have had no settled minister, but preaching occasionally. The

society now numbers about 40 members, four of which are ruling elders, and one deacon. Most of the members reside in the east part of the town. Rev. William Sloan, their first pastor, claimed and received the ministerial right.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

in West Topsham is nearly coeval with the first settlements in that part of the town, and was organized in 1801 with 6 members. The next two years were years of prosperity to the church, and at the close of 1803, there were about 60 members. They remained without a pastor until Aug. 13, 1806, when Elder Ebenezer Sanborn was ordained and settled over the church, becoming their pastor, which relation he held until 1823. During the latter part of Elder Sanborn's ministry, owing to outside influences, the church gradually diminished in numbers until it became nearly extinct, although there were some influential members of the church remaining, who, in 1834, met and re-organized, at which time Rev. Friend Blood became their pastor, and remained as such ten years, after which the church was supplied with preaching by Rev. J. Clement and Rev. John Kyle, until, January, 1858, Rev. N. W. Smith became their pastor, in which capacity he remained until his death, in July, 1863, since which time they have had no pastor, but been supplied with preaching from different sources. The number of members at the present time is 21.

The last settled minister of this church, Rev. Nathan W. Smith, was a man of rare talent, possessed of a pleasing address, combined with fine oratorical powers, and was one of the best speakers in this section of the State. His death was a great loss to his family, to the church, and the public.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Dec. 23, 1829, consisting of 19 members; some by letter, some by profession, some from other denominations, besides a few not before belonging to any church, who agreed to adopt the articles of faith and covenant of the church in Bradford. Services were conducted by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, and Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath, N. H. They continued to have occasional preaching and some additions, until June 7, 1835, when Rev. Benjamin Abbott became their acting pastor, with an addition of 5 members.

In 1839 Rev. Stillman Morgan, of Corinth, became their pastor; settled at East Topsham, remaining until 1856, when he removed to Bristol, in this State, and the church has since that time remained without a settled minister, but have had occasional preaching. The number of members at present is about 30, most of which reside in the eastern portion of the town.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

in West Topsham, embracing a small part of Orange, was organized about 1816, under the charge of Elder Nathaniel Bowles, then of Corinth, but now of Bethlehem, N. H., who was for many years their pastor.

Since the labors of Elder Bowles have ceased, their settled ministers have been Rev. John Hilliard, who died at West Topsham, Dec. 5, 1829, and afterwards, Rev. Ophir Shipman, succeeded by Rev. Stephen Leavitt, who left this place for some part of New Hampshire in 1846, or '47, since which time the church has been supplied by ministers from other towns. For several years after its organization, this church was in a prosperous condition, numbering 70 or more members, and supplied preaching in the Union church one half of the time; but the church has gradually diminished until it has only about 40 members.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

has had an organization near 30 years. At an early period this circuit embraced East Corinth and West Topsham, their ministers preaching alternately at each place. In 1853 and '54 Rev. Isaac McAnn was stationed at East Corinth, preaching part of the time at West Topsham. He was a very efficient speaker, and this was the first circuit he had in charge after joining the Vermont conference. Soon after Mr. McAnn's term of service expired, East Topsham was added to the circuit, followed by Wait's River; and have been supplied by Revs. Robert Brown, Wm. McAllister, J. S. Spinney, L. C. Powers, S. L. Eastman, James Hale, and others. There are about 150 resident members in town at the present time; Rev. S. L. Eastman supplying the church at West Topsham, Rev. James Hale at East Topsham, while Wait's River is supplied by Rev. —— Trevellian, of Corinth.

THOMAS CHAMBERLIN,

the first settler in town, was born in 1734; moved from Dunstable, Mass., to Newbury, Vt., and was one of the early settlers in that town. He remained in Newbury until the

summer of 1780, when he came to Topsham and cleared some 3 or more acres of land, and built a log-house on lot No. 3, leaving his family at Newbury. In the winter of 1781 he kept a road open with his oxen, from Newbury to his clearing in Topsham, and March 4, 1781, moved his family into town. That yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 1 yearling and 6 sheep, subsisting the remaining part of the winter on what in old times was called browse, or buds of trees, &c. Those 3 acres first cleared have been a mowing-field over 80 years and never plowed, producing at all times a fair crop of hay.

Mr. Chamberlin held some town offices; was elected justice of the peace, &c. He died March, 1817—83 years of age. His children consisted of 2 sons and 1 daughter, neither of them now living. His son Blanchard occupied the same farm until his death, in 1842. It is now occupied by Capt. James Chamberlin, a grandson of Thomas.

In connection with this sketch I might say that Jacob B. Chamberlin, son of Thomas Chamberlin, was the first male child born in Newbury. He received 100 acres of land in that town, which was promised by Gen. Jacob Bailey to the first male child born in town.

LEMUEL TABOR,

one of the first settlers of Topsham, was born Sept. 24, 1749; moved into Topsham in 1784, from Cornish, N. H., and built the first saw-mill. In 1787 he built the first grist-mill.—At the organization of the town in 1790, he was elected town clerk, which office he held, with the interruption of one year, 1792, until 1824. He died Oct. 4, 1824, leaving a large family. But very few of his descendants are now living in town.

DR. RICHARD H. HUNTLY,

the first physician settled in town, was born Dec. 7, 1768; married in Putney, Vt., Oct. 13, 1792, to Hannah Talbot; moved into town soon after, probably as early as 1793 or '94, and was the only practising physician until about 1818, when he was succeeded by Dr. James Petrie. He had for many years a successful practice, and at one time paying the largest taxes of any man in town. He died March 13, 1833.

JOHN GEORGE

was born at Amesbury, Mass., February, 1749; moved into Topsham in 1799, on what was afterwards known as Galusha Hill: died in 1822. Mr. George has, probably, more descendants living than any other man that ever lived in town, having had 17 children, 15 of whom lived to marry and have families.

EDMUND GEORGE, ESQ.,

son of John George, was born in Warner, N. H., May 26, 1777. In 1798 he married Joanna Flanders, a daughter of Hon. James Flanders, of Warner, a man early distinguished in the politics of that State, and long a member of the senate of New Hampshire—also holding other important offices in his town, county and State. Mr. George removed from Warner to Topsham, and settled near his father, in June, 1800. He was early elected a justice of peace, which office he held until 1849; was constable many years, in town: died May 20, 1851, leaving 2 sons, Hon. James F. George and William T. George, Esq., a man of good business talent, and is largely identified with the interests of the town and county.

HON. JONATHAN JENNESS

was born at Deerfield, N H., March 30, 1780, and removed with his family to Topsham in the winter of 1807, into that part of the town now denominated West Topsham. Being a man of accurate judgment and stern integrity, he was soon after elected to the first offices in town, in one or another of which he was, with little interruption, retained during his life.

In 1813, during the war, he was chosen the representative to the legislature, a post in which he was retained 15 out of the 22 succeeding years. Upon the alteration of the constitution of Vermont, providing for a State senate, he was elected State senator from Orange county, in 1837 and 1839. In 1840 he declined a renomination to the senate, and his name was placed upon the electoral ticket for President and Vice President, pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren and Colonel Johnson.

In 1845 he was nominated for one of the assistant justices of Orange county court, amounting at that time to an election, which he peremptorily declined. Four times he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of the State; and in the years 1830 and '40 held the office of Assistant United States Marshal.

Esquire Jenness was ever largely engaged in farming, in the vicinity of what is now the village. In 1822 he still further added to his farming interests, and also, at the same time, built what was in those days called a large

and commodious hotel and out-buildings, in what is now the village of West Topsham, and which are known as the Jenness House, and which he kept with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the traveling public until his sudden death, in Nov. 2, 1846. He was over 66 years of age.

The village of West Topsham is in a large measure indebted to his untiring energy and perseverance for its thrift and enterprise.—He had not the benefit of a liberal education, but was possessed of good business talents, united with strong intellectual powers—prompt, energetic and decisive, always engaged in every work that would contribute to the public benefit. He was what might be truly termed a public-spirited man, and but few men in this section had more influence than Esquire Jenness, while at the same time he was a friend of the poor and suffering, liberally supplying their wants—as a man was much honored and respected.

DEACON DAVID BAGLEY,

born at Newton, N. H., Feb. 22, 1777; moved into the west part of the town in 1800; was by occupation a farmer, but previous to the war of 1812, in addition to his farming interests, sold goods, successfully continuing the mercantile business nearly 20 years. He early united with the Baptist church, and was one of its most active and influential members some 8 or 10 years, when he left the Baptist for the Freewill Baptist church, and at its organization was elected deacon, sustaining that relation to the church many years. He became enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, and was a zealous member of the Liberty party. In 1845 and '46 he was the candidate of that party for town representative.

Deacon Bagley was a much respected and worthy citizen, and a devoted Christian, contributing liberally for the support of the Gospel, and all other religious and charitable objects around him. He died Oct. 5, 1854.

DR. LEVI BURTON,

son of Jacob Burton, born at Washington, Vt., Oct. 30, 1803, entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, about 1824, but not graduating at that institution, which he left to enter the Berkshire medical institution, located at Pittsfield, Mass., where he finished his studies and received his diploma in 1829. He then entered the office of Dr. Stevens, in Boston, practicing with him about one year, when he returned to Washington, practicing alternately at Washington and Topsham until the fall of 1865, when he finally settled at West Topsham and married Sarah, daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Jenness, successfully following the practice of his profession until the winter of 1867, when he gave up business on account of ill health, which terminated in consumption. He died Aug. 27, 1867. Dr. Burton was a safe, as well as successful practitioner, well-read in his profession, and honorable in all his business transactions.

SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD,

one of the first settlers of the town, was born at Dunstable, Mass., April 17, 1765.—His father moved to Newbury, Vt., while the son was very young. Samuel, at the age of 17, joined the Home Guards. In 1785 he moved to Topsham. He was twice elected town representative, and in 1822 was delegate to the constitutional convention. He died Aug. 15, 1835.

His father, Jonathan Butterfield, held a commission in the English army, (I think that of Captain) some 30 years. He was one of the men who accompanied Maj. Rodgers in his expedition against the St. Francis Indians. He was also one of the spies accompanying Putnam and Rodgers, sent to Crown Point in 1755, at the time the Frenchman was cut down by Putnam.

Henry Butterfield, a grandson of the old Captain, resides in town, and has a French musket in his possession that was captured at the Isle Aux Noix, in 1756, with which the Captain has killed 76 moose, from time to time.

STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS—RESIDENTS OF TOPSHAM.

STATE SENATORS.

Jonathan Jenness, 1837, 1839; Roswell M. Bill, 1858, '59.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

John W. Batchelder, 1852, '53; Levi Tabor, 1854, '55; James F. George, 1858, '59.

SHERIFFS.

Oramel H. Watson, 1848, '50; William T. George, 1860, '61.

STATE'S ATTORNEY,

Asa M. Dickey; 1850, '51.

REPRESENTATIVES.

William Thompson, 1801, '02; H. E. G. McLaughlin, 1803—'10; Samuel Butterfield, 1811, '12, Jonathan Jenness, 1813, '14, '17—'23, '26—'28, '31, '32, 33; Gilman White,

1815, '16; James Petrie, 1824, '25, '29, '30, '34; Samuel Batchelder, 1835, 1836; David Corliss, 1837, '38; James F. George, 1839, 1840; Charles Grow, 1841, 1842;—Moses Jones, 1843, '44; Carlos P. Bill, 1845, 1846; John W. Batchelder, 1847 and '48; Hale Grow, 1849, '50; James Chamberlin, 1851; William A. Bagley, 1852, '53; Roswell, M. Bill, 1854, '55, '57; Oramel H. Watson, 1856; Edson C. Swift, 1858, '59; Horace Mills, 1860; Lemuel H. Tabor, 1861; *No choice*, 1862; William T. George, 1863, '64; Ferdinand Sherwin, 1865; Newton Morgan, 1866, '67; John Willey, 1868.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Jonathan Jenness, 1814, '28, '35, '42; Samuel Butterfield, 1822; John W. Batchelder, 1849; Roswell M. Bill, 1856.

TOWN CLERKS.

Lemuel Tabor, 1790—1792, and from 1793 to 1824; Samuel Thompson from 1792 to '93; Levi Tabor, from 1824 to 1845, and from '46 to '48; John W. Batchelder, from 1845 to '46, and from 1848 to '54; Roswell M. Bill, from 1854 to '59; Andrew J. Wallace, 1859—'64; Ferdinand Sherwin, 1864—'66; Jacob Mills, Jr., 1866, present incumbent.

POST-OFFICES.

TOPSHAM—located at the village of East Topsham—was established about the year 1823, and Warren Ives appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent, Warren C. Meserve, was appointed in 1864.

WEST TOPSHAM—located at the village of West Topsham—was established about 1825, George Jenness appointed the first postmaster. The succeeding postmasters were Moses Wallace, John Smith, A. J. Wallace and L. H. Tabor, the present incumbent appointed in 1865.

WAIT'S RIVER—located at the village of Wait's River, (in Topsham)—established in 1854, and E. C. Swift, Esq., appointed postmaster—successors, Samuel McCrillis, Edwin Rowland, and Ira A. Perkins the present incumbent, appointed Nov. 22, 1862.

One reason why the record is so meager from E. Topsham is, that many men are appointed postmasters who do not do the business, but have it done by their assistants; and as it is from memory merely, it is hard finding out who the postmasters really were, so as to make any thing like a correct record.

MILITARY.

The military record of this town is very brief, not having any records from which to ascertain the names of the men furnished for the war of 1812; yet one incident occurred in town worth recording:

On the eve of the battle of Plattsburgh, Capt. Jackman (now of Corinth) brought word to Esquire Jenness at the west part of the town, informing him that the battle was in progress, and all the volunteers that could be raised in Topsham would be greatly needed. Jenness at once started for East Topsham, notifying the inhabitants as he passed, until reaching Edmund George's, on what is termed Galusha Hill, when, at 3 o'clock in the morning, Jenness and George took different routes through town, notifying every able bodied man to meet at the town-house as early as possible. At sunrise it was found that 53 men had responded to the call and made their appearance, 52 of whom volunteering to march to the scene of action, went to Jenness' and took refreshments, and that night encamped at Montpelier. They started in the morning, and, having nearly or quite reached Richmond, in Chittenden county, they met a man with handbills, informing them the battle was fought and the victory won.

In the late gigantic struggle for the preservation of the Union, Topsham sent to the field 8 men in the 1st Reg Volunteers, 111 3 years' men, 6 men in U. S. Navy, 11 one year's men, 28 9 months' men, making 164 men, 46 of which either died in service or were killed in battle. At the close of the war the town had credit for 3 men more than its quota. There were also 20 men who paid commutation money. The town bounty paid volunteers was $27,091.00.

West Topsham, Nov. 17, 1868.

TOPSHAM MILITARY RECORD, 1861—'65.

First Regiment.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Bixby, Jason R.	Corp.	D	May 2, 1861.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861
Bagley, Frank M.	Priv.	"	"	" "
Brown, Oramel B.	"	"	"	" "
Dickey, Thomas W.	"	"	"	" "
Heath, Albert D.	"	"	"	" "

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Sawyer, Jacob B.	Priv.	D	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861.
Tubbs, Le. Marquis	"	"	"	" "
Young, Andrew J.	"	"	"	" "
			Third Regiment.	
Batten, Albert J.	Priv.	K	July 16, '61.	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Daley, Vespucius	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out of serv. July 11, '65.
			Fourth Regiment.	
Brocke, Reuben S.	Priv.	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Chamberlin, Samuel H.	"	"		No further report.
Dickerman, Aldrich L.	Mus.	H	"	Discharged Nov. 17, '62.
Gove, George H.	Priv.	B	Aug. 4, '63.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Jones, Darling H.	"	I	"	Killed at Wilderness, May 6, '64.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Hall, Jesse, Jr.	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Nov. 2, '62.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Bagley, Adoniram J.	Priv.	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp. Nov. 25, '61—died Oct. 25, '62.
Bagley, William	"	"	"	Mus. out of serv. Oct. 22, '64.
Batchelder, Albert	"	"	"	Died Dec. 15, '62.
Bixby, Franklin	"	"	"	Mus. out of serv. Oct. 28, '64.
Bixby, Jason R.	Serg't	B	"	Died Dec. 12, '61.
Bixby, Nelson J.	Priv.	"		Recruit—died.
Bixby, Russell C.	"	G	Sept. 22, '62.	Mus. out June 19, '65.
Brown, Oramel	"	B	" 30, "	Died Oct. 11, '62.
Bowen, Warren C.	"	G	" 22, "	Mus. out of serv. June 19, '65.
Chase, Hosea Q.	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Jan. 20, '63
Church, George K.	"	G	Sept. 22, '62.	Mus. out June 19, '65.
Cilley, James M.	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged July 5, '62.
Caruth, Albert M.	"	G	Sept. 22, '62.	Pro. serg't—mus. out June 19, '65.
Craig, Albert E.	"	G	"	" " "
Craig, William P.	"	G	"	Killed at Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63.
Divoll, Charles P.	"	G	"	Pro. corporal—died June 3, '64, of wounds received in action May 5, '64.
Divoll, Morriss L.	"	G	"	Died Dec. 27, '62.
Eastman, George E.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't—mus. out June 19, '65.
Eastman, Seth N.	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp.—must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Heath, Henry B.	"	"	"	Discharged June 23, '62.
Heath, Horace L.	"	G	Sept. 22, 62.	Disc.—pro. U. S. C. T. Aug. 18, '64.
Moulton, Daniel	"	B		Not accounted for.
Parker, George,	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Disc. March 12, '62.
Paul, Josiah	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Disc.; pro. U. S. C. T. July 12, '64.
Payne C. C.				Recruit not accounted.
Sawyer, George, Jr.	"	G	"	Died Dec. 8, '62.
Tubbs, Le Marquis	1Lieu't	B	Oct. 5, '61.	Pro. capt. Co. G. Resigned June 5, '63.
Willey, John C.	Priv.	"	" 15, "	Re enl. Feb. 9, '64; mus. out June 26, '65.
Craig, Daniel R.	"	G	Dec. 30, '63.	Died Sept. 8, '64.
McLane, Robert	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Pro. corp.; mus. out June 26, '65.
Poole, Charles	"	"	Aug. 4, '63.	Mus. out June 26, '65.
Usher, Nathan D.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	" " 27, '65.
Wallace, Victor A.	"	"	Aug. 4, '63.	Mus. out June 26, '65.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Foster, Elihu S.	As't Surgeon		Oct. 7, '62.	Resigned Feb. 20, '65.
Eastman, Kirk N.	Priv.	F	Sept. 3, '64.	Mus. out July 14, '65.
Howard, James S.	"	"	Aug. 2, '64.	" Aug. 14, '65.
Jones, David N.	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Died March 29, '65.
Tubbs, La Marquis	"	I	Aug. 15, 64.	Mus. out July 14, '65.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Avery, George W.	Priv.	D	Feb. 18, '62.	Died June 28, '62.
Avery, Sylvester H.	"	"	"	" 3, '63.
Butterfield, Henry, Jr.	"	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson, May 27, '63.
Dickey, Thomas W.	"	"	"	Disc. Oct. 15, '62
Eastman, Harmon W.	"	"	"	Died April 10, '63.
Garland, Edwin P.	Corp.	"	"	Died March 4, '64.
Hayward, Putnam	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted; mus. out June 28.'65.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Heath, Albert D.	Corp.	D	Feb. 18,'62.	Pro. U. S. C. T.
Ingram, Ira J.	Mus.	"	"	Re-enlisted; mus. out June 28, '65.
Johnson, Eben D.	Priv.	"	"	Died December, '63.
Mills, Jacob, Jr.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't; re-en.; mus. out June 28, '65.
Peabody, Jesse W.	"	"	"	Dis. Oct. 23, '63.
Peabody, Luther	"	"	"	Died Nov. 2, '62.
Peabody, William S.	Corp.	"	"	Dis. for promotion.
Renfrew, George	Priv.	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson, June 3, '63.
Richardson, Henry C.	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro serg't; mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Sawyer, Jacob B.	Serg't	"	"	Discharged and died May 4, '63.
Willey, Horace L.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged.
Young, Andrew J.	Corp.	D	"	Deserted March 1, '62.
Booth, William	Priv.	H	Jan. 6, '65.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bagley, Charles	Priv.	G	July 9, '62.	Died March 3, '63.
Bagley, Frank M.	Serg't	"	"	Pro. lieut. Co. D.; mus. out June 13, '65.
Heath, Daniel	Priv.	"	"	Died 1864.
Sanborn, Lyman W.	"	"	"	Died Nov. 12, '63.
Sanborn, Ophir S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Bagley, Charles 2d	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Died April 11, '64.
Bixby Cyren	"	"	"	Discharged June 13, '65.
Coffran, James H.	"	"	Dec. 26, '63.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Davis, Albert A.	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	" Dec. 1, '65.
George, Roswell	"	"	"	" June 13, '65.
Green, Orrin,	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	" Dec. 1, '65.
Heath, Henry B.	"	"	"	Died Oct. 16, '65.
Hooper, Joseph A.	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Jackson, Lyman R.	"	"	"	" June 10, '65.
Laird, J. F.	"	"	"	" June 22, '65.
Lovrein, Geo. H.	"	"	"	" Dec. 1, '65.
Miller, John H.	"	"	"	" Dec. 1, '65.
Rice, Geo. H.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't; mustered out June 10, '65.
Smith, Albert D.	"	"	"	Died.
Willey, Charles H.	"	"	"	Died April 1, '65.
Willey, Oramel D.	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Coburn, Ransom	"	H	Aug. 26, '64.	" June 13, '65.
Glines, William P.	"		Recruit.	Died.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Clark, Josiah	Priv.	G	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Wilderness, Sept. 19, '64.
Corliss, J. F.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 13, '65.
Sanborn, William	"	"	"	Discharged April 5, '63. [regiment.
White, Thomas H.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't—pro. lieut. Co. C.; mus. out with
Batchelder, Lewis	Priv.	A	Dec. 31, '63.	Died Oct. 14, '64.
Clark, Alfred	"	G	Aug. 13, '64.	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Clark, Jesse	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Feb. 10, '64.
Willey, Frank			Recruit.	
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Stevens, Curtis S.	Priv.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Sawyer, John	"	H	Dec. 10, '63.	" May 24, '65.
			Twelfth Regiment.	
Hood, Allen	Priv.	H	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Manson, Charles A.	"	"	"	" "
Pettis, Phineas P.	"	"	"	" "
White, Carlos	"	"	"	" "
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Moore, Seth A.	Priv.	H	Oct. 4, '62.	Died May 24, '63.
			Fifteenth Regiment.	
Bond, Calvin T.	Priv.	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Pro. corp.; mus. out of service Aug. 5, '63
Clark, John S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Crazgy William	"	"	"	" "
Dickerman, Orange T.	"	"	"	" "
Dickey, Peter S.	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 1, '62.
Downie, John	"	"	"	Died.
Glover, Joel	"	"	"	Died May 13, '65.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Keenan, Josiah A.	Priv.	D	Oct. 2, '62.	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Marsh, Josiah	"	"	"	" "
McLain, James	Serg't	"	"	" "
Miles, James D.	Corp.	D	Oct. 22, '62.	" "
Meserve, Warren C.	Lieut.	"	"	Resigned June 11, '63.
Newton, Edwin	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Palmer, O. H.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't " "
Pearsons, Charles F.	Corp.	"	"	" "
Pearsons, Hiram E.	Priv.	"	"	Died May 9, '63.
Richardson, Henry M.	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; mustered out "
Rowland, Edward W.	"	"	"	Died.
Swift, William P.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Taisey, Daniel	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Thurston, Cornelius C.	Priv.	"	"	" "
Thurston, Lucian H.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't; mus. out "
Willey, Charles H.	"	"	"	Discharged April 23, '63.
Willey, Oramel D.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't; mus. out Aug. 5 '63.
Usher, Nathan D.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Manson, Charles A.	Corp.	I	July 6, '64.	Discharged June 12, '65.
			First Cavalry.	
Ebert, Ernest			Nov. 19, '61.	
			Third Battery.	
Frost, Isaac W.			Sept. 2, '64.	Died July 16, '65.
Ranson, A. R. S.			"	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Sanford, James M. 1st Co. of S. Shooters,			Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.

U. S. NAVY.

Bigelow, Hugh, Forest, Charles G.,
Bradford, William, Martin, James,
Campbell, John, Smith, Thomas.

Number of men who are credited to Topsham, but not by name.—7 men.

REMARKS.

If needed, will give the names of those who furnished substitutes for 3 year's men.

Emery Elijah, Richardson Alonzo, Smith, Horace E.

Soldiers furnished,	155
Re-enlisted,	5
Paid commutation,	20
Furnished substitutes by enrolled men,	3
	183

MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION MONEY IN THE LAST WAR WERE

Bixby Hiram, Caldwell Joseph, Cunningham Orville, Dexter Martin, Dutton Solon S., Eastman William G., Farnham George W., Felch Hezekiah H., Gove George H. 2d, Green Welcome M., Hood Anthony, Lang David, Lang John Jr., Moore Gilman L., Nason Samuel, Newton Prince A., Perkins Anson, Thurston Almon R., Welch Joel F., Williams Harvey,—20 *men.*

In the general footing I have said there were 7 men credited whose names were not given, and above that footing it should say, "Miscellaneous, not credited by name—7 men." Probably those men were obtained in Boston, went into service in the navy or somewhere, so that Government gave the credit, but not the names of the men.

Gen. Washburn has given the town credit for the 7 men not named, in his report of 1864, above the men who paid commutation money.

TUNBRIDGE.

BY REV. O. S. MORRIS.

No more appropriate name could be given to the town, in view of the multitude of its bridges; and yet it received its name before a bridge was thought of. The township is nearly square, lying about midway between Windsor and Montpelier, and bounded by Chelsea, Strafford, Royalton and Randolph. The surface of the town is quite uneven, its highest points being near its 4 corners; but from occasional abrupt hills and meandering rills the landscape would resemble a "sheet let down by the four corners," through the center of which lies a beautiful valley of the most fertile land, embracing hundreds of "rich acres," which, like the regions of the Nile, are rendered more rich by the frequent overflowing of the First Branch of the White river, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts.

No heavier crops of corn or grass can be raised in the State than are produced on the meadows on either side of this stream; and here lies, too, one of the most pleasant stage-

routes from the shire-town to South Royalton depot, over which passes an enormous amount of freight every week: a thoroughfare which is shunned by designing men of rail-road rank; yet coveted by wise builders and money-making cantractors. But few sections of the country afford better and safer facilities for water-power than are found along this beautiful valley.

The town was chartered by Gov. Wentworth, Feb. 3, 1761, to Ab'm Root, Obediah Noble, and others, under the caption of

"Province of New Hampshire,
George the King by the grace
[L. S.] of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c."

The first permanent settlements in town were commenced about the year 1776, by James Lyon, Moses Ordway, Elias Curtis and the Hutchinson brothers. Hezekiah is said to have sowed the first wheat ever sowed in town.

I think these early settlers did not bring their families with them at first, but commenced preparing for themselves a future home. Some small patches of land were cleared, and a few rude huts, made of logs, erected in the southern part of the town, were soon occupied by happy wives and playful little ones.

What a lonely spot this wilderness must have been for those youthful pioneers, ere a human foot had marked the soil, or the woodman's ax had once been heard! How full of hope and joy those sturdy men must have felt, as around them stood in this dense woods a few of their empty huts of logs, made by their own hands, into which they were about to introduce their youthful wives, as mistresses of such splendid palaces! With what a bounding heart James Lyon leaves the rude house of his toil for the fair hand of her who had promised to be his wife! It is almost idle to attempt to follow his hopeful steps as he leads his loving bride through the woods and over the hills of Strafford, following a line of marked trees, until, at last, tired and almost disheartened, they come to a pile of rough logs covered with bark—hear him as he whispers in her ear, "My dear wife, this is the house that James built; this is *our home!*" "O! how nice!" I imagine she exclaims, "There is no place like home!"

Thus Lyon returned to the new town. What a prize he brought into his rude castle! How little this sweet, blushing bride thought that her name would be remembered in history as the mother of the first child born in Tunbridge.—This youthful pair commenced house-keeping on the hill east of the river, near where Silas Jones now lives. In 1780, Jan. 25, through the dreary hours of winter in the woods, were their hearts gladdened by the birth of their first-born, James Lyon, Jr., the first child born in town.

Obediah Smith came with his "better-half" about the same time, and perhaps in company with young Lyon, and made a strike near by "Old Uncle Moses Ordway," but built a log-cage a little further to the south—and he came into this strange country not only with a healthy, boon companion to share his sorrows and joys, but he brought a little group of children, whose merry laugh was to echo with gladness over the hills and among the tree-tops in this lonely wilderness.

This healthy woman became the mother of over 20 children, and I am told, with very good authority, that 18 of them lived to be married. Such a fruitful family certainly should not be neglected in history. The celebrated Hutchinsons settled on the river, and Elias Curtis just south of the invisible line of the town. Robert Haven, an elderly gentleman with a family quite grown up, settled near what is now the South village; and a Button family on the opposite side of the stream. These older families gave quite an interest to the young settlement—pressed with hardships, poverty and toil, these vigorous settlers were striving with a will, to subjugate the soil of this "goodly land."

A diligent little band had commenced a life-long work of preparing these heavily wooded hill-sides and bushy meadows for future use—we see them patiently pelting away upon the growing trees of this forest, tearing up the turf and soil for improvement, and alternately going to help each other roll a few logs together for a house and barn—and especially when a young man who had no helping mate began making preparations for his anticipated bride, would they all join in lending a "helping hand," in making a home as complete as the times would admit of.

Some of your readers may like to know how these primitive houses were built. They should remember that mills and boards were not to be found in this vast wilderness. and if they could, there were no roads over which they could be drawn, and a man was obliged to select a few of the straightest trees and with his ax lay them to the ground, cut them in lengths to suit

the size of his house, then, with the help of a few neighbors, pile these logs into a square box or pen, as a boy builds a "cob-house," lock them together by mutual notches at the corners. When sufficiently high for the walls, form a roof of bark from the trees, reserving some of the larger and thicker pieces of bark for the door and a table. For the floor, level down the ground inside these walls, leaving no loose dirt in the room to trouble the good lady's hemlock broom. This embraces in one room kitchen parlor and bedroom. A hole or opening should have been left between two logs for a window. Here is a house all ready for the coming bride, madam, mistress and future mother.

How free from dust and furniture! What more beautiful picture for the skill of the poet or artist, than that of a youthful couple next day after a fine old-fashioned wedding, entering such a primitive palace for their future home.—See some limb of a stately oak for a piazza over the front door, and the back yard all studded with a dense forest of maple and birch. Yet how "free from anxious care," and how full of hope and pleasure were those hardy settlers and their trusty and faithful wives. These cosy huts sprung up with rapidity for a time, until this part of the town had become quite a little neighborhood.

Their prospects were growing brighter every month. The comforts of home were increasing. Fertile fields began to greet the sunlight, and this land of promise was opening richly before these faithful pioneers of the forests.

How pleasant their labor by day, and how sweet and refreshing their slumbers at night! —little dreaming what a storm of anguish was gathering in the north—what a tyrant was planning their destruction.

I have dwelt more minutely in drawing this picture to a close, that we might more fully appreciate the fearful and barbarous calamity which was so soon to overwhelm this infant, yet happy colony.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN BY THE INDIANS.

The summer of 1780 was one of peace and prosperity with this growing neighborhood, and the autumn was yielding the comforts of civilization.

Their labor was just beginning to yield our young settlers a supply for their winter wants. By the first of October their barns were for the first time well filled, and their cellars were crowded with winter stores as they had never been before.

Families, already here, were feeling rich and happy, and men whose families had not yet been moved into town, were making arrangements to bring them into these quiet abodes to share these hard earned comforts during the approaching winter.

On Saturday, October 14th, Hezekiah Hutchinson and Solomon Cushman started for their families, for whom they had made preparations. How fortunate for them and their friends! How little they dreamed from what terrible dangers they were thus unconsciously fleeing!

Sunday, the 15th, was a day of hilarity and pleasure among the settlers. The work for the Fall was principally finished. Some had gone for their families, others were designing to start on the morrow. Among these were young men intending to be married in a few days. Such anticipated additions to the little township, and to its social interests, were waking up enthusiastic hopes of future bliss. Courtship and marriage will never cease to become exciting topics of neighborhood talk. Sunday evening was a time of congratulations over future prospects. Young Pember, from Randolph, was among the company. He stayed quite late. Reports say he was partial to Mr. Haven's daughter. It is evident he was spending the night in town with some one. Who would guess that upon an evening so bright with hope, "Such awful morn would rise?" Just before the light of morning on the 16th, a merciless body of 300 bloodthirsty Indians broke in upon this quiet settlement, amid their happy and hopeful dreams, with the most fiendish yells, and they were suddenly awakened to the fearful realities of savage captivity.

The scenes which followed baffle description. Innocence and poverty had no security—no redress. With barbarous cruelty the Indians destroyed almost every thing valuable; nearly every barn with the contents they burned, furniture broken, bed-clothing thrown into the flames, feathers torn from the ticks, thrown into the air, and set on fire, the odor of which spread far over hill and vale. Seeing property destroyed seemed to fill these savages with the wildest delight. "Destruction to the white man and all his earnings!"

This horde of Indians had left Canada intending to destroy Newbury. Their chief commander was a British lieutenant by the name of Horton,—their pilot a villain by the name of Hamilton, whom the Americans took a prisoner at the taking of Burgoyne, in 1777. He had

been at Newbury and Royalton on parole of honor, escaped, went directly to the enemy, and was doubtless the instigator of these awful depredations.

On their route for Newbury they were frightened by some hunters, who told fabulous stories of armed garrisons at Newbury, when they turned their course through Barre, Washington, Chelsea, and followed the First Branch down, and laid their encampment in Tunbridge, a little south-west of the market. Here they remained over the Sabbath concealed behind the hills in the woods, maturing those diabolical plans of plunder and cruelty from which sprung such bitterness, sorrow and death.

The savage foe entered the settlement on Monday morning under cover of darkness.—They first approached the house of John Hutchinson, who was unsuspicious of danger until they broke the door in upon him, and making him fast with a rope about his neck, forbade any outcry under penalty of death; and a sturdy Indian grappled his brother Abijah by the throat while in bed, flourishing his tomahawk over his head till he was closely pinioned with strong cords. After plundering the house they proceeded to cross the Branch to the house of Robert Haven. He had just gone out into the pasture to look after his sheep on the hill. The old gentleman heard the savage yells and laughter, mixed with the barking of dogs.—Casting his eyes towards the river, he saw to his surprise the fiendish tribes. Knowing his own danger and inability to afford his family the least relief, he hid himself under a log, but could not hide his anguish, or prevent his tears, as he heard the cries of distress from his family. His son Daniel and Thomas Pember saw from the door the Indians approaching, and ran for their lives, a little before the invaders came up. Daniel escaped by throwing himself over a hedge fence and down a bank, where he crawled under a log, over which the Indians passed several times in pursuit of him. But poor Pember was overtaken by the Indians, speared and scalped. (See history of Randolph.)

Imagination turns with inexpressible pity back to the house, where stands the fair one, with whom he had spent the night in hopeful talk of future happiness, surrounded by savages, her soul overwhelmed with fear, now stung with the grief of so sudden and bitter bereavement. How her heart ached to see his scalp reeking in the hands of the barbarous foe.

The Indians, hurrying up their work of destruction, pressed down the stream with their plunder and prisoners, when they saw a youth, Elias Button, in the distance, who, espying his danger, was upon the full run, whom the savage tribe, giving the war whoop, pursued, as a whirlwind of swift and deadly arrows over the ground they flew, piercing the trembling lad through and through with their bloody spears, and taking his scalp. His body was afterwards buried by the few who escaped this terrible visitation, where it still rests beneath a humble slab.

Still hurried by the fear of pursuit by the American troops, the barbarous raiders proceeded with the utmost speed, and, in order to be less encumbered, left the women and helpless children amid their ruins to mingle their tears and groans with the agonies of the dying.

When the murderous gang had passed the premises, with inexpressible grief and joy the father came from his hiding place home, and received his son Daniel who had narrowly escaped.

They now proceeded to the house of Mr. Elias Curtis, where they took Mrs. Curtis, John Kent and Peter Mason. Mrs. Curtis had just waked from her slumbers of the night, and was about dressing herself as she sat up in the bed, when the savage monsters entered the door.—One of them instantly flew at her with a long knife in his hand, and seized her by the neck; but while in the very attitude of inflicting the fatal wound, discovered a string of gold beads around her neck which attracted his cupidity and averted the dreadful stroke. His raging passions were suddenly cooled. Instead of taking her life he simply cut the string to secure the glittering pearls, but quick as thought, she snatched the string from his hands, and with a jerk scattered the beads over the floor. Struck with surprise, and pleased with her bravery and coolness, he now only good humoredly exclaimed, "Good squaw! Good squaw!" and throwing her a silk dress as a reward for her courage, left her to gather up her golden treasures.—These beads are still in the possession of a son's widow, and are both idolized and coveted by a large circle of grandchildren.

The exultant foe continued their ravages with infuriated zeal and violence, and horrors attended their movements, while they hastened with all speed to lay the thrifty village of Royalton in ashes.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

received from a daughter of this brave woman,

"*Aunt Polly Curtiss*," wife of David Hutchinson, of Jericho, Vt., written in her own hand, in 1868, in answer to a letter I wrote her:

"All was correct except receiving a present of a silk dress. I never heard of that before, and presume it was *not correct*. I am the youngest of the family, and have been the only survivor for many years, and am 77 years old. As I sat in the stage last Fall, while exchanges were made in the mail, I looked on the old 'gambrel-roof house" I used to live in, and thought of Rev. D H. Williston, who used to tell me I could not deny my age, for he well remembered when the Sabbath meeting was about to commence, he must go down to Dea. Hutchinson's to hold his meeting. he did not quite like it.—(Said meeting was appointed at Elias Curtiss' house, and it seems she was about to intrude upon the meeting, as she had never been seen there before.) This must have been soon after young Williston came to town.

One incident I have heard mother relate:—When the Indians were holding their council before leaving, father begged her to take the children and hide herself. She crawled under a bridge and thought she should die there. She saw a man running with a rope around his neck and an Indian hold of the other end, and both running as fast as they could. It was my brother John. He said "*Farewell, Sarah!* I shall never see you again!" You have heard of my mother's heroism and fearlessness, when she took her Scotch plaid from their pack three times, and was twice knocked down with a gun.

My parents had two children when the Indians came. My oldest brother, Elias, was four your years old, born the same day on which Independence was declared. It was just 50 years, to a day and hour, from father's captivity to his death."

Moses Ordway and family, who lived on the hill to the south, smelled the burning feathers, heard the general stampede, and the whole family hid themselves for days far in the woods.—Their youngest was scarce 3 weeks old. They killed a favorite dog, lest his barking would lead the enemy to their hiding place—and all escaped.

Those messengers of destruction had left nothing for the helpless to live upon,—desolation marked every loved spot. The settlement was crushed under such a weight of affliction. I almost wonder it did not sink under the stroke; yet several had luckily escaped death and captivity.

These prisoners were taken to Montreal and passed over into the hands of the British, at $8.00 a head. After suffering untold miseries, and almost death, these veterans of the soil all returned to the land of their choice. Some escaped at all hazards; some were exchanged, and others returned at the close of the war.

THE PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE TOWN.

The barbarous invaders of this "goodly land," who were sent out by the British from Canada, to spread destruction through the State, left this new settlement with starvation staring them in the face—women and helpless children were robbed of every earthly comfort almost. Some sought protection among their friends whom they had so recently left for a home in the wilderness, and others tried to struggle through the dreary months of an approaching winter with nearly nothing but bitter memories upon which to subsist. The savages seemed to show a little mercy towards the women and children, and sometimes a little pleasure at the bravery of a trembling female. We are not surprised that an Indian should be moved by the heroism of an innocent woman. But their mercy lies perhaps in the fact that the scalps or persons of women or children would bring no rewards when they returned to the British provinces.

The more recent scenes of cruelty, starvation and "worse than death," at Andersonville and Libby, will perhaps aid the imagination in drawing a picture of the suffering and perils through which these prisoners passed, first in the hands of savages and then in British prisons of pestilence and death, more protracted than savage vengeance; captured and recaptured, punished and punished again, until life was almost extinct. These captives all made their escape and every one returned to the land of their choice and to the arms of their friends, and in less than 5 years were unitedly engaged in the cultivation of the soil and building up a township. There seemed to be almost a resurrection in Tunbridge—men who had been supposed dead suddenly appeared again in town, and houses sprang up as by magic power. The Revolutionary war closing about this time, others, as well as former settlers, began to settle in different parts of the town. Mr. Ordway, Lyon and Smith removed on the east hill during this dreary period of untold gloom.

In 1784, we find a Mr. Morgan had built a house and was improving that beautiful place where Mr. Armstrong now lives, and Solomon Cushing brings his little family into the place and strikes his stakes where the school-house now stands in No. 19. This family brought with them their darling "lit-

tle Bennie," now uncle to almost everybody in town, when he was then but 6 years old. He remembers it distinctly, and says he remembers too when he was sprinkled before that, and that he "was never so scared in his life." Uncle Ben. Cushman has grown up with the town, or rather, always having lived here, the town has grown up around him. If I could only unfold the leaves of his memory, I could give a very complete history of the town. He sings now, however, a song he learned when he was 16, by hearing a peddler sing it at Hanover, Mass.; recollects that he "was at the first funeral in Tunbridge" before a minister had entered the town, "and that Dea. Hutchinson made a prayer"—he heard the "first sermon preached in town," and "sung tenor at the ordination of the first settled minister." He has attended almost every town meeting before the last (1870), and has been absent from but two freemen's meetings, and voted in every presidential election but three and would then if he "had only been born soon enough," or moved here six years earlier; is in his 92d year and thinks he "should be about as spry as any man in town if he had not run off the bridge and broke his hip," which he did after he was 78 years old.

James Kelsey came in 1784 and boarded with Solomon Cushman. He commenced clearing and building over the west hill near Randolph. He was a jovial story-teller, who loved to attend raisings and other gatherings; would mount a frame like a cat and stand on his head on the ridge-pole, or would spread out his hands and feet and run or roll like a boa-constrictor or cart-wheel as fast as a horse would trot, but was not so bad a man as many men of fun and tricks.

Abijah Hutchinson, who suffered more from his Indian captivity than either of the rest, entered again, with enfeebled health, upon the cultivation of his chosen farm, near where John Cowdry now lives, but wore the marks of cruelty and suffering to the grave. Four long years of painful history had passed since he was about starting to join in holy bands with one he loved. With joy he met again his own betrothed, whose faithful heart must almost have died with fear during this period of doubt and hope. The severe trial had but matured their affections and prepared them both for a peaceful and prosperous life. He lived in town for half a century, when, with his only son, he moved West where he died when 86 years of age. The government gave him a pension of $80 a year.

In 1785, Dea. Elijah Tracy, wife and one child, came to town and stopped a week or so with Mr. Morgan's family, near where Mr. Armstrong lives. Leaving his wife and child at Morgan's, the Deacon shouldered his ax and followed a line of marked trees until he reached what is now called the Tracy farm. Not a rod of land was cleared between the two parts, not even a log-hut where he could stop to rest. See the good old man as he introduces himself to a few of the most familiar trees, all alone, no eye but "the all-seeing" can discern his manœuverings. I imagine he falls upon his knees and implores divine aid in the selection and arrangement of his future home; deciding where to build his humble dwelling, he strips off his coat and joins issue with a stately oak, and then as night comes on, he returns to Mr. Morgan's to report progress to his "better half." Carrying a few articles of food and furniture, from day to day, he continues his tedious work, until his excellent wife, impatient to set up house-keeping for herself and share the toils of her husband, says, "Elijah, let me go with you to-day, it is too bad for you to travel so far, night and morning; I can cook the food, fix up the cage and help you a little. And now I rather like this woman's heart—"I go my husband—I am ready" she says, and in a few moments is all ready to move into her new, unseen home. Elijah takes the little Amy on one arm and some comforts in the other hand. "You have the child and I will take a brand of fire," says the wife. So bidding adieu to their friends, the little family started. Yet Mr. Morgan's family were to be their nearest neighbors. This was journeying on foot through the forest; after following through the brush and over logs, for a long time it seemed, the young wife inquired, "How long before we shall come to the road?" "Why," replied the husband, "we have been in the road all the time." With unfaltering steps she pursued the course until they arrived at the spot on which stood the rude hut of logs; and I doubt not she felt—"Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." She had faithfully guarded the live brand she had taken from Morgan's and now kindled the first fire

ever built on the celebrated Tracy farm. Furniture they have but little; borrow they can not, for their nearest neighbor south they left in the morning and no one lived nearer than Montpelier north of them, and only one man was living there at that time. The Deacon prepared to fix up a table, while his wife should cook the dinner. There was a stump in the cabin which could not very well be removed when he had made his house, and it made a good foundation for a table which he hewed smoothly down and covered with brush for their table cloth. All their furniture consisted of the rude table, one kettle, a bedstead and a few pieces of crockery. In this kettle our housekeeper fried her meat, and then washed it out and made her tea, and the potatoes roasted in the ashes being done, the Divine blessing was implored, and the little family sat down to eat the first meal in their own house. Mrs. Tracy used to tell her daughters that "she never enjoyed a cup of tea as she did this."

Happy woman, her children have grown up to call her blessed. This was a blissful day with Deacon Tracy's family. Six weeks of peace and plenty; health and work went hand in hand. The stream of pleasure never flows long without a fall. They had gathered a few comforts around. One day some men from Massachusetts came there with a horse. and the Deacon went with them to lay out a road, while Mrs. Tracy with the little girl mounted the horse and rode out to visit their nearest neighbor Mrs. Morgan. When the men returned, the house with its contents lay in ashes. Mrs. Tracy was met on her way home by one of the men and told the misfortune, and without a tear turned and rode back to Mr. Morgan's. He saw her returning and came out to meet her with the inquiry why she returned, when she told him "She had no house to go to," burst into tears. Poor woman!—let her weep; she has been too happy for a few weeks. The fire she had so carefully carried and watched over had not ceased to burn, and when her watchful eye was absent for a day, it had kindled mysteriously and run in the turf and destroyed their home.

Assisted by friends, this man of labor soon had another hut as comfortable as the former, and all were happy again on the old farm.

I have dwelt more minutely on the history of this family because I have had it in detail from surviving members. The Deacon improved a fine farm; accumulated a handsome property, and bore the burden and heat of the early days of town and church.

His excellent wife became the mother of 2 sons and 3 daughters and died in peace. And little Amy still lives; she married Amos Thatcher who died in the 98th year of his age and left her a widow.

In 1786, Cyrus Tracy, a brother of the Deacon, came and planted his family on the west hill where Alpha H. Tracy now lives. He built the 3d framed-house in town, and raised a family of 7 sons and 6 daughters. For more than 64 years no death had occurred among his children; a circumstance almost unknown in modern history. Eight of them were living 9 years ago, and all were church members but one.

The town was organized in .1786, about the same time Hezekiah Hutchinson and family came to town. He had been employed by the government during the war. Mr. Curtis, whose wife was Sarah Hutchinson, had returned from his Indian captivity and commenced building a grist and saw-mill at the market (so called), where the mill now stands. This was the first water-power improved in town. John had returned, also I cannot learn whether with Mr. Curtis or not.

Hezekiah changed his place. Instead of reaping the wheat he sowed on what is now the "poor farm,"—the first sowed in town, he soon purchased a large tract of land on the river and built a framed-house where Mr. Demmon now lives. Elijah Tracy built a framed-house about the same time. I can not tell which was built first—and Uncle Ben Cushman says he does not know, and we may as well give up the search. Dea. Hutchinson was a peculiar man, and if he had not the honor of building the first framed-house in town, he certainly was the first man who built two framed-houses in town.

He had scarcely finished the first when it caught fire and burned to the ground. He had been to Connecticut for money and was returning with it in his pocket, to pay up the men who were finishing the mansion, into which his family had just moved. and just as he came in sight of his new house it was in flames. This was towards night. The fire caught in the shavings and spread with such rapidity that the family barely

escaped. When the mother looked for her 5 children, in the agitation of that fearful moment she discovered, to her grief, that little Harvey was missing—a boy of two or three summers. Looking through doors and windows, she discovered him curled up in the large fire-place to hide from the raging flames, calling us in vain. She tried to have some of the men run to his rescue, but they dare not. No mother could endure to see her own child burned, and she rushed through the flames, secured the little fellow in her arms and brought him through the fire just in time to meet his father, who, though disappointed at his loss, rejoiced greatly to find his family all saved from the flames. He was not the man, however, to be discouraged though his new house and furniture and provisions were destroyed. Hezekiah Hutchinson, a grandson of the deacon, who bears some resemblance to his grand-sire in eccentricity and physical endurance, has in his possession a relic of that fire.

Old father Hutchinson was a man of strong, athletic frame and of nerve and muscle firm. He paid off his men and went at the work again on the same spot, and about the identical chimney and soon moved his family into the house and erected an altar unto the Lord, and had family-prayers. He was apt, and eccentric sometimes, but carried his religious influence wherever he went, was familiar with the scriptures, bore his share of burdens in town and church, raised up 7 children and lived to a good old age (99) and died in peace.

A. Stedman, who was first town clerk, built a house where the Rev. D. H. Williston afterwards lived. Col. Seth Austin cleared and built where Mr. Clark now lives. Dr. Cowdry, the first physician in town, settled on the spring road near where Maj. R. Smith lives. Peter Branch, "a very tall man" very soon commenced a little above the North Village. He could shear his 50 sheep per day, which gave him some notoriety in town as a "tall sheep-shearer." James Andrews settled on the hill where Dea. Farman afterwards bought and still lives. Dea. Dewey, a quiet and very good man, cleared a farm between Lyon's and the town-farm. While the men were settling in different parts of the town rapidly, the women were not idle in helping on the growth of the settlement, for children were being born unto them still more rapidly. Mrs. Cyrus Tracy became the mother of 13 children in about as many years; Seth Austin's wife of 14 or 15, and the wife of Capt. John Moody raised a family on the East hill, near where the meeting-house now stands, of 10 sons and daughters. Capt. Moody built the first framed-barn in town, and "snaked the boards" through the woods from Strafford with one horse. His unmarried sister who resided with him rode the horse to draw the boards,—women helped, and had a right to in those days—fashion did not forbid it. Rob't Sargent's wife raised 12 children. Rob't Forest, of Revolutionary notoriety, his wife raised 10 children. It is believed that this man helped capture the British spy, Maj. Andre, a gentleman and soldier of beauty and talent, on whose execution Washington almost wept. Mrs. Aaron Noyes had a family of 9 children, among whom was Lydia, who married Nath'l King in the 15th year of her age, and became the mother of 13 children and lived to be over 90, cheerful, bearing her full share of the burdens of life. But Moses Ordway's wife excelled them all in bearing burdens and became the mother of, at least, 20 children.

It is difficult to conceive how the growing of so many little folks and older ones could be supplied in a new and unsettled territory, and it is no wonder that we find records of destitution, want and famine.

In 1787. the town elected Seth Austin their first representative in the Legislature of Vermont, who rode to the capitol on horse-back. About this time the egress of inhabitants was so great that grain could not be procured sufficient for their support, and the town suffered almost to starvation—children were obliged to go half clad, half fed and barefoot all winter. Some of the boys of a family would heat chips and carry out for the large boys to stand on, while chopping, to keep their naked feet from freezing—"necessity is the mother of inventions." This is not strange when we think that these early settlers had neither time to go for, or money to buy boots and shoes and other comforts of life. But this was a "good land" and only needed time and perseverance to develop its resources, and since that time of want has always yielded a competency for man and beast.

During these early years, Dea. Simeon Hunt started a settlement in the N E. cor-

ner of the town, whose "good wife" made the bread for Joseph Smith during the summer of 1792, while preparing a home for his family of children, which he brought on an ox-sled, with all his goods, in the following winter, driving their only cow, and were obliged to get her shod before reaching their new home in the woods. The old clock which was brought with much care on that sled, still stands in the same corner of the room where it has been faithfully beating time for 67 years. Faithful old sentinel! let him serve out his three score years and ten. Dea. Major Smith, the son of Joseph, lives on the same spot where his father made his early strike for a home.

Joel Emery moved on a similar sled, with all his effects, into the same neighborhood and school district No. 8, where some of his descendants still reside. Old uncle Nathan Goodwin planted himself and a family of 15 children on the north-western hill, and was soon surrounded by neighbors, Stephen Smith and Mr. Whitny settling near him. Moses Smith, the father of David, Moody and Nathan, soon after shouldered his ax and struck the first tree ever fell by the ax, on the farm where Dea. Nathan now lives and raises such a rich variety of fruit.

I have marked the early settlements along the beautiful valley, and on the hills near the four corners of the town, and thus introduced the reader to a set of hardy, thrifty pioneers of the forests, determined and persevering, who have succeeded in bringing into requisition a splendid township of productive farms. What a mighty work they have accomplished! while a wilderness of gloom and woods have fairly retreated, before their march, into oblivion, and a land of springs and grain and fruit presents itself to the eye.

A map of the main river and its contributaries of meandering streams and brooks, would resemble the picture of a stately tree with wide-spread branches. Not every wise bird builds her nest nearest the trunk of the tree, but some prefer a high branch. So these wise settlers built in every part of the town, and a farm on the hills as well as in the valley helps to keep up the balance of interest and wealth in the town, and in those good old days of early date, the whole township was one friendly neighborhood, and each was ready to lend a helping hand—women as well as men.

Mrs. James Kelsey, who lived over the hills towards the north-western corner of the town, would mount her faithful horse in the morning, with one child behind her and two in her lap in front, and ride almost to Strafford line, near the south-western corner, to help Mrs. Moses Ordway in making coats and pants for her little brigade of robust boys. A goodly number of these families brought into this "land of promise" their bibles and their religion, and how proud and happy these praying mothers must have felt to see in the morning a gang of robust boys shouldering scythe or rake or ax to follow a devoted father to the field or woods, before whose faithful stroke both grass and tree must yield.

She loves to see them moving forth,
With health. and strength of arm and back,
So free to work. and full of worth,
When none are faint, or sick, or slack.

And when with loving voice she cries,
"Come in my boys and eat your bread,"
What joy must tremble in her eyes,
To think what wealth will crown her head.

How soon the time does speed away,
To see a field of grass or grain
Where "husband" toiled from day to day,
So quick with scythe or sickle slain.

How soon her boys are almost men,
A few days since, upon her knee,
How light and slim and helpless then,
But now, with ax they smite the tree

Which bids defiance to the breeze,
And strong as he, who bought the land,
Cover the ground with fallen trees—
O, what a faithful, working band!

Nor is her pride in work alone—
Her husband's heart and her's are one;
Her hope is not in flesh and bone
And if a trying hour should come,

When some at home could scarce remain,
She guides this band just like a pilot;
With her it is—all safe—the same,
She knows her power to rule the ballot.

And I am wondering now what these noble mothers would have thought of a mother with only one little pale-faced, pimping lad, playing all day with the kitten, and put to bed at night with a free-stone or warming-pan; or of a wife despising the care of an infant boy, and carrying her poodle in her arms or leading it with a silken cord. Two generations of such people would scarcely show energy enough to fit up a decent cemetery, and the third would need none.

Such were not these fathers and mothers of the town, who embraced it as a town with farms to work, and soon began to reap the fruits of faithful labor and social and religious comforts.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Among the early settlers who came into the wilderness of Tunbridge, about the year 1776, was one man who brought his Bible and his religion—Hezekiah Hutchinson. He sowed the first bushel of wheat ever sowed in town, and, probably, offered the first prayer in town. The crop of wheat was destroyed by a murderous gang of Indians who took two of his brothers and his sister's husband as prisoners to suffer untold miseries among the savages, and left the newly settled town in ruins, while he escaped, being out of town at the time. But the seeds of Christian truth were not to be demolished by a tribe of blood-thirsty invaders, and they have been yielding Christian fruit ever since. It was in autumn when the Indian destroyers went through the town, leaving nothing for the few who were left, and but three families spent the winter in the town; and it was quite a time before Mr. Hutchinson returned to raise an altar unto the Lord in this goodly land. Yet he did return in season to offer prayer over the first child which was buried in the town.

But little progress, however, was made by the settlers, until the close of the war of the Revolution.

During this dreary period Elias Curtis returned from his Indian captivity, to the comfort of his family who had mourned him as dead. He was told while a captive that the Indians had killed his wife and children, and knew nothing to the contrary until he found them alive to the surprise and joy of his heart. These and a few other Christian families, very soon began to feel the necessity of a preached Gospel among them; a minister and a place of worship began to engage their thoughts and prayers.

A young man of promise, David H. Williston, studying for the ministry at Hanover, N. H., came over and preached the first gospel sermon to the early settlers, and on Feb. 5, 1792, the present

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized by the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, consisting of 15 male and 12 female members. Elias Curtis was elected clerk; Hezekiah Hutchinson and James Andrews, deacons.

The necessity of a settled ministry had been agitated and prayed over so much for a few years that the town, at a legally moved meeting in Jan. 1792,

Voted, unanimously, that it is the mind of the town to give Mr. David Howe Williston a call to settle among them as a Gospel minister." "In addition to a very valuable right of land through this town, given to the first minister by the charter, and to give forty Pounds settlement, estimated equal to wheat at four shillings per bushel and other grain equivalent, and for annual salary, for the first year to begin fifty Pounds, and to rise with the last to seventy Pounds estimated as above, the settlement to be paid with the first, and the salary to be paid yearly by the 15th of January, with the addition of twenty cords of wood to be cut and drawn off of his land, delivered at his door, eight feet long."

I suppose the *wood* and not the door was to be 8 feet long.

On the day of its organization, the church voted unanimously to concur with the town in giving Mr. Williston a call to settle as their minister. After some delay the call was accepted, and David H. Williston, the first settled minister, was ordained and installed over the church, June 26, 1793. Rev. Father Williston preached the installation sermon. The town voted to defray the expense of publishing for circulation in town, 250 copies of the discourse. Meetings were held in various places for a time and a delightful state of harmony seemed to prevail. The next important religious enterprise was the location and erection of a house of public worship. This had already been talked, but action was now demanded. The town seemed ready to engage in these matters, and I find in the old records of that year two very curious votes taken by the town; one was directing a committee to clear a spot for the meeting-house by making a bee and to find rum at the town expense; the other quite as novel: "Voted to raise the house at the expense of the town, only the committee were to find 2 barrels of rum out of meeting-house funds."

In these days this seems a little too rummy, and the records look as if the town became almost intoxicated over the matter of building a house of Christian worship. The rum project failed and it was a hard and long struggle before the house was completed.

This enterprise passed through "great tribulations," and the house was not finished until 1797, and even then the matter was involved in a law-suit with the contractors. During these years of strife and wrangling the town increased in wealth and population, but not in Christian union. The little faithful band who threw themselves into the Christian work with the young minister, began to meet with opposition. Men withdrew their aid and embarrassed the work of taxation in town-meetings and soon organized opposing sects.

The Universalists organized the same year the meeting-house was finished. A Baptist minister from Brookfield hearing how matters were going, came over the hills to this quiet land of streams and much water, and told the people how anti-christian it was to "suffer little children to come" to priest Williston for sprinkling when water was so plenty, and that the Bible taught exclusive immersion. I doubt if young Williston or either of his deacons had ever seen a person "plunged into water" for baptism; but their eyes were now to be opened.

The state of society was ripe for party strife and discussions. The agitation went like "wild-fire," and as a matter of course drew out strong men on both sides..

Williston was a finely educated man, and strong men from the place struck against, not only infant sprinkling but an "educated ministry," and a "salaried clergy." Baptist ministers of zeal and native talent rushed into the field of controversy, preaching in private houses, barns and in the open air, "everywhere the Lord working with them" (without doubt), "confirming his own word," and men and women professed to be converted and rushed into the water by scores.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed in 1799. Nathaniel King, a man of some property and influence in town, possessing strong combative powers, entered the controversy, was immersed and at once ordained as a Baptist minister in 1802 and led the excited band on to various victories, and for 13 years acted as pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church.

Williston and his band were poorly prepared for such a religious hurricane. The town thus divided withdrew its support and Mr. Williston was dismissed in 1802, yet he remained in town, preaching occasionally, until "in a good old age, he came down to the grave" where he rests beneath a marble slab, in full view of the place where the church he planted in his youthful vigor still continues to worship.

For 11 years the little flock struggled along without a shepherd, when Rev. Jacob Allen was settled over the church in 1813 and dismissed in 1821. For a long time after the dismission of Mr. Allen the church received occasional supplies. They abandoned the old meeting-house which stood a mile out of the village and succeeded in building a more convenient one in the Center village, and engaged the services of Rev. Joseph Thatcher. On the very night of his moving his family into town some one set fire to the house of worship and in the morning naught but a bed of smouldering ashes marked the spot where stood the beautiful structure. This vile stroke of affliction served to nerve up the people to more diligent and persevering action, and soon another house more beautiful still was completed upon the same spot, into which the people entered, feeling more fully their dependence upon the Great Builder of churches.

Rev. Joseph Thatcher remained as acting pastor from 1838 to 1844, died in town; Rev. Joseph Stone, 1844 to 1846; Rev. Ebenezer Smith, 1849 to 1860; Rev. Joseph Marsh, 1861 to 1864; Rev. E. A. Alden, 1864 to 1867; Rev. O. S. Morris, 1868 to present time.

The following is a list of deacons who have served the church since the first two closed their labors: R. Andrews, Elijah Tracy, Abijah Putnam—this man died in 1852, (while carting wood to the church on a wheelbarrow, aged 83); Harly Farnham, N. G. Smith, Jasper Lyman, are living now. Five members have died within the last 14 months. At present the church numbers 14 males and 14 females; owns a commodious house of worship, organ and bass viol; a good parsonage and lot worth $1,500, and a school fund of $200, and is struggling hard to support the institutions of the gospel, and only needs a gracious revival to give it influence and success.

The Congregational Church was the first church organized in town and has encountered, of course, the greatest amount of opposition. Started feeble and small—has never sunk below its starting point—has received hundreds into its ranks who have gone into different parts of the world and into other

churches—has enjoyed several seasons of revivals—it has been the main branch in the ecclesiastical tree in town, from which the other branches have received strength, and yet some of the other branches have outgrown her in size and number. The Freewill Baptist Church which sprang up from the hurricane of excitement did certainly out-run her for a time. Both tried for years to maintain the most extreme points on matters of difference. One was zealous for an educated ministry and for sprinkling, while the other was as zealous for rushing men into the ministry from the plow and from the "fisher's net;" pouring contempt upon mental and theologic training as a qualification for the greatest work of mortals, and no less for exclusive immersion.

Rev. Nathaniel King, possessing a strong mind and voice, succeeded in building a house of worship on the east hill, and won laurels of fame among the Baptists, for a time, through the north portion of the State, and acted as pastor over the church, which numbered at one time over 200 in town, from 1802 to 1816, a trifle more than 13 years, and was followed by Rev. D. Hackett, from 1816 to 1846; Rev. Moses C. Henderson, 1846 to 1850; Rev. G. W. Richardson, 1850 to 1852; Rev. E. G. Cilley, 1852 to 1854; Rev. F. H. Partridge, 1854 to 1857: Rev. W. P. Chase, 1857 to 1859; Rev. E. Clark, 1860 to 1861; Rev. H. Scribner, 1866 to 1868.

This church, once strong, is now weak, once numerous, now numbers but a few; a few years ago built a new and tidy house of worship; but find it difficult to support preaching. A branch church was organized in 1840 at the North village, which united with the Universalists in building a house of worship, who now feel themselves old enough and sufficiently strong to "walk alone," and are about building a house of their own—Rev. Mr. Foster is their present minister—while the Universalists are raising funds to repair the old one.

The Baptists have buried 5 ministers in town, and sent from their ranks 11 out into different parts to preach the gospel to other towns; two of whom are now successful Congregational ministers—Rev. S. Drew, of Cabot and the Rev. A. A. Smith, of Troy, Vt., both of whom have been blest with recent seasons of revival. Four of the 11 young ministers who have started from this church—W. L. Noyes, A. A. Smith, E. G. Cilley and F. S. Wiley received impressions, and formed resolutions to preach the Gospel while living with Dea. Major Smith, whose overflowing heart gave them great encouragement; nor did his purse withhold entirely its sympathy and aid; whose liberal heart rejoices to hear of their prosperity in any field or over any church.

During the agitation of sprinkling and exclusive immersion in 1826, another branch sprung out of the ecclesiastical tree. A few men aiming at a medium between the two extremes and more Freewill than either, who would baptize either or both ways, as suited best the convictions of the candidate, organized themselves into a

METHODIST CHURCH,

and were aided by the labors of a goodly number of ministers from the conference, who were quite successful for a time, enjoyed some gracious seasons of revivals and built a house of brick in 1835, in the southern part of the town. Uncle Ben. Cushman, now living and smart, in the 92d year of his age, made the brick with his own hands. This branch of the church has numbered over 70 members and the station has been the headquarters of the District and home of the Presiding Elder Fairbanks for a while and was called by ministers a good appointment. It has seen its days of prosperity and adversity; numbers now about 20 members; owns a meeting-house and parsonage, both needing repairs. They have sent from their numbers three men into the ministry, one of whom is the celebrated financier of the church and a popular speaker, Rev. A. G. Button, whose locality is where the Conference send him. This church has never, like the other two, buried any of its ministers in town. Their present minister, Rev. A. Merrill, is an excellent man and an excellent worker in the cause of temperance and religion. More than 250 of the inhabitants of the town attend some Christian worship on the sabbath, and more of them might.

HISTORY OF THE LOYALTY OF THE TOWN.

The town was baptized with the spirit of loyalty in its infancy, and ever since it has recognized the pledge of fidelity.

Nine of the early settlers were men who served the country during a part or all of the time, during the revolutionary war, viz. Elijah Tracy, Cyrus Tracy, Timothy Dewey,

Abijah Hutchinson, Gershum York, Hezekiah Hutchinson, Solomon Cushman, John Hopkins, John Riddle. Several of its first settlers were men who served in the Revolutionary war, one of whom helped capture the British spy, "Andre."

In the war of 1812, Tunbridge did her full share, and when the rebellion broke out and the flag of our country was threatened, the men of this town were among the first to enroll their names to defend the honor of our country, as seen by the following list of men who enlisted into the service, some of whom were discharged on their way to Plattsburgh: Andrew Bennett, Daniel Bennett, Sam'l Noyes, Abner Hall, Sam'l Cleaveland, Mr. Cushman, Rob. Forest, Eph. Hackett, David Knox, David Whiting, James Goodwin, Moses Goodwin, Amos Thatcher, Chas. Thatcher, Joshua Eaton, Thos. Whitney.

The shameful smoke of a burning Sumter, and the echo of a rebel cannon, had scarcely reached the State before a company of men (in town) seized the pen to write, "We go"—"We face the danger of the storm, to save our country from the wrong".

The following list will show how freely Tunbridge sent her men, and how many precious lives she sacrificed upon her country's altar:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Credited previous to call for 300,000 *Volunteers of October* 17, 1863.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Allen, James	21	2	E	1 Lieu.	Mustered out of service June 29, 1864.
Blodgett, Benjamin F.	22	1 S.S.	F	Priv.	Dis., Oct. 4, '61.
Broughton, John D.	32	11	M	"	" June 6, '65—wounded, pro. serg't, was prisoner some months, died at Goldsboro', N. C.
Bugbee, Carlos R.	23	11	H	"	Re-enlisted,—was wounded.
Broughton, Thomas F.	21	2	E	"	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Burroughs, Henry	25	9	G	"	Died March 25, '65.
Clark, Charles H.	18	11	H	"	Promoted corp., mustered out June 24, '65.
Clifford, Benjamin F.	18	2	E	"	Trans. to V. R. Corps, must. out July 17, '65.
Colburn, Freeman L.	24	"	"	"	Wounded May 5, '64, must. out June 29, '64.
Corliss, Albert A.	18	8	E	"	Pro. corp., do serg't, must. out June 28, '65.
Corliss, Stephen	44	"	"	"	Died April 22, '63.
Daniels, David B.	28	Cav.	E	Bksmh.	Re-en., trans. to Co. A, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Darling, Gilbert A.	19	9	D	Priv.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Davis, Charles C.	19	11	H	"	" " 27, "
Davis, George W.	21	2	E	Corp.	Pro. sergeant, mustered out June 29, '64.
Dunham, Dennis C.	20	"	"	Priv.	Pro. serg't, do 1st lieu't, and mustered out as captain, July 15, 65.
Durrell, George W.	20	"	"	"	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Emery, Edson	27	"	"	Corp.	Promoted serg't, must. out June 28, '64.
Emery. Philo	22	"	"	Priv.	Died, June 9, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5.
Finchou, John	18	9	D	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Fisk, Wilbur	22	2	E	"	Pro. Q. M. serg't, must. out July 15, '65.
Foster, John E.	19	"	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Glines, Moses C.	27	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 4, '62.
Goodwin, Harvey K.	37	"	"	Mus'n	Died July 19, '62.
Gould, Lorenzo W.	22	7	H	Priv.	" Nov. 29, "
Griffin, Edgar	—	2	—	——	No report—supposed to have deserted.
Hayward, Henry R.	—	2	E	Serg't	Pro. 2d lieutenant, must. out June 29, '64.
Hopkins, Ebenezer	20	"	"	——	Mustered out July 21, '65.
Hopkins, William R.	20	Cav.	E	——	Discharged May 22, '62.
Jones, James M.	45	2	"	——	" Sept. 30, "
Lunt, Cyrus W.	21	2	E	Corp.	Died Nov. 29, 1861.
Lunt, Wm. B.	27	"	"	Priv.	Discharged, Nov. 8, '62.
Meader, Benjamin L.	20	"	"	"	Pro. corp., do serg't, must. out July 15, '65.
Mosher, Richard L.	20	11	H	"	Mustered out April 22, '65.
Mudgett, John	30	Cav.	E	"	Discharged, May 22, '62.
Noyes, Charles B.	22	2	E	"	Died Oct. 12, '62.
Noyes, George H.	29	"	"	Corp.	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Noyes, Luman A.	23	"		Surg.	Resigned, May 27, '63.
Noyes, Wm. M.	26	"	"	Priv.	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Osman, Jacob F.	19	11	H	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Page, Adelbert H.	20	2	E	"	Deserted, and enlisted in U. S. Regulars.
Pike, Milton E.	23	7	H	"	Died August 2, '62.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Poole, Edward P.	18	9	D	Priv.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Reed, Wilson Jr.	19	11	M	"	" " 5, "
Rowell, Charles A.	20	"	"	"	Died, April 28, '65.
Rowell, Geo. W. Jr.	28	2	E	Sergt.	Discharged, Sept. 10, '62.
Rowell, Marcellus C.	25	7	H	Priv.	" Oct. 15. "
Russ, Albert	21	2	E	"	Died, May 18, '64.
Sanborn, Charles F.	21	"	"	"	Deserted.
Sanborn, Royalton	18	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out July 15, '65.
Sargent, George W.	18	11	H	"	Mustered out May 25, '65.
Sargent, Luther A.	36	11	M	"	" June 12, "
Sargent, Marcus J.	24	2	E	"	" " 29, '64.
Smith, Adam	43	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Smith, Fitch C.	21	7	H	"	Died Dec. 9, '62.
Smith, Richard	40	2	E	Capt.	Resigned Aug. 1, '62.
Smith, Walter F.	19	1st	Bat.	Priv.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Warner, Lewis	26	11	L	"	" July 10, '65.
Wills, Andrew J.	21	2	E	"	" Sept. 27, '64.
Wentworth, Jarvis	44	Cav.	E	Serg't	Died July 17, '63, from wounds rec'd in action.
Whitney, Azro B.	21	1 S.S.	F	Priv.	Discharged March 20, '62.
Whitney, George H.	—	Cav.	D		
Whitney Lucius C.	28	2	E	1 Lieu.	Resigned, Jan. 8, '62.
Whitney, Milo F.	22	9	D	Corp.	Pro. serg't, was reduced, must. out June 13,
Whitney, Orlando	21	"	"	Priv.	Died July, 4, '63. ['65.
Wills, Horace S.	23	2	E	Corp.	Discharged Dec. 1, '65.
Wing, George L.	21	7	H	Priv.	Died May 26, '62.
Tuller, Elihu	20	2	E	"	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Credits under call of Oct 17, 1863, *for* 300,000 *Volunteers, and subsequent calls.*

Alexander, Hasen C.	44	9	D	Priv.	Died while at home on furlough
Atwood, Oliver W.	23	3d	Bat.	"	Mustered out July 18, '65.
Clark, Smith	44	2	C	"	Discharged Feb. 2, '64.
Clapp, Edward	21	3d	Bat.	Corp.	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Cressey, George	30	2	E	Priv.	" "
Cushman, Albert H.	24	3d	Bat.	"	" May 13, '65.
Cushman, Daniel W.	20	2	E	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Drake, Alonzo	19	"	"	"	Mustered out July 7, '65.
Durkee, Charles	19	9	D	"	" Dec. 7, "
Farrar, Stephen	23	2	E	"	Discharged April 19, '64.
Flanders, George W.	34	8	G	"	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Foster, Jacob T.	44	2	E	"	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
French, Henry P.	18	9	A	"	Discharged June 13, '65.
Hoyt, Homer	18	"	D	"	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Huber, Marcus	19	Cav.	A	"	" May 12, "
Kibbie, Milton M.	32	9	D	"	" Dec. 1, "
Lee, James H.	18	"	"	"	" "
Lieber, John W.	21	"	"	"	" "
Moxby, Azro G.	24	"	"	1 Serg't	" Dec. 6, "
Reed, Charles	18	2	E	Priv.	" July 15, "
Reed, William	22	"	"	"	Died Sept. 19, '64, of wounds rec'd in action.
Smith, Nathan F.	20	"	"	"	Killed at Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Sweeney, John	23	Cav.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 4, '64.
Whitney, Abel D.	18	9	D	"	Died in Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 8, '64.
Whitney, John S.	21	"	"	Corp.	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65.

Miscellaneous, not credited by name—7 men.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 9 MONTHS.

Bugbee, Ducell O.	19	12	D	Priv.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Clark, William L.	39	"	"	Corp.	Died, May 10, '63.
Colby, Alpha H.	33	"	"	Serg't	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Dunham, George D.	23	"	"	Mus'n	" "
Durkee, George W.	18	"	"	Priv.	" "
Durkee, John	28	"	"	"	" "
Emery, Leonard	32	"	"	"	" "
Farnham, James L.	26	"	"	1 Lieu.	" "
Flanders, George W.	33	"	"	Priv.	" "
Foss, Elijah D.	18	"	"	"	" "
Gallup, William W,	20	"	"	"	" "
Goodale, Ora H.	21	"	"	"	" "
Goodwin, Julius C.	19	"	"	"	" "

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Goodwin, Nathaniel K.	31	12	D	Music	" "
Hackett, George H.	21	"	"	Priv.	" "
Jones, Philip F.	16	"	"	"	Died May 12, '63.
Moses, Joseph	40	"	"	"	" March 17, '63.
Noyes, Spencer S.	25	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 6, '62.
Rowell, Edgar	19	"	"	Corp.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Smith, Charles B.	24	"	"	"	" "
Smith, Henry H.	21	"	"	Priv.	" "
Whitney, George H.	27	"	"	"	" "
Whitney, Leander	21	"	"	"	" "
Whitney, Lewis	18	"	"	"	" "

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT, PAID COMMUTATION.

Alexander, John H.	Dunham, E. F.	Holmes, Joseph	Whitney, Charles C.
Ballou, George	Flanders, Edwin B.	Rowell, Wilbur F.	Whitney, John S.
Bordwell, Asa	Hall, Abijah W.	Slack, Origin L.	Woodward, Albert P.
Colburn, Wm. L.	Hillery, Merrill L.	Smith, Wallace F.	

PROCURED SUBSTITUTE.

Whitney, William

ENTERED SERVICE.

Conant, Edmund	33	6	G	Priv.	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Freeman, Henry B.	23	4	C	"	" July 13, "
Mudgett, John	35	"	G	"	Discharged January 16, '65.
Sargent, Lemuel B.	28	"	"	"	Died July 11, '64.
Sanborn, Henry M.	30	"	G	"	Died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864.
Smith, Henry	—	–	—	——	Deserted.

CREDITS UNDER LAST CALLS OF 1864 AND '65,—VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Davis, Merritt A.	26	8	D	Priv.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Hallidey, Richard F.	21	7	G	"	" Feb. 9, '66.
Hedrick, William	22	"	A	"	" " 17, "
Ripley, Willard D.	21	2	C	"	" June 27, '65
Shampeau, Peter	23	8	"	"	" " 28,
Whitney, James H.	18	4	E	"	" July 13,

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Foster, Benjamin F.	18	2	E	Priv.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lewis, George	21	3	—	"	Deserted Feb. 28, '65.
Marston, Jeremiah W.	38	9	D	"	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65
McIntyre, John		7	H		

U. S. NAVY, ONE YEAR.

Casey, John
Francois, Edward A. L.
Green, Rufus C.
Leslie, William
} No returns.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The town contains two mineral springs of some repute. The water of one is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It has been resorted to, by people of cutaneous diseases, and has been found beneficial to many. It is owned by A. M. Gould. It was discovered in 1805 by a multitude of tracks of wild animals around the spot, and for a while it was visited by hundreds daily, many of whom found relief. The other is owned by Mr. Dickenson, and is esteemed quite highly by many who have been benefited by its waters and is said to be excellent for diseases of the bowels. It is not to be wondered at that three persons in town have seen their 100th, birth-day, before they left "this land of springs of water."

The tomb-stones of seven mark the resting places, of persons who were over 95 years of age and two are now living over 90 years of age.

Five men have been killed in town while felling trees in the woods: John Folson, Geo., Howe—instantly and while alone, in 1844, Chas. Abbott, Elisha Lougee, a young man, whose mother was so grieved by the stroke that she died and was buried at the same time, and in the same grave, and Abr'm Butterfield in the winter of 1870. He went from

morning prayers with his family to the woods and in less than one hour the falling tree bounded and struck him on the head, when he fell dead beside the tree.

A negro boy living with Esq. Paine was instantly killed while running under a falling tree before he was seen by the chopper.

Young Felton was drowned while in swimming when the river was high and roily.

Calvin Russ was killed by the falling of a stone, which was being raised by a pulley or derrick, over his head—and his sister was suddenly killed by a team which ran down a hill with a load of wood, and struck her head with the neap.

In March 1870, Wilson H. Tracy was thrown from his sleigh and drawn by the reins until his head struck a log and his skull was broken. He survived in an unconscious state for 38 hours, and died in his 20th year. He was a Christian young man of much promise and he is greatly lamented by many who sympathize with his deeply afflicted family. Fourteen men have had an untimely grave by the use of strong drink, several of whom fill a "drunkards grave," and yet but few towns can present so good a record for the cause of temperance of its size and number of inhabitants. Scarcely a young man can be found in town who is a habitual drinker of drink stronger than cider. This is a little strange when we remember how rummy the town appeared over the building of the first meeting-house.

One case of attempted assassination was by a terrible drinker of the intoxicating cup, who secretly and suddenly fell upon Uncle Ben Cushman, 50 years ago, smiting him in the fore-head with the head of an ax, breaking a portion of his skull into fragments; from which blow he lay senseless three days, never knowing what hurt him. The assassin and all who saw him supposed he was killed but "after three days, he revived," and "is yet alive," and contributes the following to this chapter.

FROM THE OLDEST MAN IN TOWN.

"I came into town when I was 6 years old. My parents brought me from Norwich where I was "sprinkled" when but 4, and I remember distinctly that I was terribly *scared.* I am the oldest person in the town, and have always lived here since 1784, when my father moved into the tavern. I am the father of 9 sons and 3 daughters, all living but 3—none of them have ever been drunk; neither have any of them, or either of their parents ever used "the filthy weed." So you see tobacco is unnecessary. I have attended every town-meeting in town until last March—I have voted in every presidential election except two, and should then if I'd only been old enough—I attended the funeral of General Washington, and the tears ran down my cheeks like rain, I tell ye— it was the most solemn funeral I ever attended. They played with muffled drums and sung "Hark from the tombs," &c., O! I shall never forget it! how I felt: My mother died in her 92d year, and I am in my 92d, and do not expect to see another birth-day. I am in good health, but must die soon with a painful cancer, and pray that I may have patience—My mother used to pray with me and her prayers were answered for I embraced religion when I was but 11 years old and have ever since indulged in hope, and am glad to leave my testimony in favor of the goodness of the Lord through my long history. B. H. CUSHMAN.

April 15, 1870.

Five young men of the town have been liberally educated. Three sons of Rev. D. H. Williston, all of whom died while their reverend father "was yet alive." Joshua Kilborn, who is also dead, Steven Drew and A. A. Smith, who are in the prime and vigor of life, and are both upon "the walls of Sion," publishing the news of Salvation.

Bears were very troublesome to the early settlers. Flocks of sheep and fields of corn suffered greatly from their depredations. Women and children were often frightened by their noise, and sometimes by "old Bruin's" personal appearance. "Uncle Ben," says he remembers having been chased four times by an old bear who made her head quarters just over the ledge near what is called the "Needle's Eye"—and at one time she gave him and his little-brother a close and hard chase, when they ran for "dear life"—after which his father went out by moon-light and shot her—the ball wounded and exasperated her and she came at him with all fury, and vengeance, and he fought her with the breech of his gun until she yielded and fell dead. This dangerous and fearful battle was fought in a cornfield, and the fallen victim was a large and fat one, and made excellent meat for the family—such luxuries are scarce in town in these days.

Ten couples have dissolved their marriage relation by a bill of divorce, and a great many have been dissolved "only by death." The first case of divorce in town was that of Dr. Spaulding and his wife, who lived in single blessedness a few years after the separation and then actually courted, and were married the second time and lived the rest of their days together in peace.

Some of the latter ones are quite as laughable. But one case of a thief's being brought to justice, and punished by imprisonment; and this was the case of an Ordway, who was admitted to the bar to practice law in 1831; came to town, as a lawyer, soon after Esq. Rolf had opened an office at the center of the town; did a little business for a few years, and in an "evil hour," either being "worse for liquor," or "want of means to," stole an overcoat, a horse and carriage from a Dr. in Montpelier and thought he could ride and keep warm; but the law he had broken was too close upon him and he was arrested, tried and sent to prison in 1839.

Only one case of murder has occured in town; a young woman, the wife of Julius Fox, living in the south-western part of the town was found dead, and buried in hay on the floor of a barn which was on fire, the body was extricated from the flames in season to be identified, though badly burned; her skull was broken, which gave evidence that it must have been done with a blow from an ax, and in such shape as to show that she could not have done it herself. This occured at "dead of night," and was one of the most deliberate and diabolical murders on record. Suspicions rested at once upon her husband, and he was arrested, and confined in jail at Chelsea for over two years. He was tried before juries who could not, or would not agree; and for a year or more has been at large—being released from confinement on his own bail. If guilty, he is terribly guilty; and justice sleeps in awful stupor, and if innocent, suspicion rests on no one else, and the guilty one need not have the least fear of ever being disturbed in his guilt.

Eleven cases of suicide have occurred in town; 7 males and 3 females; 1 by taking poison, 1 by drowning in a brook, 1 by throwing himself into a well, 1 by cutting her own throat and 7 by hanging. Most of these cases had been subject to seasons of insanity.

For about 50 years of the first settlement, the population of the town increased rapidly and numbered over 2000 inhabitants. In nearly the same length of time since, it has decreased nearly 20 per cent.—290 families, and about 400 children between the ages of 4 and 21, and nearly 100 under 4 years.

There are six substantial dams across the stream which flows through the center of the town, all of which are used to good advantage. There are several other falls in town, which may yet be improved with profit.

One man who was brought up in town, living now in an adjacent town, has been legally divorced from three wives, buried one, and now lives with his fifth.

One woman was buried in town whose brother preached her funeral sermon, and her two sons, son-in-law and brother-in-law acted as bearers—all at her request.

One woman was burned to death whose husband (a Baptist minister,) preached her funeral sermon.

Four widowed ladies are living in town who have passed their 85th birth-day—all mothers of living children.

Papers by Charles I. Bushnell, N. York.

[EXTRACTS FROM A WORK READY FOR PRESS.]

PETER BUTTON

was a native of Connecticut, and was born in the year 1745. He was twice married. His first wife died soon after bearing him a daughter. His second wife was Louisa Welch. Mr. Button moved to Tunbridge, Vt., in the year 1778, bringing with him his wife and their son Thomas. On the 16th of October, 1780, at a very early hour of the morning, Mr. Button started to go to the residence of Mr. Havens, which was situated upon an eminence above the first branch leading into White River. There being at the time a dense fog prevailing, Mr. Button found himself in the midst of the Indians before he was aware of their presence. Being unwilling to be taken prisoner, he attempted to make his escape, but was pursued, overtaken, surrounded and literally butchered, while endeavoring to defend himself from his savage foe. Mr. Button was a very brave, resolute and energetic man. Had he quietly surrendered himself, his life, as in the case of others, might have been preserved. He owned two lots of 100 acres each, upon which his widow lived till her death. One of the lots she gave to her

son Thomas, and the other to her son Silas. Mrs. Button died at the residence of the latter, on the 4th day of July, 1828, at the age of 88 years.

See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.

JOHN HUTCHINSON

was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in the year 1754, and was by occupation a farmer. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he repaired to Boston, and was engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill. On the 3d day of Nov., 1779, he married Hannah Parkhurst, of Royalton, Vt., and soon after settled on the first branch of White river, in the town of Tunbridge. The house he built there was the first one that was erected in the place, from Royalton line. When the Indians made their incursion in 1780, his house, which was the first one that was attacked, was burnt, his personal property destroyed, and Mr. Hutchinson himself taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he remained one year, when he was exchanged. After his liberation he returned home, and soon after enlisted in the army, and was subsequently at the capitulation of Cornwallis. On his return home he exchanged his farm in Tunbridge for one in Royalton, on White river, where he resided till the time of his death. He died on the 21st day of Oct., 1847, in the 93d year of his age. His wife died on the 23d day of Aug., 1812.

See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.

ABIJAH HUTCHINSON

was born in Connecticut on the 4th day of July, 1756, and was brought up to the trade of a blacksmith. In April, 1775, being then in his 19th year, he enlisted as a private in a company of Connecticut troops commanded by Ensign Abner Robinson, and was on duty in the neighborhood of Boston for about 8 months, when his term of enlistment expired, and he received an honorable discharge.—Having a natural predilection for the sea, he engaged in the latter part of the year 1777 as one of the crew of the ship Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Timothy Parker, in which vessel he continued for several months, participating in several naval engagements, particularly in the memorable one of the 13th day of April, 1778, which resulted in the capture of the Admiral Keppel, a powerful ship of 18 guns. After his term of service had expired, Mr. Hutchinson returned home, and he remained there until the month of March, 1780, when he emigrated with others to Vermont, and commenced a settlement with them in Tunbridge, on the east branch of White river.—At the time of the Indian incursion upon Royalton and the neighboring towns, in the month of Oct., 1780, Mr. Hutchinson was one of those who were taken prisoners by the savages, and conveyed to Canada. He remained a prisoner until the declaration of peace, when he returned to Vermont, residing there until 1835, when he moved to Genesee, N. Y., where he remained to the time of his death, Feb. 11, 1843. A memoir of him was published by his son in 1843, a new edition of which, enriched by numerous valuable notes by Charles I. Bushnell, of New York City, is now completed, and will soon be put to the press.

VERSHIRE.

BY DR. T. G. SIMPSON.

The township of Vershire is situated a little to the south of east from the center of Orange County. It is not a square, as the towns around it were chartered first, and each made their own bounds, irrespective of the other, thus leaving a tract of land whose outlines were not parallel to each other.

The north and south centre-line running N. 30° E., left it gored all around. The township is situated between lat. 43° 53′, and 44° N., and W. long. 72° 16′.

It is bounded N. by Corinth, E. by West Fairlee, S. by Strafford, and W. by Chelsea, and contains 21,961 acres. Its surface is very uneven. Two branches of the Ompompanoosuc river rise in this town, and afford some tolerable mill-sites. This township is eminently composed of hill and vale. The valleys are generally narrow, and frequently the hill-sides steep.—By reason of this diversification of surface, we have but little swamp or wet land, and our hill-sides, as a general rule, are very fertile, yielding good returns to the husbandman for his labors.

The principal productions are corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, while the grass crop seldom fails to furnish a rich and abundant supply for large numbers of sheep, cattle and horses. The greenness of these abrupt hill-sides must have suggested to the first settlers the name which the town bears.

There are two well marked ranges of hills extending east and west, also one on the west side

running northerly and southerly. The whole north side of the town is in many places several hundred feet high, and the south face nearly perpendicular, although of easy access on the northern slope. The most marked precipice is called Eagle Ledge, and runs S. E. and N. W.; the southern face being a bare rock almost perpendicular, and more than 200 feet high. The Vermont copper mines are in the other ridge, which runs through the town nearly parallel to the first, and south of it.

The ridge on the west side of the town next to Chelsea extends nearly the whole length of that side, and is in many places so high that most of the State east of the Green Mountains can be seen from it. This ridge divides the waters which flow into the Connecticut river from those which flow into White river, and is familiarly known as the "height of the land.'

The township was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered Aug. 3, 1781, to Abner Sealy and 64 others, viz:

Samuel Clark, Nathan Allin, Jesse Leavingsworth, John Powell, Amos Chamberlain, William Marston, John Marston, Aaron Post, Timothy Bartholomew, Simeon Morey, Zenas Morey, William Goodrich, Silas Pepoon, Benjamin Pepoon, Henry W. Dwight, Arial Bingham, Jonathan Ingosol, David Pixley, Stephen Nash, Ashbel Strong, Sibbel Goodrich, Joseph Fisk, Roswell Smith, Samuel King, Zebina Curtis, Ebenezer Fisk, John W. Dana, David Dana, Bryant Brown, Eldad Brownson, John Boardman, Thomas Chittenden, Ebenezer Leonard, Reuben Buckingham, James Anderson, John Fassett, James Hill, of Sunderland, John Fassett, Jr., Noah Chittenden, Elijah Galusha, Jonathan Sawyer, Joseph Downer, Isaac Chamberlain, Stephen Dewey, Eldad Dewey, Amos Fassett, Thomas Butterfield, Mathew Lyon, Abner Bartholomew, John Woodworth, Jerathnet Powers, Joseph Bowker, Samuel Smith, Nathaniel Jones, Eleaser Taft, Joel Walker, James Hill, John Chamberlain, Gershom Morse, Aaron Taft, Mikel Titus, Lenox Titus, John Clapp, Theodorus Woodward.

Many of these never came to town, neither is there any record of their having transferred their claims to any one else; but some of the settlers did quit-claim their rights of land and give a warranty deed, which looks as though those men's names were fictitious.

It is not known when, or by whom this town was first visited, but Lenox Titus moved into this town in 1779 and found a Mr. Irenus Knight, who had squatted within the township, and was the first settler.

This town was first called No. 7, afterward Caley Town, and it was also at one time called Arlington. The charter confers the usual privileges and immunities of corporate towns. The grantees divided the town into 3 divisions of 70 lots each, being one for each proprietor, and one also for college, county, grammar and town-schools, minister's lot, and one for support of the Gospel. They also voted a right of land to the person who should build the first grist-mill.—William Maltbie built the first grist-mill in town, on land now owned by Hial Colton.

The first meeting of the proprietors was warned July 22, 1783, to be holden Aug. 28, next ensuing, at the house of Lenox Titus.—Ebenezer West was chosen moderator, and Jonathan Maltbie proprietors' clerk. This meeting adjourned to Sept. 4, 1783, at which it was voted to lay out a 100-acre lot to each proprietor, also a lot to each of the other objects named in the charter, and one for a mill. Several of the proprietors had already pitched a location themselves, and it was voted to establish their claims. Some of the original charter members who were settlers, had property, and bought out the charter rights of others, and in the drawing of the lots, they drew the names of those who had sold.

The first proprietors' tax raised in town, was voted Nov. 6, 1783. Land was cheap in those days. We find at an auction sale of land to pay this tax, the price brought was from 6 to 13 pence per acre. The wages of a common day-laborer were 4 s. a day, he finding his own board. Those who were engaged in surveying the town had 6 s. a day, boarding themselves. Timothy Bartholomew, of Thetford, was the principal surveyor, and it was voted that "Theodorus Woodward carry the hind end of the chain during the survey of the town."

It was also voted that the north and south road, through the centre of the town, be eight rods wide, four rods on each side of the centre line. Land was left on every lot for roads, which has been of questionable utility, as it has given rise to numerous litigations. As the old lines became dim, it was found difficult to decide on which of the present lots the allowed land should be. As many of the original surveys were quite imperfect from the nature of the country, it has been found difficult to verify their surveys. Nearly all of their bounds were stakes and trees, which have fallen and left no trace.

The first town-meeting was called Aug. 27, 1783, of which Amos Matson was moderator.—Andrew Peters was chosen town clerk; Theodorus Woodward was constable; Ebenezer

West, John Woodward and Lenox Titus, selectmen.

The first March meeting was held March 28, 1784, at the house of Lieut. Ebenezer West.—Amos Matson, was chosen moderator; Ebenezer West, town clerk and treasurer; William Maltby, Joel Walker and Asa Smith, selectmen;—Nathaniel Jones, constable and collector; Amos Matson, grand-juryman; John Woodward, sealer of weights and measures; Nathaniel Jones and Ebenezer West, surveyors of highways. Voted also that hogs shall run on the commons *yoked;* also that two sign-posts shall be set up for public notification, one at Lenox Titus', and one at Amos Matson's. All notices were put up on these posts. Ebenezer West was the first representative to the legislature. Also chose Moses Morey, William Maltbie and Andrew Peters hog haywards for the town; also William Maltbie, Joseph Daniels, Lenox Titus, Jonathan Maltbie and Charles Morey, petit jury.

Money was exceeding scarce in those days, and it was stipulated in all assessments of taxes, that they were to be paid in wheat, at 5 s. per bushel, or in neat cattle at the market price. All values were computed in English currency till 1799.

At a town meeting held the third Tuesday in June, 1792, it was voted to raise £55, to build a frame for a meeting-house. This tax was assessed on the ratable polls of those who were of the Congregational or Presbyterian denomination, and was to be paid in wheat, at 5 s. per bushel, or neat cattle, or other grain, equivalent thereto. Many and warm were the meetings which met and adjourned, before they located the meeting-house, on the military parade, so called, on Dr. Porter's lot.

At a town meeting holden Feb. 4, 1794, the following scheme was submitted to the town, and accepted for the completion of the meeting-house, then begun. A plan of the meeting-house having been exhibited, the pew-ground of said house was set up at vendue, and the person, or persons, who bid highest for choice of pew-ground was to have it, provided they were of the Congregational or Presbyterian order. And it was further ordered, that one-eighth of the price shall be paid in salts of lye, delivered at Jonathan Maltby's, by the first of June next, and the remaining seven-eighths shall be paid at the same time and place in good wheat. And further, that no pew shall be sold for less than £10. The meeting-house at Thetford was to be the model. The town attempted to finish the house after this scheme, but it was found at last not to work well, and was abandoned.

The highest price bid was £46; the lowest, £9, 18 s. The Congregational denomination was called the standing order. This house had no means of warming, and, as the town used it for town purposes, many of the March meetings were adjourned to some neighboring house for warmth.

There are 11 school districts in town. Ten of them were formed in 1797, and a committee of nine persons was chosen to point out the lines and turns of said school districts. In after years, as little neighborhoods sprung up in various parts of the town, new school districts were organized, till we had 17. They have since been reduced to the present number, 11.

Denominational distinctions early showed themselves in religious matters; but, as the Congregational order was most numerous, they had control of the first meeting-house that was built. They paid their taxes as voters in town, but also taxed themselves in addition, to assist in completing the meeting-house. Of the grantees, but a few of them are now represented in town. The most numerous are the Maltby and Titus families. There are also descendants of the Moreys still in town.

Rosannah Titus was the first female born in town. She was born Dec. 31, 1780.

The first marriage in town was Nathan West and Martha Titus, July 16, 1787.

The first death in town was that of Anna, wife of Thomas West, March 1, 1788.

The first transfer of real estate took place March 29, 1782. William Goodrich, Esq., of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass,, to William Maltby, of Lenox, same State and county, yeoman, were sold three whole shares, or rights of land, for £90. The first execution levied on land was June 30, 1785.

Titles were not despised in those early days, as the captains, lieutenants, ensigns, &c., to be found on our books show; and among the rest is one E. Fish, with A. M. attached to his name. The first mortgage was executed from Asa Town to Abel Bissell and John Mann, April 16, 1790. Population increased quite rapidly. In 1790, it was 439; in 1800, it was 1031; in 1810, it was 1311, since which time it has decreased.

Many fine scholars and talented men, and also smart business men have gone out from this town to fill posts of honor and usefulness. Of such I will mention the names of but a few.—

The Fullers, of New York, and Keyes, of Newbury, and Dwight, of Boston.

TOWN CLERKS.

Andrew Peters from Aug. 27, 1783, to March 14, 1786; Thomas Porter from March, 1786, to March, 1789; Jonathan Maltbie from March, 1789, to March, 1790; Andrew Peters from March, 1790, to March, 1791; Jonathan Maltbie from March, 1791, to March, 1792; Thomas Porter from March, 1792, to March, 1814; Ebenezer Spencer from March, 1814, to March, 1815; Thomas Keyes from March, 1815, to March, 1846; H. T. Keyes from March, 1846, to Sept., 1853; Lenox Gilman from Sept., 1853, to March, 1856; H. C. Dwight from March, 1856, to March, 1860, Lenox Gilman from March, 1860, to the present time, (1868.)

When Asa Smith was elected to the legislature, he objected, because he had no good hat to wear. Esquire Simeon Morey had a nice white hat, which he promised Smith he should have to wear, if he would go and get him appointed a justice of the peace. To this Smith agreed, and it was done. The settlers had recorded in our town records the ear-marks of their sheep. The first grave-yard in town was laid out in 1785, and is the one at the centre of the town.

This town contributed her full share of men to assist in putting down the late rebellion.—With a population, in 1860, of 1054 persons, she sent 113 men to the field, or 10.72 per cent. of her population. These found war no holiday affair. Their bones bleach on Southern soils and under southern suns. They also have ample experiences of southern hospitality, as shown at Andersonville and other prisons.

The following list comprises those sent to the field. As will be seen, several re-enlisted.

THREE MONTHS MEN.

		Reg.	*Co.*
Lyman D. Mattoon,		1	D.
Harlan D. Prescott,		"	"

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS, PREVIOUS TO OCT. 17, 1863.

Charles W. Abbott,		4	B
Dan Y. Aldrich,		"	"
Lucean C. Aldrich,		2	E
George A. Austin,		Cav.	D
Moses C. Bacon,		10	G
William H. H. Badger,	Killed.	6	G
Joseph Barstowe,		2	E
Joseph Barstow,		4	B
Russell A. Barstow		8	D
David G. Carleton,		4	B
John C. Carleton,		9	G
Freeman L. Church,		9	G
George P. Davis,		4	B
Daniel S. Dow,		9	G
Charles S. Durgin,		8	G
Franklin Eastman,	Killed.	4	E
John Eleazer,		Cav.	A
Lyman B. Evans,	Died.	8	G
Ransom Fletcher,		4	E
Edward Fitzgerald,		10	G
Alonzo Howe,		4	E
Henry M. Johnson,	Killed.	4	B
Moses N. Leavitt,		10	G
Hiram M. Matson,		4	E
John L. Mattoon,	badly wounded.	"	"
Lyman D. Mattoon,		"	"
Freeman E. Norris,	Killed.	10	I
William O. Pierce,	died, small pox.	4	E
Alphonso L. Prescott,		"	"
Harlon D. Prescott,		8	G
Horton Prescott,		"	"
James Straw,		2	E
Henry M. Tenney,	died, typhoid fever.	10	G
Freman Titus,		9	G
Graham N. Titus,	Died.	8	G
Charles B. P. Twilight,	Killed.	"	"
Charles S. West,		4	B
Cyrus S. Whitcomb,	badly wounded.	"	"

Credits under call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300-000 men, and subsequent calls.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Michael Condon,		11	
James M. Dickey,		3	G
John D. Dow,		17	I
Moses M. Dunham,		Cav.	E
Jethro S. George,	Died.	8	G
George Hayward,		2	I
Charles W. Jones,	Deserted.	17	I
Patrick Murrill,		8	K
William M. Pryor,		Cav.	M
Edwin Rowell,		17	I
William S. Tenney,	Died.	4	
Edgar G. Thayer,		7	A
Carlo Titus,		9	G
Gilbert D. Walker,		9	E
Charles Willey,		5	I
William N. Willard,		7	B

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Galen W. Atherton,		9	K
John N. Bartholomew,		9	G
Richard Cushman,		5	E
Allan J. Dearborn,		9	G
Freeman Donahue,		4	E
Daniel S. Dow,		9	G

		Reg.	Co.
George F. Drew,		9	G
George A. Flanders,		"	"
Abel A. Heath,		"	"
James Love,		Cav.	
John Lyman,		"	
James A. Slatterly,		"	
Thomas Wallam,		"	
George Wilson,		"	

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Nathan W. Archer,		4	B
Edgar Barstow,		8	D
Russel A. Barstow,		"	"
John Burnham,		6	C
Adoniram J. Burr,		Cav.	I
Charles S. Durgin, ran away.		8	G
Charles G. Emory,		"	D
Rosaloo A. Howard,		Cav.	
Jared L. Paris,		S. S. S.	E
Horton Prescott,	Died.	8	G
Philip Vaughan,		Cav.	G

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Warren C. Gilman, Charles Knight,
H. F. Jones, William W. Swan.
Six were credited without names.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Henry H. Aldrich, Moses Gill,
Lucean C. Aldrich, Charles H. House,
Franklin A. Ames, S. M. Kimball, died.
Albert S. Avery, Johnson A. McArthur,
George Bacon, Cyrus M. Morris,
Solomon F. Bixby, Geo. W. Prescott, died.
Silas S. Blakely, Edwin Rowell, died.
Edgar Bliss, William W. Swan,
Dean Hale Derby, John S. Willey,
John Dignam, Thomas F. Williams.
Hiram K. George,

PAID COMMUTATION.

Ira S. Abbott, Roswell Moody,
Reuben Buck, Joseph Polsue,
William Kendall, Alonzo W. Smith,
Henry D. McArthur,

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES.

Dexter Godfrey and Henry A. Norris.

This is our record. The desertions were few. (There are two whose names are not marked, who it is presumed have deserted.) All have shown true courage and manhood. I think our soldiers are not so demoralized as we had reason to expect they would be: and when our soldiers returned, they easily and quickly resumed their former occupations and habits of life.

After the surrender of Richmond, some of our soldiers were on guard there, and among the rest a soldier named Carlo Titus, a member of Co. G, 9th Reg., of rather eccentric habits. His orders were to allow none to pass. A file of Johnneys were marching in, having surrendered. When they came to our friend Titus, he ordered them to halt. They disobeyed his order, when he presented his rifle and discharged it, sending the ball with which it was loaded entirely through the chests of the first two men, and bringing the remainder to a halt. One of our soldiers (so says report) having been ordered to retreat, made such good time, that it took him two days to get back to his regiment.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

There have been three religious denominations principally represented in this town, viz.: the Congregationalist, Calvinistic Baptist and Freewill Baptist. These three denominations have each a meeting-house, and churches regularly organized in town.

The first minister who came to town, a Mr. West, was a Calvanistic Baptist.

The first church that was organized in town was a Congregationalist church. The first minister who was settled was the Rev. Stephen Fuller. who was settled over the Congregational church.

THE CONGREGATONAL CHURCH

was organized July 14, 1787, and was reconstructed about the beginning of the present century. In 1826, twelve of its members, and subsequently six others, left to form a Baptist church. The present house of worship was erected in 1836. This church has had 2 pastors and 20 stated supplies.

This church has on its roll of members, since its organization, 328 names—its present members number 76.

Rev. Stephen Fuller, the first pastor, was ordained and installed Sept. 3, 1788, and died April 12, 1816, after a pastorate of between 27 and 28 years.

His settlement was £140. His salary was £50 the first year—to be increased £5 a year, until it reached £75, at which sum it was to remain.

The following biographical sketch of the Rev. Stephen Fuller is by Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., of Bradford. and is here inserted as showing the kind ministerial care which surrounded this church during its infancy and the first quarter of a century of its existence:

"The Rev. Stephen Fuller, the first pastor of the Congregationalists in Vershire, was born at Mansfield, Ct. Dec. 3, 1756. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786. He studied theology with Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, and was pronounced by a competent judge to be a more thorough adept in the Doctor's "taste system," than he was himself.

He was ordained pastor of this church Sept. 3, 1788, and continued so till his death, which occurred at the house of his brother, Dr. Fuller of New Haven, Vt., April 12, 1816, in the 60th year of his age. His remains were brought to Vershire for burial. He was a man of good talents—a deep thinker, a close reasoner—thoroughly orthodox in belief, a faithful pastor, and an earnest and impressive preacher. He aimed not at elegance of style, or at popularity in any way, but to preach the pure gospel in the most impressive manner he possibly could, realizing his entire dependence on God for success. He was distinguished for making himself understood, and for the force of his appeals. He labored amidst many discouragements, but not in vain. His labors abroad were highly appreciated. Several of his sermons were published. Under his instruction several young men received their theological training, and became highly esteemed preachers.

The maiden name of Mrs. Fuller was Phebe Thurston, of Hollis, N H. She was an amiable woman, distinguished for her kindness and cheerfulness, who mourned her husband over 40 years, and died October 29, 1856, in the 92d year of her age.

These worthy parents had 7 sons and 3 daughters. Though Mr. Fuller's salary was always small, he continued to obtain a comfortable support for his large family, and four of his sons received a collegiate education. Three of these became Congregational ministers, and one a lawyer. One of his sons became a respectable physician, and two were farmers.

The eldest daughter married a minister, and the youngest died at the age of 22 years. The surviving sister and youngest son, at this date, (December, 1868,) are the only occupants of the old home of their venerated parents and once flourishing family."

In 1808 there was a general revival of religion in town—an extended account of which was prepared by the pastor for the 2d vol. (1810) of the Advisor, or Vermont Evangelical Magazine, of which the following is an abstract:

"The revival commenced in the latter part February, 1808. It began in the awakening of one young man under a sermon by a candidate for the ministry, who was passing through the place. The preacher was Mr. Wright, afterwards of Montpelier. The awakened young man wished a meeting appointed for young people, which was well attended, and very solemn. Hence it was extended, till it is believed that there was not a person in the society who was not more or less awakened to a concern about his salvation. The meetings on the Sabbath, and at other times were attended with power. The result was that an accession was brought into the church of about 50 members, and the general state of society was greatly improved."

The church has since that time had some refreshings from on high; but there have also been times of coldness.

We are in one of those cold periods at this time (1868). May God, who has in the past owned and blessed this heritage, once more visit us in mercy, "and pour us out a blessing so there shall be hardly room to receive it."

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH in town was organized July 8, 1802. At one time there were 65 names on its roll of membership. In 1842, and afterwards, the members of this church became so strongly tinctured with Adventism, that the church was dropped by the conference, and so ceased to exist. In June, 1867, another church was organized, which exists at the present time. They only have occasional preaching.

THE CALVINISTIC BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Sept. 6, 1852. John Kyle was the first pastor: Samuel M. Maltby the first deacon. This church enjoyed its first communion season, Oct. 3, 1852. This church, like others in town, has had its seasons of coldness and dearth, with occasional visits of the Spirit; but during the winter of 1866 and '67, there was a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and in the spring following 13 united by profession, and there has been a good degree of interest manifested since.

During the year 1866 the society entirely rebuilt their house of worship, expending nearly $1500.00. There is an "Esty Organ," in the house, and the house is well filled nearly every Sabbath. The Rev. J. K. Chase is the present pastor of the church. The roll of the church contains 93 names in all; present number, 62; non-residents, 7. This church has had 7 ministers over it since its formation. There is a flour-

ishing Sabbath-school connected with this church, and, humanly speaking, there seems no good reason why this should not be one of the most prosperous churches of the denomination.

MINING HISTORY.

The Vermont copper mines are in a range of hills extending through several towns. The vein which is worked in this town seems to be the same, or a parallel to those opened in Strafford and Corinth. It is about 50 years since it was accidentally discovered. Many operations were commenced to develope the recources of the mine, but all failed for want of capital and the necessary mining knowledge, until it came into the hands of the present company.

The Vermont Copper Mining Company was incorporated by act of legislature, Nov. 18, 1853. The following names appear in the act granting the charter of the campany, viz.:—Henry Barnard, J. Elnathan Smith, Joseph J. Bicknell, Fulton Cutting, S. L. Mitchel and Loring L. Lombard, and their associates and successors.

The following, from the Geology of Vermont, presents so concise and yet so good a history, that I copy a part, only making such alterations as have been made since that was written:

"This mine is about 2 miles from West Fairlee village, and seven from the rail-road station in Thetford. The decomposing sulphurets of iron and copper at the surface, and the unusual appearance of the earth that overlay the ore, excited the curiosity of the people in the vicinity, and gave rise to reports that smothering fires, fire-balls, smoke, &c., were seen there, and induced them to make excavations to learn the cause. Upon reaching the bed-rock iron and copper pyrites were found, the former quite abundant; and, in accordance with the adage of the Cornish miners, that "Mundic (mundic is an impure sulphuret of iron, usually found with copper pyrites) always rides a good horse," people were led to believe that valuable copper ore existed in that hill.

Accordingly a company was formed, consisting mostly of people who resided in the neighborhood, with the view of working the mine, which was styled the "Farmer's company."—Excavations were made on the vein, and iron and copper pyrites obtained, when a rude smelting furnace was erected. But in consequence of the inexperience of those having the business in charge, little or no copper was ever obtained from the ore smelted.

Col. Binney of Boston, and Isaac Tyson, Esq. of Baltimore, Md., were the next to engage in the enterprise of working the mines. The outcrop of rock containing the ore being upon the southern slope of a hill, and about 400 feet above the valley adjacent, they very wisely concluded, that the only proper way of working a copper mine thus situated, was to drive in an adit, so as to strike the bed at a considerable distance below the outcrop at the surface: hence they at once commenced the work of driving a cross-cut adit, and pushed it vigorously for more than 2 years. Having penetrated the rock horizontally 94 feet, and not striking the ore, or bed, they became discouraged, and the work was abandoned.

In 1853 some gentlemen of New York city purchased the mines and 248 acres of land adjacent. In the fall the charter before named was granted by the Legislature of Vermont, constituting them a body corporate, under the name of the Vermont Copper Mining Company, with a capital of $500,000. In the spring of 1854 the work was systematically commenced, under the superintendence of Capt. Thomas Pollard, an intelligent and experienced Cornish miner, since which time the work has continued under the supervision (except 1861, '62, '63) and attended with the most gratifying results. The cross-cut adit abandoned by Messrs. Binney and Tyson was at once entered by the workmen, and driven in the direction of the ore, and they had not proceeded 4 feet before it was reached. The bed was found to consist of copper pyrites, associated with mundic, and was from 8 to 16 feet in thickness, and had a dip of about 42° east.

Indications of ore exist at the surface of the ground for the distance of about ¼ of a mile, in a line with the strata of the rocks. It occurs in the calcareous mica schist, which assumes a gneissoid appearance in the vicinity of the mines.

These are situated on the southern slope of a hill, and the drifts or adits are, with the exception of the cross-cut adit before named, all in or near the line of the ore. * * * The ore, as before stated, occurs in a continuous bed, conformable with the schist enclosing it, and has an average thickness of about 12 feet.

But little brimstone is seen, and the ore occurs nearly independent of rock or other impurities, except the sulphuret of iron, and occasional veins of concretionary masses of quartz.

On descending into the earth the bed is found to change in appearance and improve in quality. At, and near the surface, "gossan" is found, overlying the mundic and copper ore, but upon reaching the solid bed or vein, the mundic thins out, and the pure ore is more abundant.

The sulphuret obtained at this mine yields about 30 per cent of copper—when pure ore is subjected to analysis—but the ore sent to market yields on an average about 9 or 10 per cent. Shipments of ore from this mine have been made that yielded 17 per cent, but it is usually considered better not to "cob" or "dress" the ore so as to have it yield more than ten per cent, as much good ore is lost in the refuse thrown away, and the additional labor required to separate the ore from the waste is much increased. It is sold in the ore to smelting companies, who use it in connection with the carbonates and other rich copper ores; and serve so valuable a purpose for a flux, that up to 1866 it had been thought more profitable to sell the ore than incur the additional expense

of erecting smelting works. The company had, prior to 1867, a crusher worked by a stationary steam-engine of 25 horse power, in a building 30 by 50 feet, which adjoins another building of 60 by 80 feet, in which the ore is "cobbed," washed and packed for market.

The company having determined on enlarging their capacities for preparing ore, commenced in 1867 the following works: A furnace building 62 by 102 feet, and a boiler-house 26 by 50 feet, also a stamp-house, 26 by 26 feet, and a place to roast ore, 40 by 200 feet, and completed 2400 feet rail-road, extending from the wash-house to roast-bed and furnace. There was previously between the wash-house and the mouth of the adit where the ore is delivered from the mine, a double track, each 1100 feet long, inclined, and so arranged that when a loaded car descends to the wash-house, an empty car is drawn up on the other track.—There is also a stationary steam-engine at the head of delivery adit in the mine, by which all the ore below is raised on greatly inclined railways, in cars built for that purpose. Four blast furnaces, and two stacks of chimneys connected, complete the works of 1867. In 1868 these additional buildings were erected, viz. two blacksmith's shops, one 18 by 30, and the other 28 by 55 feet, a coke-house 40 by 100, a lumber-house 16 by 46 feet, and a dwelling-house 18 by 28 feet.

The ore, smelted, produces a material called by miners "regulus," which contains between 36 and 37 per cent of pure copper. The company employ 145 operatives. The following table gives product of mines and expenditures since it came into the hands of the present company:

Year.	*Tons.*	*Expenditures.*
1854,	134	$3,245.79
1855,	198	6,472.88
1856,	137	16,938.46
1857,	246	16,998.82
1858,	314	13,504.77
1859,	188½	15,561.24
1860,	1452	33,149.04
1861,	1240	28,077.82
1862,	1113	31,300.50
1863,	1400	37,571.81
1864,	897	44,264.33
1865,	1430	68,359.41
1866,	3615	86,170.24
1867,	4932	94,653.51
1868,	5682	108,000.00

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

Smith Ely, President.
John C. Ely, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Smith Ely, F. A. Palmer, John C. Ely.
J. B. Dearborn, Corp. Clerk.
Thomas Pollard, Superintendent.
William Long, Smelter.
William Pollard, Ass't Smelter.

The richness of the mine continues, although the hill has been pierced 900 feet horizontally and 500 feet perpendicularly from this horizontal adit.

WASHINGTON.

BY F. A. WHITE.

Washington, a post-town situated in the northerly part of Orange County, 15 miles easterly from Montpelier. The township was granted by the general assembly of Vermont, Aug. 8, 1781, to Elisha Burton and others, original proprietors. Previous to this time the town was called Kingsland, under the New Hampshire Grants, and was then the county seat. A log-jail was built near the center of the town, which stood for many years as a relic of New Hampshire authority. The county records show that the judges under New Hampshire attempted to hold a session of the court at Washington, in the month of March, and came on horseback to the easterly portion of the town, when they became snow-bound, and the judges directed the sheriff in attendance to adjourn the session of the court. As to whether an adjourned session was held, the records are silent.

Some of the early settlers came to Washington while it was known as Kingsland, and commenced the settlement under New Hampshire authority, and many were their privations at that early day. Their only communication was by the way of Connecticut River. They often took a bushel of wheat on their backs, and went 5, 10, or 15 miles to mill, and return the same day to their families, who were anxiously waiting the flour for supper.

Tradition says that at a session of the New Hampshire court at Newbury, a man was convicted of an offence against the laws of New Hampshire, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the Kingland jail, and the sheriff executing the warrant committed the prisoner to the log-jail, the prisoner taking with him a few potatoes to sustain life until an opportunity might be presented for his deliverance. Soon after the officer left, the prisoner broke jail; but being a very benevolent man, planted the potatoes he brought with him before the jail, that the next offender might receive the benefit of his labor. It is said the potatoes thus planted grew spontaneously for years.

From 1782 the proprietors offered inducements by way of grants of a lot of land to the first settler—and a man by the name of Nathan Morse was the first settler. Others soon after followed and commenced the set-

tlement. There were none but the hardy, robust men of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut who ventured to breast the wilderness. The first settlers were very exact that justice should be administered in their settlement. That this end might be fully attained, they appointed a committee, who were to settle all matters of difference that might arise in the settlement; and when complaint was made against any one, the committee set in judgment, and their decrees were faithfully executed. Thus good order was maintained. The settlement enlarged. In 1793 the inhabitants applied to the General Assembly of Vermont for a charter. The town was organized March 7, 1793, by the choice of town officers:

Jacob Burton, first town clerk. At a freemen's meeting held Sept. 2, 1794, Thaddeus White was chosen first representative, the freemen of the town then numbering 34.—Thomas Chittenden received the votes for governor.

The following named persons were enrolled and sworn as freemen, Sept. 2, 1794: Eleazer Bartholomew, Gideon Smith, Abel Skinner, Phinnas Wright, Robert Ingram, Nathan Cogswell, Shubael Smith, Henry Smith, Wm. Bennet, Gershom Hubbard, Gershom Hubbard, Jr., Amos Burton, Benja. Squires, Bethu Bartholomew, Thos. Trufont, Aaron Stiles, Jedediah Skinner, Stephen Strong, Thaddeus White, Augustus Clark, Samuel Bliss, Samuel Dole, Bela Tracy, Joshua Cook, Nathaniel Derbin, Gideon Ray, James Blakalee, Frederick Dodge, Safford Tracy, Stephen Powers, Sanborn Blake, Eber Blakalee, Wm. Worthley, Elias Tracy.

The town thus organised gradually gained in numbers and wealth, and at this time, according to the last census, has a population of about 1300. The inhabitants, from the early settlement, have given their attention to the cultivation of the soil—having no extensive water-power for improvement.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

BY H. S. DAVENPORT.

Williamstown is a 6 mile square township, situated in the N. W. part of Orange Co., lat. 44° 6′, lon. 4° 28′. It is bounded N. by Northfield, cornering by Berlin on the N. W., E. by Washington, S. by Brookfield, and W. by Northfield.

The surface is uneven; the town being divided into 2 nearly equal parts by a valley running north and south, which valley is formed by the head waters of Stephen's branch of the Winooski, and the third branch of White river, naturally divides here, one part running north and the other south; and near the middle of the southern boundary is a deep ravine, known as the Gulf. The hills on each side are very high and abrupt; in some places scarcely leaving sufficient room for the turnpike or stage road, (which runs through this place from Montpelier to Royalton,) and yet covered with indigenous forest trees of large growth, to their very summits. Just north of the "Gulf," and nearly on the line of the road, are three natural ponds known as the Lime, Cutter and Dea. Martin ponds. The latter now known as the Staple's pond, and about one half mile west of the Gulf, on the line of Brookfield, the Rood pond.

The soil is mostly clayey, but in some parts loam, in others sandy, most of it suitable for grass and the various kinds of grain, and with proper cultivation amply repays the husbandman for all his toils.

It being a summit town, there are no streams large enough to afford water privleges for mills or manufactories of any importance. There is one singular feature in our small streams caused by the natural formation of the land. This township receives no running water from any adjoining town except in one instance, a small brook having its source in Brookfield, runs a short distance into this town, and then as if fearing to infringe on another's rights, suddenly turns and runs back into its native town. Another natural curiosity, perhaps, worthy of mention is, that there are several swamps in town, from each of which, the waters drained, form streams which flow in opposite directions. And on each side of the "East and West hills" are saw-mills run by water havtheir rise in town, except one just across the line in Northfield.

This township is timbered mostly with hard wood, but sufficient spruce, hemlock and cedar is found for building and fencing purposes.

The geological formation is similar to other towns in this section of the State. Argilla-

ceous and silicious slate, silicious limestone in all parts of the town, granite in the east, and veins of quartz containing nearly all the different varieties, mostly in the west part; calcarious spar and tufa in the Gulf. Several deposits of black oxide of manganese or wad, sulphate of alumina, tilanium or rutile, yellow ochre, and gold in small quantities are also found. An inexhaustible supply of peat or vegetable muck is found in all parts of the town, which is used by farmers as an absorbent, and afterwards spread upon the fields as a fertilizer with satisfactory results.

Around the Lime Pond, underlying the soil, is an extensive bed of shell-marl, several feet in depth and covering an area of several acres; large quantities of quick-lime have been manufactured from it, and from it the pond takes its name.

The chemical analysis as given in the Geological Report of Vermont is as follows:

"Carbonate of Lime,	89.0
" Manganese,	4.2
Silica, with traces of Iron and Alumina,	1.0
Water and organic matter,	5.5
	99.7"

In the north part of the Gulf where the hills recede, leaving an interval of an acre or more, is situated a medicinal spring of considerable celebrity. Its chemical analysis is very nearly the same as the Clarendon spring. A large and commodious boarding-house has been erected near, for the accommodation of visitors, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 boarders, and kept by George E. Lang & Co.

The valley of the Winooski was the favorite resort of numerous bands of the powerful Iroquois or Six Nations. They were afterwards expelled by the Abenaquois or Canadian Indians, who used the valley for cultivating corn, trapping and hunting the fur-bearing animals. Their trail followed up Stephens' branch to its source, thence down the third branch of White river to its confluence with that river. They made the valley through the center of this town their thoroughfare in their predatory incursions on the settlements in the south part of the State, or in their hunting expeditions on White River.

There is a tradition that, before the settlement of the town, a party of 7 Indians, when returning from such an expedition, well laden with choice furs, were induced to stop over night, about one mile south of where the village now stands, at the lodge of some white hunters, from Charlestown, N. H., where 6 of the Indians were murdered, the 7th having failed to come into camp; their furs were taken, and the white men made good their retreat for home. For many years afterwards individual Indians were seen lurking in the vicinity of these hunters, and, at last, the body of one was found in an old well, where it was supposed it had been thrust by the surviving Indian who had thus satisfied his revenge for his murdered comrades.

The township was granted, Aug. 9, 1781, to Samuel Clark, Absalom Baker and their associates, in all 75; "reserving one lot for the use of Seminary or College, one for County Grammar School, one for the settlement of a minister and ministers in said town, one for the support of the gospel, and one for the support of English schools in town. The two rights for the use of College and Grammar Schools, their improvements, rents, interest and profits arising therefrom, shall be under the direction and control of the General Assembly forever." Also, each share shall have a settlement, with a house at least 18 feet square, and one family in each, and shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of three years, next after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of each right or share of land not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. And that all pine timber suitable for a navy, be reserved for the use and benefit of the freemen of the State.*

The first settlement of the town was made near its western boundary in June, 1784, by Hon. Elijah Paine, John Paine, Josiah Lyman, Joseph Crane and John Smith, who commenced to fell timber and build log houses preparatory to removing their families.

*But five of the grantees ever lived in town, viz. Samuel Clark, Perley Howe, Moses Jeffords, James Thwing, Cornelius Lynde.

Some contend the town received its name from Judah Williams, one of the proprietors, but it is more probable it was given by the proprietors of whom a majority were residents of Williamstown, Mass.

Penuel Deming came into town, with his family, the February following, which was the first family in town. Soon after, Josiah Lyman, Joseph Crane and Samuel Clark came with their families. The wives of Deming, Lyman and Crane received each a lot of land from the proprietors — they being the three first women settled in town.

An incident connected with the advent of Josiah Lyman is worthy of note: A Frenchman, whose name is now unknown, wishing to try his fortune in the wilderness, requested permission to accompany Mr. Lyman to his new home. Having prepared a large hand-sled and depositing a few articles for culinary purposes, their wardrobe and a few bed-clothes, with the indispensable jug of whiskey, placed for safety in the clothes, they started from Mrs. Lyman's father's at Randolph, a distance of 9 miles from their place of destination. The terms of travel agreed upon were that Mr. L. was to draw the sled, and the Frenchman, to go behind and push. The day was extremely cold, and when near the Williamstown line, it was discovered that the Frenchman had worked harder at the jug than on the sled, and was in a state of exhaustion. As it was utterly impossible for Mr. Lyman to draw both his wife and Frenchman on the sled, through the woods, in the deep snow, it was decided to leave the Frenchman and proceed in all haste with his wife to some place of shelter. They stopped at Mr. Deming's, and Deming and Lyman returning, found the man so frozen that he lived but a short time after their arrival at Mr. Deming's. This was the first death in town, and presents a sad opening chapter to the history.

The first child born in town was Lucy, a daughter of Penuel Deming, born May 10, 1785. The first male child was Benjamin, son of Benjamin Clark, born the same year and died in infancy.

The Hon. Cornelius Lynde, one of the town proprietors and early settlers, was married to Rebekah Davis at Montpelier, Oct. 6, 1788. But the first marriage within the limits of the town was that of Jacob Jeffords to Hannah Richardson, May 24, 1791, by Cornelius Lynde, Justice of the Peace.

We copy the following from the records of the proprietors' meeting holden at Bennington, Dec. 7, 1785

"Voted, that the 100-acre lot No. 7, 13th Range, sequestered for the use of mills, be granted to Elijah Paine, on condition that said Paine shall build a good saw-mill in two years, and a good and sufficient grist-mill in three years from the present date, on said lot."

The mills were erected within that time by E. Paine in compliance with this requirement, and in 1792 he sold the same to Benjamin Clark. It was a rude concern, compared with the grain mills of the present day, having an upright shaft, a tub-wheel and only two sets of stones.

In 1786–7 quite an accession was made to the population of the town by the arrival of Cornelius Lynde, Samuel Clark, Abijah Clark, James Smith, Amos Robinson, Ezekiel Robinson, Henry Johnson, Darius Jeffords, John Crane, Joseph Cheney, Israel Southwick, Sylvester Smith, Eliphalet Wolcott, Isaac Buck, Jas. Paul, Elijah Wolcott, Waterman Gould and Abner Wise, with their families.

1787—The first town-meeting was holden at the dwelling-house of Josiah Lyman, 4th Sept. 1787, when the town was organized by the choice of the following officers: Elijah Paine, moderator; Cornelius Lynde, town clerk; Joseph Crane, 1st, Benjamin Clark, 2d and Jas. Smith, 3d selectmen; Joseph Crane, constable, and Elijah Paine to represent the town the coming year.

1790—At the annual meeting of the town in 1790, the following officers were chosen: Joseph Crane, moderator; Elijah Wolcott, town clerk; Edmund Bacon, 1st, Elijah Wolcott, 2d and Sylvester Smith 3d selectmen; Isaac Buck, Constable. Also, "voted to raise sixpence on the pound to defray the expense of surveying and cutting roads through the town." July 12th a meeting was called to choose a committee to lay out the burying-ground on the west side of the town, the land being donated by Amasa Howard for that purpose. Abner Wise and Edmund Bacon were chosen committee.

1791–2—Owing to the increase of travel through the settlement, some better place of entertainment was thought expedient; therefore in 1791, Mr. Josiah Lyman commenced to build a frame-house for that purpose, which was completed in 1792. This was the first framed-house in town. It has been moved several times, but is yet occupied as a dwelling-house.

In the latter part of the following summer,

the first school was commenced in Mr. Lyman's vacated log-house, by Miss Eleanor Buck, afterward the second wife of Joseph Crane, Esq. On account of the decayed state of the hemlock bark that had covered the roof, during the cold rains of autumn, the school was obliged to adjourn to the new tavern, where an interlude to their lessons was played by Mrs. Lyman on her spinning-wheel, which stood in one corner of the room, and it was often disturbed by travelers who called for refreshments.

1793—In February 1793, quite a sensation was produced by an event which afforded the settlers an opportunity of setting their eyes on embodied royalty, in the person of Prince Edward, on the occasion of his passage from Montreal to Boston. He, with his suite, called at the house of Judge Paine where they took dinner, and, as claimed by some, afterward honored the new tavern with a call, but more probably only a part of his suite called there.

D. P. Thompson in his history of Montpelier, relates an incident connected with this visit, which we think worthy of repetition. After referring to the Prince's visit to Montpelier, he thus writes: "His next stop was at Judge Paine's, of Williamstown, for his dinner. Here he began to be himself again, and seemed disposed to become quite chatty and jocose." "I suppose, madam," he said to Mrs. Paine, among other of his witty efforts, "you here never read anything but your Bible and Psalm Book?" "O, yes, we do," promptly replied Mrs. Paine, "We are all quite familiar with the writings of one Peter Pindar."

Those who have read the scorching satires of Pindar on the character and capacities of the then Royal family, will readily appreciate the keenness of the lady's retort.

In 1793 Elijah Wolcott was chosen to draw a plan of the town for the Surveyor General, which he did to general satisfaction, and received as compensation from the town, by vote, 10s. 6d.

The first road-survey was made this year. The first road surveyed, was from Brookfield to Barre. The second from Washington to Barre. The third from Northfield to Brookfield, and also several cross-roads.

1796.—In 1796 a saw-mill was built by Cornelius Lynde, and also, a blacksmith's shop, the first in town, by Henry Briggs, on the farm now owned by Joseph Gregory.

1798.—In 1798, the town, by vote, was divided into 7 school districts, and by occasional sub-divisions to 17 at the present time.

1801.—Daniel Childs commenced keeping the first store in town in 1801. As the early settlers desired but a few of the luxuries of life, the merchants of those days were expected to keep for sale, only a few of the most needful. The farmers raised what wool and flax were needed for home consumption, and their wives and daughters spun and wove it and made their own garments.

1803.—The principal feature of 1803, was the building of the turnpike from Brookfield, through the west part of this town, to Montpelier, by Judge Paine's, house, a distance of 20 miles, at an original cost of $10,000, which he subsequently gave to the State. At this early date, it was considered a stupendous work; and at its commencement was looked upon with astonishment. Nothing but the indomitable energy of Judge Paine could have accomplished it; and what makes it the more valuable, it was not for his own pecuniary benefit or aggrandizement he undertook the work, but for the good of humanity, and to open a more convenient thoroughfare for travel and transportation which were rapidly increasing.

The primitive customs of the early settlers rendered them a social community which was kept up by occasional visits on horseback in summer, and in winter with their ox teams, upon which they would travel a distance of 6 or 8 miles, and spend an agreeable afternoon or evening, and then return "Merry as a marriage bell." Not slaves to fashion, they dressed in homespun, ate the bread of their own raising, and lived a life of comparative independence. Their hardships and labors were great, but their constitutions were equally so. Most of them reared large families of children, and the females not only performed the labors attendant, but found time to assist their husbands in their labors on the farm, also in their "raisings" and where the united efforts of many were required. Although they were not pecuniarily able to support a minister of the gospel, they paid a strict observance to the Sabbath, as the following, copied from the town record will show:

	£	s	d
"Fine on Wm. Goldsbury for breach of Sabbath,	0	3	0
Fine on Sam'l Franklin Comp't and himself, do.	0	6	0
On sundry other persons, do.	2	10	0"

There is a small, but pleasant village near the center of the town containing about 35 dwelling houses. There are in town 5 meeting houses, a town-house, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tannery, 2 wheelwright-shops, 2 furniture and paint-shops, 1 tub and pail factory, a cheese factory, 1 grain, and 7 or 8 saw-mills, 1 clover-mill, 1 harness-shop and 4 blacksmith-shops.

When the west part of the town was first settled, it was with the expectation that it would, eventually at least, become the business center of the town, and as it was very nearly in the geographical center of the State, might become its future capital. But as the settlements increased, business receded till it came to the valley where the village now stands, leaving them high and dry on the hills. Failing in both these expectations, an attempt was made by Judge Paine, who in 1785 presented a memorial to the legislature, generously offering to give £2,000 for the establishment of a college, on condition that it should be located in this town.*

The Williamstown Social Library was established in 1801. The original design being to promote useful knowledge and piety; to which end the subscribers to its constitution promise and engage to act in all their conduct relating to it. The first article reads thus:

"We do hereby bind ourselves never to introduce into it, any book or books, but such, as, according to our best skill and judgment are well adapted to answer that purpose.

Art. 2d. That this Library may be established on a sure and lasting foundation, we bind ourselves to have the public good thereof in view in all our conduct relating to it; never directly or in directly to endeavor its overthrow or detriment.

Art. 3d. To this end we agree that the community shall have power to purge itself of such members as prove inimical to the end proposed by a major vote of the company, returning to such excluded members the sum of one dollar. From which time such excluded members shall never have any interest in said Library, and a major vote of the company shall always determine the point without any future dispute."

This association is divided into about 70 shares, and the members hold their meetings once in 3 months, when the use of the books is sold to the highest bidder; the proceeds of which are devoted to the purchase of new books. Said proceeds are now about 60 or 70 dollars annually, and the present number of volumes 1919. There is also an Agricultural Library of 125 volumes.

* More liberal offers were made by Burlington, and the college was located there, and incorporated Nov. 3, 1791.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The first religious society formed in town was the Baptist, as shown by the following, from the town records:

"Oct. 2, 1794. This certifieth that Abner Wise, James Paul, Seth Jones, Ezekiel Robinson, Amos Robinson, James Thwing, Waterman Gould, Benson Jones, Samuel Pierce, Enos Briggs, Moses Jeffords and Calvin Briggs belongeth to the Baptist society in Williamstown and Northfield.

CORNELIUS LYNDE, Town Clerk."

The first Baptist sermon is said to have been preached by Samuel Hovey, an itinerant preacher. In 1816 they built a meeting-house in the east part of the town, on what is still known as Baptist Street, near the present residence of A. S. Martin. For a time the society was in a flourishing condition, being as large as any in town. Their pulpit was supplied with men who zealously labored in the good cause. But the society ultimately relapsed into a torpid state till it became disorganized. It was reorganized Aug. 10, 1834 with 27 members, by Elder Jonathan Merriam.

In 1839, they built a new meeting-house at the village. Jan. 1, 1840, Joseph Huntington was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Friend Blood: Sherburne Dearborn was ordained Jan. 9, 1844: Joseph S. Small July 9, 1857. At that time the church consisted of 98 members, total number of members 151. In 1860, they had a sabbath school of 25 scholars, and a library of 100 volumes. For several years they have had no stated preaching, and the society may be considered as nearly extinct.

UNIVERSALIST.

An attempt to organize a Universalist society was made as early as 1798, when a meeting was holden for that purpose at the dwelling-house of Cornelius Lynde; Henry Briggs was chosen moderator. But being weak in numbers, no organization was effected till 1800, when a society was formed of 61 members, among whom were Hon. Cornelius Lynde, Elisha Gale, James and Smith Martin, Jacob Jeffords and others. The Rev. Paul Dean preached the first sermon, but they had occasional sermons by the Rev. Mr. Farewell and others. They assisted in building a

union meeting-house in 1803, on the common, in the village where the present Congregationalist church now stands, which was used in common by the different societies. They subsequently gave up their interest in the house, and held occasional meetings at schoolhouses in different parts of the town, till 1836 when they built a house on the hill in the north part of the village. The Rev. Lester Warren commenced his ministerial labors among them in 1840, when a church, proper, was organized with the late Col. Porter Martin as moderator, and Lester Warren, clerk. There were several baptised, and they held communion services. They then had a small Sunday school and Bible class. Mr. Warren was pastor of the church 12 years, married 42 couples and attended 89 funerals. In 1852 the church was moved from the hillside to its present location, and a parsonage purchased. The present Sunday school was organized at that time with a membership of 50. Since 1854 their pulpit has been supplied by the Revs. Mr. Frost, S. A. Davis, Alanson Scott, Moses Marston, ——— Hunton and John Green, the present pastor. The average attendance at the Sabbath school is 30; number of books in library 130.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

As early as Sept. 2, 1794, the town voted to raise a tax of 6 pence on the pound, on the list of 1794, for the purpose of hiring the gospel preached in town, and chose Cornelius Lynde, Elijah Paine, and Elijah Wolcott to procure a preacher. In accordance to this vote, in 1797 the Rev. Jesse Olds was hired to preach, and by vote of the town received as compensation—

"The gift of two lots of land, and a salary of 200 dollars for the first 3 years, and 300 dollars a year forever after, so long as he remains a minister in town."

By vote of the town, the ordination was holden at Mr. John Crane's barn. He was dismissed the same year, and one lot of land was recovered by the town. At the organization of the church Aug. 13, 1795, the following members were received, Sampson Howe, Joseph Rust, Daniel Worthington, Daniel Burroughs, Lemuel Davenport, Ephraim Brown, Elijah Wolcott, Hannah Howe, Esther Wolcott and Hannah Brown. Rev. Nathan Waldo was ordained, Feb. 26, 1806, dismissed Sept. 8, 1812. The Summer and Autumn of 1805 was a season of special revival through the town, in which this church participated. There were in all about 70 conversions, of whom 23 united with this church.

The old union meeting-house, which had never been finished, was taken down, remodeled and rebuilt in 1812, by this society. It was again repaired and modernized in 1851. The year 1858 was marked by another season of special revival, in which 26 united with this church, by profession, and 4 by letter. The present number of members is 98, total number since formed 237. Present number of members of the Sabbath school 105, No. of books in S. S. Library 250. It may as well be stated in this connection, that the first Sabbath school formed in town, was commenced by Samuel Delano, a member of this church, and now a minister of the same denomination. It was holden at a schoolhouse in the S. W. corner of the town. It was afterwards under the superintendence of Moses Lewis, since a minister of the M. E. Church and now living in town. The Rev. Elijah Brainard of Randolph, Cong., preached the first sermon in town.

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev. Jesse Olds, ord. 1797,—dis. same year; Rev. Nathan Waldo ord. Feb. 26, 1806, dis. Sept. 8, 1812; Rev. Benton Pixley ord. Jan. 3, 1816, dis. Feb. — 1821; Rev. Joel Davis inst. Mar. 3, 1824, dis. Dec. 31, 1833; Rev. Eli W. Tailor inst. Nov. 27, 1844, dis. Dec. 6, 1853; Rev. Pliny F. Barnard inst. Sept. 19, 1860, present pastor.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist class was formed in 1802, and consisted of only 3 or 4 members, but soon increased to 25. As near as can be ascertained, the Rev. Mr. Bigelow preached the first Methodist sermons, and the Rev. George Gary delivered several lectures soon after. The class was, at first, connected with that of Barre, but by a steady increase of numbers, they became sufficiently strong to build a church in 1826, at the south end of the village. In the year 1854, an increased interest in religion was felt under the labors of Rev. Smith Aldrich, which resulted in the conversion of 35, who were baptized and joined the church the same year. In 1866, it being 100 years since the Methodists first established themselves in this country, this society made a centennial offering by purchasing a parsonage near the center of the

village, and erecting on the grounds connected with it, a neat church edifice, of modern style of architecture. They have ever been supplied with zealous and efficient preachers appointed by their conference, and have steadily increased in strength of numbers, till they are now the largest and most flourishing society in town. Presen membership, 120; total since formed, about 500: first Sabb th school formed in 1828 with twelve scholars: present No. 125. No. of books in S. S. Library 600.

FREEWILL BAPTIST.

The East Williamstown Freewill Baptist Church was organized June 18, 1834 by Elders Stephen, Leavitt and Ophir Shipman, and consisted of 20 members. Joshua Tucker was ordained Elder over this church Feb. 18, 1835. There was quite a revival of religion under the labors of Elder Tucker, commencing some months previous to the organization of the church, and continuing till the Fall of 1835, at which time the church numbered over 40 members; and, from time to time, the revival spirit was more or less manifest till 1840, when the church numbered 57. In the Winter and Spring of 1841—42, were added 16, and in the Fall of 1848, 16 more and again 16 more in the Spring of 1853; and the Fall of 1861, under the labors of Eld. F. S. Avery, and in 1865 under the labors of Elder A. Shepard, there were several conversions and additions to the church. In 1841 this society built a meeting-house near the eastern limit of the town. The present number of members is 54; total 134.

The Sabbath school was organized July 2, 1836 with about 40 members. The present No. 30; total—not known: No. of books in S. S. Library 350. There have been over 50 deaths of those who have been connected with the school since its organization. The additions to the church have mostly been from the Sabbath school.*

SPIRITUALIST.

As near as can be recollected, the first Spiritualist lecture in town, was delivered in the Fall of 1859, by Mr. —— Wright of Montpelier. From that time occasional lectures were delivered by Mrs. Geo. Pratt, Mrs. L. L. Tanner and others, till Sept. 16, 1864, at which time a church was organized by the choice of Moses Parsons, moderator and Septa Simons, clerk, and 21 members. Mrs. L. L. Tanner delivered the first lecture after organization, Sept. 25, 1864. They hold their meetings in the town hall and have had lectures every fourth Sunday, during the past Summer. Their present number of members is 38.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Maj. Cornelius Lynde, Penuel Deming, Edmund Bacon, Henry Johnson. Zebulon Crane, Abijah Clark, William Harrington, Joseph Crane, Joshua Gilman, Timothy Snow, James Kilburn, Sylvester Smith, James Buell, John Smith, Eliphalet Colman, Moses Jeffords, James Smith, Job Thompson, Shubael Simons.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Amos Davenport, Samuel Franklin, Otis Franklin, Joel Bass, William Newman, John Lease 2d., William Stockwell, Luther Stockwell, Rufus Simons, David Robinson and Joseph Crane enlisted in the navy. There were several volunteers who never entered active service, and, perhaps, several enlisted men whose names I have been unable to obtain.

* I am indebted to Mr. Joel H. Shepard, for the above history of the F. W. Baptist Church.

SOLDIERS OF 1861.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Paid by town.*	*Remarks.*
Henry W. Davis,	1	6	No bounty. $41 each—$16 paid	3 months' service.
Charles E. Davis,	"	"		
Ai Brown,	"	"		
Henry Wilson.	"	"		
Philander Blodgett,	"	D		9 months' service.
Cornelius Benedict,	12	"		
Orville H. Briggs,	"	"		
Henry Cram,	"	"		
Henry W. Davis,	"	"		
Horace S. Farnham,	"	"		
John Farnham,	"	"		
Nelson Farnham,	"	"		
Newell R. Farnham,	"	"		
Henry N. Jilson	"	"		

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Paid by town.*	*Remarks.*
Erastus Mann,	12	D	by individual subscription.	
Chester C. Marston,	"	"		
Oscar Marston,	"	"		
Carlos Martin,	"	"		
Wm. A. S. McCrillis,	"	"		
Henry Recor,	"	"		
Barney Ring,	"	"		
James M. Sanford,	"	"		
James T. Seaver,	"	"		Died in hospital April 30, '63.
Olney F. Seaver,	"	"		
Orrin Simons,	"	"		
George Stebbins,	"	"		Died in hospital April 10, '63.
Volunteers for three years, credited previous to call for 300.000 *Vols. Oct.* 19, 1863.				
John Bacon,	3	E		
Ira J. Badger,	10	G		Killed at Winchester Sept. 19, '63.
Ira Rice,	"	"		Des. Sept. 13, '64; ret. under Pres. proc. May 5, '65.
Lewis Belknap,	4	B		
Truman E. Blodgett,	"	"		
Almon C. Boutwell,	10	G		
Elmer W. Boutwell,	6	B		
Henry H. Boutwell,	"	"		
Ai Brown,	1 S.S.	F		Des. Apr. 25, '63; afterward enlisted in the navy.
Henry P. Burnham,	10	G		Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Newell Carlton,				Died in hospital Nov. 17, '61.
Martin Burnham,	6	H		
Nathan B. Capron,	7	G		
Chester Clark,	4	B		
Lewis Clark,	"	"		Died in hospital Jan. 11, '63.
John C. Clough,	2	D		
Judson J. Clough,	8	C		
Thomas Clury,	2	F		
Francis B. Cosgrove,	4	B		
Leander Decamp,	10	G		Died of wounds rec'd in action, June 14, '64.
Frederick Doyle,	6	B		Killed at Bank's Ford May 4, '63.
Peter Dulow,	7	K		Des. Sept. 27, '64.
George C. Edson,	6	K		Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Gardner Fay,	10	I		Killed in action Nov. 27, '63.
Willard T. Fay,	4	B		
Frank Flint,	"	"		
Judson W. Foster,	"	"		
Reuben B. George,	4	K	No bounty.	Died in hosvital Nov. 8, '62.
John S. Green,	4	B		
Wm. H. Hamilton,	3	K		
Wm. P. Hill,	8	E		
Denison L. Hopkins,	10	G		Died of wounds rec'd in action, June 25, '64.
David Jilson,	"	"		
Jason Johnson,	4	B		
Dexter M. Jones,	"	"		
Charles Lynde,	"	"		
Frederic M. Lynde,	"	"		
Henry H. Marsh,	6	B		Died in hospital Aug. 23, '63.
Wm. L. Marston,	9	I		
Wm. Henry Martin,	4	B		Died of w'ds rec'd in battle of Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Eli Mayette,	"	"		Deserted May 11, '63.
Cornelius McMullen,	6	B		
Dean Newcomb,	4	B		Deserted July 18, '63.
Charles G. Newton,	10	G		Killed in action, June 1, '63.
Don P. Nichols,	4	B		
John O'Riely,	6	B		
George L. Poor,	10	G		
Wm. Raycroft,	6	B		
Barney Ring,	11	L		
Wm. F. Ring,	1 Cav	C		
Frank W. Sancry,	4	B		
Henry M. Smith,	"	"		Died of wounds received in action, June 5, 64.
Charles Staples,	8	E		
Milton Staples,	"	"		

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Paid by town.*	*Remarks.*
Dan. G. Webster,	4	B	No bounty.	
Charles White.	2	F		
Joseph K. Williams,	10	G		Died of wounds received in action, June 5, '64.
Henry L. Wilson,	4	B		
Wm. Clark Wilson,	"	"		Died in hospital Jan. 13, '63.
George W. Wise,	10	G		

Credit under call of Oct. 17, 1863.

James H. Bailey,	8	K	Each $315.00 bounty from town, the $15.00 given by selectmen.	
James Bass,	8	C		
Henry A. Dow,	"	"		
Horace Farnham,	"	"		Died in hospital Sept. 16, '64.
Lewis W. Flint,	10	G		
Wm. Judson Foster,	8	C		
Charles J. Greene,	"	"		
Perry Hopkins,	10	G		
Cyrus W. Lathrop,	8	C		
Isaiah C. Little,	8	E		
George Marston,	8	C		
Orvis K. Marston,	9	1		
Carlos Martin,	8	C		
Francis Mizer,	"	"		
Leroy S. Norris,	9	I		
Frank F. Parmenter,	17	E		Died in hospital Aug. 21, '64.
Orrin Simons,	8	C		
George W. Smith,	8	G		
Willard G. Smith,	8	C		

Volunteers for one year.

John W. Bacon,	8	C	$600.00 each.	
Faber Benedict,	"	"		
Charles J. Cram,	2d Bat.			
Henry Boutwell,	3d Bat.			
Patrick Branagan,	2	C		
George E. Bruce,	8	C		
George C. Edson,	10	G		
Newell R. Farnham,	8			
George R. Grant,	8			
Julius P. Kellogg,	8			
Oscar Marston,	2d Bat.			
Joseph Mason,	"			
James F. Randall,	7	K		
Benj. F. Scribner,	8	C		
Daniel G. Webster,	"	"		
Charles A. White,	"	"		

Re-enlisted Volunteers.

John C. Clough,	2	D	$300.00 each.	
William Raycroft,	6	B		
Frank W. Sancry,	4	A		
Charles Staples,	8	E		
Milton Staples,	"	"		
Henry L. Wilson	4	B		

Furnished under Draft.

Nelson C. Drew,	4	K		

U. S. Navy Credits.

William C. Chapman,
Patrick Kennessy,
Albert Pelsifer,

Twelve enrolled men furnished substitutes. Seven men credited to the town (names unknown), 3 of whom received, as bounty from town, $1000.00 each.

At the last annual March meeting 1868, the town appropriated $2,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers who died in service during the late war. It is to be erected in the cemetery north of the village.

An incident in the experience of Zebulon Crane, of whom mention has been made in the list of Revolutionary soldiers, may be worthy of record here. The Regiment to which he belonged, having had a skirmish with the Indians, he, and a few picked men, were sent out on a scout the day following. They came upon a lone Indian, about 2 miles from camp, whom they took prisoner, and after taking from him his gun and 3 knives, they left him in charge of Crane. His companions had been gone but a short time, when Crane incautiously allowed the Indian to step back a short distance from him, when the Indian suddenly sprang upon him and caught him by the hair, and attempted to cut his throat with a sharp two edged knife which the Indian had concealed about his person. But Crane having lately had his hair cut short, the Indian lost his hold, Crane receiving a severe wound across his forehead and temple. The Indian next tried to stab Crane in the bowels, but he dexterously caught and wrenched the knife from his adversary, cutting his hand nearly in two. The Indian then started to run, but Crane instantly shot him with his own gun. He then shouted to his companions, but they took no heed of it, and he started for camp alone, which he reached, nearly dead with loss of blood. The scars of the wounds received in this encounter, he carried to his grave. For this account I am indebted to his son Elijah Crane, yet living in town, at an advanced age.

U. STATES, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS, WHO RESIDED IN TOWN, WHEN ELECTED.

Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Vt., Elijah Paine from 1801 to 1842, also Judge of the Supreme Court from 1791 to 1794. Senator from 1794 to 1801.

Chief Justice—Cornelius Lynde, 1797, '98. Assistant Judges—Cornelius Lynde, 1795, '96; John Lynde, 1860, '61; Alvin Smith, 1851, '52. Probate Judges—Elijah Paine, 1789, to 1792; Jonathan Fiske, 1801, to 1818.

STATE SENATORS.

Ebenezer Bass, 1843, '44; James M. Bass, 1862, '63.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1791, Cornelius Lynde; 1814, Jonathan Fiske; 1822, Joel Bass; 1828, Jedediah Smith; 1836, Bradford Newcomb; 1843, Darius Pride; 1850, Wm. S. Beckett.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1787 to '91, Elijah Paine;
1791 to '95, Cornelius Lynde;
1795, Joseph Crane;
1798, Jonathan Fiske;
1808, Cornelius Lynde;
1809, Jonathan Fiske Jun.;
1810, Jared Kimball;
1811, Jonathan Fiske;
1812, Thomas Howe;
1814, Abiel Smith;
1816, Robert Seaver;
1818, Enoch Burnham;
1819, Robert Seaver;
1820, Jonathan Fiske;
1821, Abiel Smith;
1822, Robert Seaver;
1823, Bradford Newcomb;
1824, Darius Pride;
1825, Bradford Newcomb;
1826 and '27, Darius Pride;
1828 and '29, Abijah White;
1830, Darius Pride;
1831 and '32, Jedadiah Smith;
1833 and '34, Enoch Howe;
1835, Wm. S. Beckett;
1836, John Poor;
1837, Wm. S. Beckett;
1838, Robins Dinsmore;
1839, Wm. S. Beckett;
1840 and 41, Enoch Howe;
1843, Asa Howe;
1845, Wm. S. Beckett;
1846, Wm. S. Beckett;
1848 and 49, Porter Martin;
1850 and 54, Milton Martin;
1854, John Lynde;
1855, Lucius F. Harris;
1856 and 59, L. M. Martin;
1859, Calvin Ainsworth;
1860 and 66, John Lynde;
1866 and 67, J. M. Palmer;
1868, Charles Lynde.

COLLEGIATES.

Martin Paine	graduated at	Harvard	1813;
Elijah Paine 2d	"	"	1814
Charles Paine	"	"	
George Paine	"	Dartmouth	
Jonathan Fiske jun.	"	"	

John Fletcher graduated at Dartmouth 1812
James Lynde " "
Zebina Smith " "
Simeon Smith " "
Samuel Delano " "
Ranslure Clark " "
Lewis Clark " "
Francis Clark " "
Perkins Bass " "
Daniel Clark " "
Henry Adams " "
Asa D. Smith " Middlebury 1834;
Moses Marston " " 1856;
John Smith " U. V. M. 1858;
Charles Crane " " 1859;
Elias Smith M. D. from the medical department at Burlington 1825; Orrin Smith M. D. from the same 1831.

Town Clerks elected to office. Cornelius Lynde, 1787; Elijah Walcott, 1790; Cornelius Lynde, 1791; Perley Howe, 1798; Thomas Howe, Asa Work, Barzillai Davenport, James Lynde, Darius Pride, 1822—held the office 22 years; Wm. S. Beckett—present incumbent 1844, held the office 24 years.

Physicians. Allopathic—William Glysson, Abiathar Waldo, Zebulon P. Burnham, N. W. Perry, James H. Bailey, George E. Lane. Botanical—Caleb Waldo.

Attorneys. James Lynde, Robins Dinsmore. The character of the inhabitants of this town will readily be seen by a reference to the list of attorneys; the inhabitants chosing to settle their own difficulties, rather than leave them to be settled by a legal process. Law suits are uncommon—and there has been no lawyer settled here for the past 30 years.

Census of the Town. 1791,—146; 1800,—839; 1810,—1363; 1820,—1481; 1830,—1487; 1840,—1620; 1850,—1452; 1860,—1377.

Longevity. There have been no remarkable cases of longevity in town; but the most noted are the following: Bradford Newcomb, died Oct. 1867, aged 90; James Flint, Oct. 1867, aged 92; Peter Bean, Feb. 1864, aged 94; Hannah Whitney, May 1865, aged 94; Hannah Howe, July 12, 1817, aged 97; Daniel Worthington, 1830, aged 97; Rufus Beckwith, Nov. 1864, aged 98 yrs. 6 mos.

Mr. Beckwith and Mrs. Whitney were residents of this town till a short time previous to their deaths. The former died in Chelsea, the latter in Brookfield, of this county.

The oldest persons now living in town are Jonathan Cram and James Flint, aged respectively 90 years, and Joel Bass, Esq., who will complete his 95th year the coming March, 1868.

Old Militia Colonels. Simeon Wight, Moses Morse, Abel Carter.

Captains. Job Thompson, Abner Wise, Jared Kimball, Thomas Davenport, Brainard and Bliss Stebbins, John Davenport, Shubael and Rufus Simons, Samuel and Urial Abbott.

Washington, Dec. 23d, 1868.

H. S. Davenport, Esq.
Williamstown, Vermont:

Dear Sir,—Circumstances have preventad compliance with your request of 14th Nov. till now; but herewith I have the pleasure of furnishing you with a list of postmasters and the dates of their appointments at Williamstown, West Williamstown and East Williamstown, from the establishment of the offices, including change of names, to the present time. In December 1836 the post office building was destroyed by fire, which consumed three of the oldest books of the department, but by the aid of the records of the Auditors office, it is ascertained who were the postmasters and the time they commenced rendering their quarterly accounts. From the year 1808 the books of the Department furnish the correct dates, each postmaster holding the office up to the appointment of his successor, as follows:

Williamstown—Cornelius Lynde (first postmaster), 1st April, 1804; Francis Brown, 1st April 1806; Asa Rand, 1st July 1807; Asa Brown, 1st July 1808; Eliphalet Marsh (appointed), 29 Sept. 1810; Elijah Paine, 14 Aug. 1815.

Judge Paine continued to hold the office till his death, and on the 3d of June 1842, the name was changed from Williamstown to West Williamstown.

West Williamstown—Miss Caroline Paine, Postmistress (appointed), 3d June 1842, and on the 3d of October 1842, the office was discontinued by order of the Department, as being no longer necessary.

This constitutes the history of the "old Williamstown office" as found on the books of the Post Office Department.

East Williamstown—Office established 3d May 1820; John Campbell (First) Postmaster. (appointed), 3d May 1820; Simeon Wight 22 June 1821; Simeon Wight Jr. 18 Aug. 1827; Josiah Perham Jr. 29 Feb. 1828; Rhodol-

phus Ainsworth, 15 Dec. 1828; who held the office up to the time of his death: But on the 3d of June 1842; the name of the office was changed from East Williamstown to *Williamstown*, and Rhodolphus Ainsworth continued as postmaster.

Williamstown — Rhodolphus Ainsworth, postmaster (appointed) the 3d June 1842; George A. Simons, 9th July 1856; Alfred Bigelow, 14th Aug. 1856; Milton Martin, 7th Jan. 1858; Nathaniel W. Perry, 17th July 1862; Albert R. Martin, 23d Dec. 1862; Calvin Ainsworth, 19th Dec. 1365; who is the present incumbent.

This completes the history of the several post-offices above named.

I am, Sir, respect'y, your ob't serv't,

St. John B. L. Skinner,

First Ass't P.M. Gen'l.

ELIJAH PAINE, LL. D.

BY MRS. JOHN PAINE OF NEW YORK.*

Elijah Paine, one of the early settlers of Vermont, was born in Brooklyn, Jan. 21st 1757. He was son of Seth Paine of Brooklyn, a farmer of great respectability, and distinguished for his Christian virtues, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Ct. His youth was devoted to studies preparatory for an education at Harvard University, under the difficulties, and delays attendant on insufficient pecuniary means. As a special incident of this period of his life, it is worthy of record that he abandoned his studies for several months to take up arms in behalf of his Country in the second year of the colonial struggle for independence, which occasioned a farther delay of his entrance at the University at Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1781. He then applied himself to the study of law, and in 1784 removed to Vermont. After stopping a brief period at Windsor, where he established an outpost in the shape of a cultivated farm, he penetrated to the center of the State, and began a permanent settlement at Williamstown, in the midst of an extensive wilderness. This location is near the western limit of the town, and is one of the best and most picturesque in the State. His enlightened enterprise carried with it the general interests of humanity. It was not for himself alone that the forest quickly yielded to his energy. It was not a circumscribed farm that satisfied his noble ambition, but to open the way for a civilized population. He constructed a turnpike road at a cost of $10,000, passing his own door and extending through a dense forest from Brookfield to Montpelier village, a distance of about 20 miles, which he ultimately presented to the State. This achievement by an individual, was regarded in those days with greater wonder than the construction of the Pacific Rail Road by our generation. It was in this way his scientific and professional attainments first brought into operation the energy of his character; nor did he lose in any degree, through a long life of important public trusts, his devotion to farming pursuits, and whatever else could advance the general interests of the community in which he lived. Among the many enterprises for the public good, as much as for his own, was the establishment of a large manufactory of fine broadcloths. For this purpose he entered the wilderness at Northfield, in 1812, and upon Dog river in the midst of the forest, and where now stands a large and flourishing village, he erected the manufactory at an original cost of $40,000, which he had garnered "by the sweat of his brow." Here, also, he erected mills for grinding and sawing, and still earlier, similar mills on the stream which traverses the gulf in Northfield in its descent to the river; all of which proved to be great public benefactions. As tributary to his manufactory and the general interests, he introduced the Merino sheep, of which his extensive farms yielded an abundant increase; nor did he neglect an equal attention to an improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and swine. But we must hasten to speak of his still more public services, upon which he entered at an early period, and in which he was unceasingly engaged for nearly 60 years; though we regard his contributions to the development of the physical and elevated condition of the State, as the grandest achievement of his eventful career. In 1786 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and was its Secretary. In 1787 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and so continued until 1791, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. The latter office he held until 1794, when he became a Senator in the National Congress. In 1801 he was re-appointed Senator, but declined this second term, as he had been appointed Judge of the United States Court for the District of Vermont. He continued to preside in that court until April

*A daughter of Hon. Elijah Paine.

1842, a period of more than 40 years, when he resigned a few weeks before his death, on the 28th of April, in the 86th year of his age.

In 1789, he was one of the Commissioners to settle the controversy between New York and Vermont. For many years he was a trustee of Dartmouth college and president of the Vermont Colonization Society, to which he was a liberal pecuniary benefactor. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University, and by the University of Vermont, and he was a member of several learned societies for the advancement of arts and sciences. In 1782 he pronounced the first oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University and was elected its president in 1789. He was an exemplary. Christian of the Orthodox faith, and rarely failed of an attendance upon public worship during the two services on the Sabbath—traveling a distance of more than 4 miles for the purpose. He was proverbial for his integrity and love of justice. His industry gave a tone to public sentiment and impressed itself upon the habits of the surrounding country. As exemplifying his estimate of the value of time, he rarely seated himself, however much fatigued, without some sedentary occupation—a book or a pen at least. He was deeply conscious of the power of example, though apparently unconscious of his wide-spread influence. He was on terms of amity with all his fellow-men and was honored and respected by all. He had no resentments to gratify, and he bore the trials of life with never-failing Christian philosophy. He had a commanding personal appearance, of a well proportioned frame of 6 feet in hight, with a physiognomy of the Roman cast, and a corresponding vigor of mind. Though sternly dignified, he was as gentle as a woman, and was loved and venerated by his children.

Judge Paine was married to Sarah Porter June 7, 1790. She was the daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N. H., who was graduated at Harvard University in 1767. She was a lady of a vigorous and highly cultivated mind, of engaging manners, devoted to usefulness, and an exemplary Christian. She was born March 22, 1768, and died May 31, 1851, in the 84th year of her age. They had 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters. The two oldest were daughters, each named Sarah, and died in infancy; Martyn was born July 8, 1794, and settled in the city of New York as a physician; Elijah, born April 10, 1796, settled in the city of New York as a lawyer, and died Oct. 6, 1853; Charles, born April 15, 1799, settled at Northfield Vt. and became Governor of the State at an early age, and died in Texas while exploring a route for a Pacific railroad, July 6, 1853; Caroline, born May 5, 1801, married John Paine and settled in the city of New York; Sophia, born May 15, 1803, married James C. Dunn and settled in Boston, died August 15, 1861; George, born Jan. 2, 1807 settled as a lawyer in Providence, R. I. and died in Massillon, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1836. The children enjoyed the best advantages of education from their earliest days, the 3 oldest sons having graduated at Harvard University, and the youngest at Dartmouth College.

MARTYN PAINE, M. D., LL. D.,

son of Elijah Paine, was born in Williamstown July 8, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1813; studied medicine in Boston with Dr. John Warren, and practiced in Montreal, Canada from 1816 to 1822, when he removed to New York. Here he soon acquired a large practice. He participated actively in the treatment of the epidemic malignant cholera of 1832, during the prevalence of which he addressed a series of letters upon the disease to Dr. J. C. Warren of Boston, which were published in the periodicals of the day, and subsequently collected into an 8 vo. volume entitled "The Cholera Asphyxia of New York." Dr. Paine's next scientific work was "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," (2 vols., 8 vo., in 1840 vol. 3, 1844). In 1842, he published a work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," upon an original plan, and in 1847, a work entitled "The Institutes of Medicine," which has reached its 6th edition. The "Institutes" and "Commentaries" have received almost unanimous commendation from the medical press in Europe and America. In 1848, he published "The Soul and Instinct distinguished from Materialism," the essential parts of which were subsequently incorporated in his "Institutes of Medicine." In 1852 he prepared a memoir of his son, Robert Troup, embracing numerous academic essays and letters, privately printed in a superb quarto of 1000 copies, and a single folio, designed for the library of Harvard college, at which institution his son was graduated in

1851, the year he died. In 1856, Dr. Paine contributed an elaborate essay on "Theoretical Geology" to the Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review" (New York), directed against the geological interpretations of the Mosaic narrators of creation and the flood. This work has also appeared in a distinct form.

In 1841, Dr. Paine united with 5 other medical gentlemen in establishing the University Medical College (the medical department of the University of New York), in which he has been medical professor for many years, having permanently held the chair of the institutes of medicine and materia medica, and more recently that of therapeutics and materia medica which he now (1861) occupies. During the session of the Legislature in 1854, he waited on that body at Albany, and became a prominent agent in effecting a repeal of the law which rendered dissections of the human body a State prison offence, and of legalizing the pursuit. He is a member of the principal learned societies in Europe and America.

Elijah Paine, brother of the preceding, an eminent jurist, was born in Williamstown, April 10, 1796; died in New York, Oct. 6, 1853. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1814, entered the law school of Litchfield, Conn. immediately afterward, and having been admitted to the bar, established himself in the city of New York. He was associated with Henry Wheaton, whom he assisted in the reports that bear Wheaton's name. The 1st volume of the U. S. circuit reports, that bear his own name, was published under his supervision, and there has been a posthumous volume; and in 1830, in connection with John Duer, he published "Practice in Civil Actions and proceedings in the State of New York." In 1850, he was elected a judge of the Superior court, and held the office till his death. While upon this bench, he sustained by an elaborate decision, in a cause involving the title to 8 slaves, the constitutionality of the statute of the State of New York, that liberates the slave when brought by its owner within the State.

For the above biographies of Martyn and Elijah Paine, I am indebted to Dana and Ripley's New American Cyclopedia.

CORNELIUS LYNDE.

BY HON. JOHN LYNDE.

One of the first settlers of Williamstown, he was born in Leicester, Mass. Aug. 16, 1751, and resided there during the years of his childhood. His parents both died when he was quite young, and he was bound as an apprentice to learn the clothier's trade, where he remained until 21 years of age. Having a desire to obtain an education, he earned the means to prepare and enter college at Harvard, where he remained until he felt it his duty to devote his all to the service of his country. He then entered the army of the country and was promoted to a Lieutenant and remained in the service until the close of the Revolutionary war, when he removed to Williamstown, Mass., and in 1785 came to Williamstown, Vt., and was employed by the original proprietors of the town in making a survey and lotting out the land. About this time he purchased land in the west part of the town and commenced clearing a farm and in 1788 was married to Rebekah Davis, daughter of Col. Jacob Davis of Montpelier, and reared a large family, some of which remain in town at this time. He was the first town clerk of the town, and held that office from 1787 to 1797. He held the office of town representative from 1791 to 1794, and was elected a member of the State Council in 1794 which office he held until 1799. He was also assistant judge of the county court in 1797 to 1798. He continued to reside in town until his death, in 1836, in the 84th year of his age.

JOEL BASS, ESQ.,

a well known citizen of this town, was born in Windham, Ct., March 4, 1773. In 1796 he removed to this town and settled on the farm, where he still resides with his son, J. M. Bass, and where he has acquired a handsome property by his own skill and industry. He has ever taken an active part in politics, and has held several offices of trust, and, as far as is known, has never failed of attending a freeman's meeting or presidential election. He has been a man of strong mind, and of a vigorous constitution, both of which he yet retains in an uncommon degree, being, as has been stated, nearly 95 years of age, and the oldest person now living in town.

BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS DAVENPORT,

By his son, Lieut. Willard G. Davenport; abridged and revised by Charles Thompson.

Thomas Davenport was born in Williamstown, July 9, 1802. Of his antecedents but little is known, save that he was the son of

a farmer who died intestate when Thomas was 10 years of age.

Young Davenport learned the trade of a blacksmith at an early age, and opened a smith's-shop in Brandon, where he plied his trade until 1832. At this time he became interested in the subject of electricity, insomuch that it became the ruling passion of his mind during the remainder of his life. He at once abandoned his former business and devoted his whole energies to the development of electro-magnetism. He soon conceived the grand idea of propelling machinery by this new power. He was not long in producing rotary-motion, which he effected by "breaking and closing the circuit."

In 1834, he secured the services of James Vaughn, a practical machinist and native of Rutland. They made several machines, securing many improvements. One of these models consisted of a battery in the bottom of a pint mug with a horizontal shaft across the top carrying a balance-wheel of polished brass. This model, Mr. Vaughn says, was put on exhibition in the city of New-York, and elicited much interest among the scientific men of that place. They proposed to buy the invention and called in Prof. Morse for the purpose of securing his opinion on its merits. He examined it very minutely, but withheld his opinion, farther than to say, "It is certainly worthy of careful consideration, and the subject is one in which I feel a lively interest." To this little speech Mr. Buckland has replied, "The Professor probably went away with the rudiments of the telegraph working in his mind."

In 1835, Mr. Davenport exhibited his invention at Middlebury College, putting in motion a model trip-hammer. About this time, he also put in motion a vibrating lever, which moved with considerable force and velocity, and was "in all respects the same as that now used in the operation of the telegraph." From Middlebury he went to Troy and exhibited his invention before Prof. Eaton. He next went to Princeton, New Jersey, and exhibited it before Prof. Henry. All the Professors and scientific men ,who thus far had witnessed the movements of his invention, expressed great confidence in its ultimate success as a motive power, and Prof. Henry gave him a certificate as to the originality of the invention. In like manner, he visited Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, and also held exhibitions in Washington, Springfield, Boston and many other principal cities. We may add, here, he also had on exhibition, among other things, a miniature railway; this he had on exhibition at Saratoga, in 1836. Here he formed the acquaintance of Ransom Cook, Esq., an enterprising mechanic who became interested in the enterprise, insomuch that he also became joint partner with Mr. Davenport and continued with him until 1838.

Davenport and Cook made many models of machines, among which was one for the Patent office. Letters patent were granted to Mr. Davenport, for the application of "magnetism and electro-magnetism as a moving principle in mechanics." Feb. 25, 1837.

A letter has been found among Mr. Davenport's old papers which was written by Mr. Ellsworth of the patent office, July 4, 1838, in which Mr. Ellsworth says, no other "patent has been issued for such an invention;" thus placing the priority of the invention beyond dispute.

Messrs. Davenport and Cook now commenced business in the city of New York, making many machines on a much larger scale, some of which were 528 times more powerful than their first models.

Mr Cook left the firm in 1838, when Mr. Davenport pursued his experiments alone. In 1840, he commenced the publication of a paper in New York, called "The Magnet," working his printing press by electro-magnetism. The following extract from his paper will convey some idea of what he believed would be the ultimatum of his labors.

"From a comparative estimate of the power now used to propel our printing press and the cost of working a steam engine, many valuable facts are developed. By using the electro magnetic power the cost and weight of 30 cords of wood would be saved on a single trip from New York to Albany. This would be 30 tons, equal to 400 passengers." And he adds in conclusion, "The power of electro-magnetism is far superior to steam, and must and will triumphantly succeed." This was the proudest day of his life, since he believed his invention already a great success; but, alas for the fate of this new motive power; Prof. Page, at this time, appeared upon the stage of action, and, under an appropriation from govern-

ment, tried the experiment of moving a train of cars by electro-magnetism; but instead of putting in motion 5000 or 6000 pounds of iron, as he ought to have done, he employed 60 pounds only for a motive power, and yet he succeeded in propelling a train of cars from Baltimore to Washington. But, from the amount of power produced by him, the scientific world straightway decided that this new power is inadequate to the propulsion of heavy machinery, and from that hour Mr. Davenport was forced to abandon his great enterprise for want of support commensurate with the vastness of the undertaking. Not, however, until he had imparted to Prof. Morse a practical knowledge of electro-magnetism, thus securing to the world the success of the telegraph, which was put in operation between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.

Mr. Davenport returned to Brandon and retired to private life in 1842. Of his political and religious views little is known to the biographer. He was married to Emma Goss, Feb. 14, 1827, by whom he had two sons. They were both members of the 5th Vt. Vols. Capt. George, the eldest, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and Lieut. Willard G. was wounded in the same battle, but still survives with the paralysis of one arm.

After retiring to private life, Mr. Davenport made some experiments with the view of working the keys of a pianoforte by electricity; with what success is not known. He died July 6, 1851, in the 49th year of his age. His widow survived him about 10 years and also died. He was a man of humble birth, yet he possessed nobility of mind. Like most great inventors, he was obliged to stem the tide of ignorance, unbelief and opposition and to suffer defeat in the end; yet, he was a man whom the world will one day delight to honor as one of its master-minds, whose share in the vast work of harnessing the forces of nature and making them subservient to human volition, has seldom been surpassed. When steam, as a motive power, shall have been numbered among the things of the past, and its place supplied by electro-magnetism—when the services of the horse shall no longer be required by the lumberman and the farmer—when even the pleasure carriages through the streets of our villages and cities shall be propelled by this new and wonderful power—then will the name of Thomas Davenport be dear to the hearts of his countrymen and as familiar as household words.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGIATES.

James Lynde graduated 1810, practiced law at Montpelier and Williamstown. He was a man of powerful intellect, but suffered greatly from a lingering illness that frustrated all his business efforts. He died at Williamstown, June 25, 1834, aged 43.

John Fletcher graduated from Dartmouth 1815, practiced law at Concordia Parish, La., and after many years removed to Natchez, Miss. He published a large octavo volume in defence of the institution of slavery; died at Natchez in August, 1862, aged 71.

Zebina Smith graduated in 1816. He was an instructor of youth in Kentucky till his death. He died at Paris, Ky. Feb. 26, 1831, aged 39.

Simeon Smith, brother of the above, graduated 1822.

George Paine graduated 1827; went to Providence, R. I.; became editor of the Providence Journal in 1833; removed to Massillon, Ohio in 1836, and died within 5 months, aged 29.

Lyman Thomas Flint graduated 1842; taught at Johnson, Vt. 7 terms; at New Hampton 18 months; at Plymouth academy 6 months; commenced the practice of law at Colebrook, thence removed to Concord, where he still remains.

Ranslure Weld Clarke graduated 1842. He taught at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt. 3 years; commenced the practice of law at Brattleboro, where he still remains; was State's attorney for Windham Co. 1853–54; member of the Vt. Constitutional Convention 1857; in the Vt. Senate in 1858–59; made Register of Probate for Windham Co. in 1861.

Isaac Lewis Clark graduated 1848; commenced the practice of law at Waukegan, Ill., but became Lieut. Col. of an Ill. Reg. of Vols., and nobly fought to preserve the Union. He died of wounds at the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1863, aged 39.

Francis Erasmus Clarke graduated 1851, He read law, and is a practitioner at Waukegan, Ill.

Perkins Bass graduated 1852; taught at Glover from 1852 to 53, and at Chester Academy 1854; went to Chicago, Ill., in 1855, and taught a public school; opened a law office in that city in 1855, and has prac-

ticed his profession ever since, with the exception of being president of the Illinois State Normal University at Bloomington, from August, 1861 to June 1862; was appointed U. S. district attorney, for the northern district of Illinois by President Lincoln in February, 1865, and removed by President Johnson on account of his politics, in August, 1866.

ORANGE COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

BRADFORD.

SOLDIERS OF 1861--65.

BY COL. R. FARNHAM.

First Regiment.—The Bradford Guards, Co. D, mustered into the U. States service at Rutland, May 8, 1861, by Lt. Col. G. J. Rains, 5th U. S. Reg., Infantry.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Remarks.*
Harry N. Worthen,	Major		Afterwards Lieut. Col. of 4th Reg't.
Dudley K. Andross,	Capt.	37	" Lt. Col. and Col. of the 9th Reg't.
John B. Peckett, Jr.,	1st Lt.	38	
Roswell Farnham,	2d Lt.	33	Afterwards Lt. Col. of the 12th Reg.
Cyrus B. Leach,	1st Serg't	31	" Capt. Co. D, 8th Reg.
Edwin A. Kilbourne,	2d "	25	" Capt. Co. G, 9th Reg.
Merrill G. Beard,	3d "	27	
Preston S. Chamberlin,	4th "	28	Afterwards Capt. Co. H, 12th Reg.
James W. Kelley,	Corp.	31	" 2d Lt. and 1st Lt. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Edwin W. Roby,	"	27	
Jason R. Bixby,	"	23	Afterwards Serg't Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Edwin A. Wilcox,	"	21	" Q. M. Serg't 4th Reg.
Thomas L. Tucker,	Drummer	44	
George R. Morris,	Fifer	27	
Nathan A. Avery,	Private	18	Afterwards Corp. Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Frank M. Bagley,	"	19	" Priv. Co. B, 6th Reg't,
Harlan S. Blanchard,	"	27	" enlisted in N. H. Reg't.
James B. Brooks,	"	21	" 2d Lt. Co. H, 1st Lt. Co. I, Capt. Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Oramel B. Brown,	"	28	" Priv. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Thomas A. Brock,	"	20	" 2d Lt. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Dennis Buckley,	"	26	" 2d Lt. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Darius G. Child,	"	25	" 1st " " "
R. W. Chamberlin,	"	25	" 1st Lt. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Henry M. Chase,	"	21	" Ass't Surgeon.
Ezra Clarke,	"	18	
Dwight S. Clarke,	"	20	
Burnham Cowdry,	"	19	Afterwards 2d Lt., 1st Lt. and Capt. Co. D, 9th Reg't.
Merritt A. Davis,	"	22	" Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Thomas W. Dickey,	"	26	" Priv. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Elijah Farr,	"	23	" Color Serg't 12th Reg't.
Edmund G. Flanders,	"	26	
Daniel N. Flanders,	"	23	Afterwards Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
George W. Flanders,	"	21	Wounded at Big Bethel; afterwards 2d Lt. Co. A, 1st Lt. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Edward F. Gould,	"	19	Afterwards 1st Lt. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Alfred E. Getchell,	"	33	" Lt. and Capt Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Gardner J. Gaffield,	"	24	
Moses Gelo,	"	24	Afterwards Priv. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Albert D. Heath,	"	25	" Corp. " "
Emory A. Howard,	"	24	" Serg't Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Samuel E. Howes,	"	19	" 1st Serg't in 1st Battery.
William N. Jewell,	"	25	" Serg't Co. B, 6th Reg't.
George A. Johnson,	"	19	
George Lougee,	"	20	Died at Fortress Monroe, June 13, '61
Philander Lougee,	"	18	Entered a N. H. Reg't and was killed in service.
Orin Lufkin,	"	37	Afterwards Corp. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Daniel M. Lufkin,	"	18	" Corp. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Nelson Lapier,	"	23	
Lyman D. Mattoon,	"	23	Afterwards Serg't Co. G, 9th Reg't.
A. J. McFarland, Jr.,	"	19	" Corp. " "

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Remarks.*
Joseph McCullum,	"	23	
Charles T. McKellips,	"	18	Afterwards Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Robert Meservey,	"	22	" Serg't " "
Geo. P. Moore,	"	19	" in one of the Vermont Batteries.
Daniel Moulton,	"	18	" killed on the Peninsula.
John Norcross,	"	20	
George W. Norcross,	"	20	" Serg't Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Phinehas S. Palmer,	"	26	" Serg't Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Albert Page,	"	20	" Priv. Co. C, "
Charles E. Peters,	"	25	" " D, "
Harlan P. Prescott,	"	22	" " E, 4th Reg't.
John C. Putnam,	"	22	" " H, 12th Reg't.
Thomas Prue,	"	32	
Nat. Robie,	"	26	" Lt. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
James L. Rush,	"	23	" Priv. Co. M, Cavalry Reg't.
Jacob B. Sawyer,	"	33	" Serg't Co. D, 8th Reg't.
John C. Stearns,	"	30	Originally 3d Lt. in Bradford Guards, but could not be must. into U. S. service as such; did not choose to leave the Co.; was must. as a priv. and finally appoint. serg't maj. of 1st Reg.; after. adj't of 9th Reg.
Archibald H. Stover,	"	29	Afterwards entered a N. H. Reg't.
Daniel F. Skinner,	"	18	" 1st Serg't Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Stephen S. Taylor,	"	22	
LeMarquis Tubbs,	"	32	Afterwards Capt. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Benjamin Underwood,	"	23	Died at Ft. Monroe May 20, 1861—the first Vt. soldier that lost his life in the war of the Rebellion.
John B. W. Prichard,	"	21	
Horace P. Williams,	"	20	Afterwards Serg't Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Charles P. Wood,	"	22	
George E. Wood,	"	20	Afterwards Lt. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Charles C. Wright,	"	33	" Serg't Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Andrew J. Young,	"	26	" Corp. Co. D' 8th Reg't
Azro B. Davis,	"	25	" Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.

Leonard A. Andross, John B. Corliss, Francis E. Davis, John P. Eastman and Francis H. Frary, all of Bradford, went to Rutland as members of the Guards; but as the company was full without them, they could not be mustered and returned home.

The company served at Newport News, Va. most of its term of three months, was present and took part in the Battle of Big Bethel where Geo. W. Flanders was wounded and was mustered out of service, Aug. 15, 1861 at Brattleboro.

Second Regiment.

Names.	*Co.*	*Age.*	*Rank.*	*Date of muster.*	*Date of discharge.*	*Remarks.*
Harlen E. Felch,	K	18	Priv.	Jan. 8, '63.	July 15, '65.	
Alfred Jacobs,	"	15	"	"	"	Appointed Drummer.
William Wilson,	C	20	"	Jan. 1, '63.	July 29, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.

Third Regiment.

Oscar D. Eastman,	C	23	Priv.	July 16, '61.	Oct. 9, '61.	
Charles H. Rhodes,	F	24	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Jan. 31, '63.	
Luther W. Smith,	"	41	"	"		Deserted Dec. 10 1862.

Fourth Regiment.

Harry N. Worthen,			Lt.Col.	Sept. 21, '61.	July 19, '62.	Resigned.
James B. Brooks,	H		2d Lt.	"	Aug. 5, 64.	1st Lt. Co. I, Jan. 19, '62; Capt. Co. H, Apr. 19, '64; Lt. in Signal Corps from Nov. '61, to Sept. '63. Honorably dis. for wounds rec'd at Wilderness, May 6, '64
Michael Brannan,	"	19	Priv.	"		Dis. to re-en. in Reg. Army.
Richard A. Brown,	"	27	Corp.	"	Dec. 15, '62.	As Private.
John A. Conant,	"	23	Priv.	"		Died Oct. 21, '62.
William P. Glines,	"	27	"	"	Aug. 15, '62.	
Joseph Greenwood,	"	20	"	"		Deserted Sept. 10, '63.
Nelson B. Hackett,	C		"	Jan. 8, '63.	July 13, '65.	
Wm. M. McKellips,	H	41	"	Sept. 21, '61.	Jan. 1, '62.	Died.

Names.	Co.	Age.	Rank.	Date of muster.	Date of discharge.	Remarks.
Joseph Pelrant,	"	25	Priv.	"		Re-en.; deserted Apr. 3, '64.
Daniel F. Skinner,	"	19	Serg't	"		Re-en.; died May 14, '64 of wounds rec'd in action, May 5, '64.
Moses D. Hackett,	G	18	Priv.	"		Died Oct. 31, '62.
Byron B. Wilson,	H	24	"	"		Pro. Corp.; killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Luman Coburn,	C	28	"	Aug. 4, '63.	Dec. 8, '63.	Drafted.
Charles A. Smith,	"	24	"	"		Drafted; killed at Petersburgh, June 21, '64.
			Fifth Regiment.			
Wm. W. Johnston,	Band	32		Sept. 16. '61.	Apr. 11. 62.	
			Sixth Regiment.			
Barnard D. Fabyan,	B		2d Lt.	Oct. 15, '61.	Oct. 28, '64.	1st Lt. Co. B, June 14, '62; Capt. Co. B, July 23 '63.
George E. Wood,	"	21	Serg't	"	June 26, '65.	2d Lt. Co. B, June 14, '62; 1st Lt. Co. B, July 23, '63; Capt. Oct. 29, '64.
George W. Flanders,	"	21	"	"	"	Re-en. Jan. 21, '64; 2d Lt. Co. A, June 7, '64; 1st Lt. Co. B, Oct. 29, '64.
Albert C. Abbott,	"	20	Priv.	"	Feb. 23, '63.	Re-en. Nov. 30, '63, into same Co.; must. out June 26, '65.
William Argy,	"	19	"	"		Pro. Serg't; des. Jan. 7, '64.
William L. Argy,	"	27	"	"		" " "
David Horner,	"	48	Wag'r	"	Apr. 19, '63.	
Orin Lufkin,	"	35	Corp.	"		Deserted Sept. 2, '63.
Harrison B. Martin,	"	19	Priv.	"	Oct. 28, '64.	
Moody C. Martin,	"	22	"	"		Re-en. Nov, 30, '63; killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
R. C. Martin,	"	18	"	Nov. 30, '63.	Sept. 4, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.
Archibald Marston,	"	18	"	Oct. 15, '61.	June 19, '65.	Re-enlisted.
John McLeod,	"	18	"	Sept. 22, '62.	"	
George Peters,	"	34	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Oct. 28, '64.	
Thomas J. Pillsbury,	"	26	"	"		Died June 12, '62.
Wm. H. H. Robie,	"	21	"	"	Oct. 28, '64.	
John B. Shumway,	"	32	"	Sept. 22, '62.	July 7, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.
J. B. Shumway, Jr.	"	19	"	"	"	" "
Freeman F. Stanford,	"	21	"	Oct. 15, '61.		Died Oct. 4, '62
Moses C. Stratton,	"	18	"	Nov, 3, '63.		Taken pris. May 6, '64, and died.
Simon Tuttle,	"	47	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Dec. 31, '63.	Transferred to V. R. C.
Henry M. Washburn,	"	19	"	"		Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; trans. to Co. H. Oct. 16, '64.
Geo. W. Woodbury,	"	18	"	"	Oct. 28, '64.	
Ephraim C. Abbott,		22		Nov. 30, '63.		Dis. before being assigned.
			Eighth Regiment.			
Cyrus B. Leach,	D		Capt.	Feb. 18, '62.	June 22, '64.	
Alfred E. Getchell,	"		1st Lt.	"	Feb. 26, '65.	Pro. Capt. July 26, '64.
William H. Haskins,	"	39	Priv.	"	June 28, '65.	Pro. Hos. Steward, June 25, '62; Capt. Mar. 3, '65.
Edward B. Wright,	C		1st Lt.	"	June 6, '62.	
Dennis Buckley,	D	26	1Serg't	"		Pro. 2d Lt. July 22, '62; cashiered Dec. 7, '63.
Nathaniel Robie,	"	26	Serg't	"		Pro. 2d Lt. Feb. 24, '64; died Dec. 6, '64; from the effect of wounds rec'd in service.
Noble C. Andross,	"	45	Priv.	"	Aug. 5, '64.	
George H. Austin,	"	18	"	"	June 28, '65.	Pro. Corp.; re-enlisted.
Absalom Baldwin,	"	18	"	"	"	" "
William C. Bliss,	"	30	"	"	Oct. 18, '65.	Re-en.; trans. to V. R. C.
George H. Dow,	"	18	"	"	May 22, '65.	" "
Freeman F. Fleming,	"	28	Wag'r	"	June 28, '65.	" "

Names.	*Co.*	*Age.*	*Rank.*	*Date of muster.*	*Date of discharge.*	*Remarks.*
Moses Gelo,	"	24	Priv.	Feb. 18, '62.	June 28, '65.	" "
George E. Kennedy,	"	25	"	"	June 22, '64.	
Nobert Lahas,	"	20	"	"		Re-en. deserted May 19, '64.
Edwin Lake,	"	32	"	"	June 28, '65.	Corporal; re-enlisted.
Dolphus Laundries,	"	28	"	"		Deserted.
Chester Martin,	"	18	"	"	June 28, '65.	Re-enlisted.
Frank Merchant,	"	41	"	"	"	"
James C. Merchant,	"	30	"	Dec. 31, '63.	July 18, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.
Charles E. Peters,	"	26	"	Feb. 18, '62.	July 8, '62.	
William F. Peters,	"	30	Corp.	"	Sept. 10, '63.	
Horace A. Pierce,	"	18	Priv.	"		Deserted Sept. 4, '63.
Ephraim Putnam,	"	43	"	"	Aug. 5, '64.	
Jona. H. Robinson,	"	44	"	"	Oct. 15, '62.	
Jesse L. Rowe,	"	38	"	"		Re-en. des. May 19, '64.
Elias J. Tuttle,	"	25	"	"	June 28, '65.	Corp.; re-enlisted.
Josiah R. Webster,	"	27	"	"	Feb. 25, '63.	
Thomas Welch,	E	44	"	Dec. 10, '63.	June 7, '65.	
Chas. W. Woodbury,	D	28	Corp.	Feb. 18, '62.		Pro. Serg't; died Mar. 22, '63.
Joseph Mansur,	"		Priv.	May 17, '64		Deserted.
Joseph Prue,	"	22	"	"		"
				Ninth Regiment.		
Dudley K. Andross,			Lt.Col.	July 9, '62.		Pro. Col. Mar. 20, '63; res'd May 22, '63.
John C. Stearns,			Adj't	"		Resigned May 31, '63.
E. A. Kilbourne,	G		1st Lt.	"		Pro. Capt. Mar. 12, '63; res'd Sept. 27, '64.
Burnham Cowdry,	"	21	Serg't	"	Dec. 1, '65.	2d Lt. Feb. 4, '65; 1st Lt. July 3, '65; Capt. Co. D, Sept. 7, '65.
Geo. C. Chamberlin,	D		Priv.	Feb. 26, '64.	"	Q. M. Serg't Feb. 24, '65; 2d Lt. July 3, '65; 1st Lt. Sept. 7, '65.
Robert Arnold,	G	25	"	July 9, '62.	June 13, '65.	
A. H. Batchelder,	"	18	"	"		
John Copp,	"	23	"	"		Deserted Sept. 16, '62.
George Copp,	"	18	"	"		" "
George W. Fisk,	"	24	"	"	"	
Stephen Hix, Jr.	"	25	"	"	"	
Thomas Kirby,	"	45	"	"		Died Jan. 8, '64.
Joseph Lavoie,	"	21	"	"	"	Pro. corp.
A. J. McFarland,	"	21	Corp.	"	"	Pro. Serg't
William McFarland,	"	27	Priv.	Dec. 10, '63.	Dec. 1, '65.	
Daniel N. Flanders,	"	25	"	Nov. 30, '63.	"	
Silas Woodard,	"	19	"	July 9, '62.		Died Oct. 10, '64.
				Tenth Regiment.		
Ralph Kendrick,	G	45	Wag'r	Sept. 1, '62.	May 14, '63.	
Lucius M. Kent,	"	35	Priv.	"	June 22, '65.	
Charles N. Martin,	"	24	Serg't	"	"	As a private.
George W. Martin,	"		Priv.	Jan. 9, '63.	June 15, '65.	
E. J. McKellips,	"	18	"	Sept. 1, '62.	May 28, '65.	
Wm. J. Merritt,	"	24	"	"		Died Feb. 8, '65.
				Eleventh Regiment.		
Albert S. Butler,	L	18	Priv.	June 27, '63.		Died Dec. 6, '64, a pris. of war.
Nicholas A. Clarke,	"	"	"	"	Apr. 15, '64.	
John Desmond,	G	29	"	March 8, '64.		Died Dec. 7, '64.
Daniel J. Stevens,	L	25	"	June 27, '63.		Died June 8, '64.
				Twelfth Regiment.		
Roswell Farnham,			Lt.Col.	Oct. 4, '62.	July 14, '63.	
P. S. Chamberlin,	H		Capt.	"	"	
James W. Kelley,	"		2d Lt.	"	"	Pro. 1st Lt. Mar. 10, '63.
Leonard A. Andross,	"	20	Corp.	"	"	
J. H. Benton, Jr.	"	19	Priv.	"	"	
Harlan S. Blanchard,	"	27	"	"	"	
Everett Chamberlin,	"	23	Serg't	"	"	

Names.	*Co.*	*Age.*	*Rank.*	*Date of muster.*	*Date of discharge.*	*Remarks.*
Henry B. Colby,	"	22	Priv.	"		Trans. to Navy, Dec. 25, '62. as Master's Mate.
John B. Corliss,	"	24	"	"	"	
George A. Colby,	"	18	"	"	"	
Merritt A. Davis,	"	23	"	"	"	
Azro B. Davis,	"	25	"	"	"	
William M. Dean,	"	18	"	"	"	
Henry W. Dickey,	"	21	"	"		Died March 13, '63.
Henry Dowse,	"	25	"	"	"	Pro. Corp.
Abbott L. Fabyan,	"	20	"	"	"	"
Elijah Farr,	"	24	Corp.	"	"	
Alvan E. Farr,	"	19	Priv.	"	"	
Daniel N. Flanders,	"	24	"	"	"	
Charles Frary,	"	28	"	"	"	Pro. Corp.
Ezra W. Flanders,	"	30	"	"	"	
Daniel M. Lufkin,	"	19	Corp.	"	"	
Charles A. Manson,	"	18	Priv.	"	"	
Chas. T. McKellips,	"	19	"	"	"	
H. H. Pillsbury,	"	21	Priv.	Oct. 4, '62.	"	
George H. Taylor,	"	"	"	"	"	
Rufus H. Tucker,	"	25	"	"		Died Dec. 11, '62.
Dan'l G. Waterman,	"	35	Music.	"	"	
Charles C. Wright,	"	34	Serg't	"	"	
Henry C. Wright,	"	27	Priv.	"	"	
Joel A. Brown,	"	18	"	Oct. 23, '62.	"	
Milo C. Bailey,	"	20	"	"	"	
				Fifteenth Regiment.		
John McLeod,	D	18	Priv.	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Frederick B. Staples,	"	26	"	"	"	
Moses C. Stratton,	"	18	"	"	"	
Charles Weed,	"	44	"	"	Jan. 27, '63.	
				Seventeenth Regiment.		
Albert J. Chase,	I	22	Priv.	Apr. 12, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Daniel M. Clough,	F	37	Serg't	"	June 12, '65.	
Daniel W. Cole,	"	18	Priv.	"	June 3, '65.	
Sidney T. Dolloff,	I	21	"	"		Killed April 2, '65.
Alden J. Fisher,	H	21	"	"	July 14, 65.	
Willard W. Fisher,	"	"	"	"	"	
Samuel J. Flood,	I	39	"	"	"	
William Gillespie,	H	32	"	"	"	
William Hubbard,	G	21	"	"	"	
Larette Westcott,	H	18	"	"		Died July 3, '64.
				Cavalry Regiment.		
Daniel Caraway,	B	18	Priv.	Dec. 10, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	
Milo J. Corliss,	D	33	Bugl'r	Nov. 19, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Michael Milan,			"			Sub.; des.; never joined Reg.
John Hutton,	D	18	"	Sept. 26, '62.		Died Nov. 27, '63.
Martin V. B. Vance,	"	23	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Aug. 9, '65.	Re-en. 2d Lt. May 9, '65.
Linus V. Vance,	"	18		Sept. 26, '62.	"	
Rufus E. Whitcomb,	"	42	Bugl'r	Nov. 19, '61.		Pro. Chief Bugler; trans. to 1st Mass. Cav. and afterwards made leader of Division Band.
				Sharp Shooters.		
Amos B. Chase,	H		Priv.	Nov. 30, '63.		Killed June 18, '64.
				Frontier Cavalry.		
Charles M. Andross,			Priv.	Jan. 10, '65.	June 27, '65.	
Michael Brannon,			Corp,	"	"	Pro. Serg't.
Rufus H. Cate,			Trum't	"	"	
Albert R. Cowdry,			Serg't	"	"	
Ezra S. Pillsbury,			Priv.	"	"	
H. H. Pillsbury,			"	"	"	
Charles R. Rogers,			Corp.	"	"	
				Navy.		
James Doyle,						Substitute.

LIST OF PENSIONERS IN 1840.

Names of pensioners for revolutionary services,	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resided June 1, 1840.*
Israel Putnam,	79	Israel Putnam,
Lucy Blood,	84	Elijah Blood,
Emerson Corliss,	82	Emerson Corliss,
Elizabeth Pratt,	80	Elizabeth Pratt,
Dorothy Eastman,	70	Samuel F. Eastman,
Theodore Barker,	79	Theodore Barker,
James McFarlin,	81	Francis DeCato,
Samuel Aspinwall,	73	Samuel Aspinwall,
Susan Bean,	78	Thomas Morey,
Reuben Martin,	85	William Martin.

U. S. Census, 1840.

Mr. John McIntyre, of Bradford, has ten grandsons in the Union army. Four are veterans and one has lost his arm and is in the invalid corps. The old gentleman has reason to be proud, as he is.—*Newspaper, during the War.*

DIED—In Bradford, 1863, '64: Philip Hadley, aged 93 years; widow Hannah Clark, aged 83; Mrs. Susan Martin, aged 84; Aug. 15, 1863, Benjamin Underwood, aged 81.

Vermont Record.

Henry Hinckley, a lad in the store of J. B. W. Prichard, of Bradford, accidentally shot himself through the leg above the knee with both charges of a double-barrelled gun, loaded with ball and shot. Amputation was performed by Dr. Crosby of Hanover, N. H., and the patient lived but a short time.—186–.

REV. JOHN A. AVERY.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

In the list of deceased Alumni of Middlebury College, occurs the name of John A. Avery of the class of 1826. He was formerly a minister in several towns in Rutland County, in one of which he was regularly settled as pastor, and those who are old enough to remember the fidelity with which he discharged the duties of his high office will be interested to learn the leading facts in his life.

John Ayers Avery was the son of Nathan and Anna (Ayers) Avery, and was born in Bradford, Vt., Aug. 18, 1795. His earliest American ancestor, Captain James Avery, was one of the earliest settlers of Groton, Ct., about 1647. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and led an irreligious life till more than 70 years of age, when a sermon by the son led to his becoming a Christian, and he united with the Congregational church in Newbury when 78 years old.

After graduating he studied theology with Rev. Justus W. French, of Barre, was licensed by the Montpelier Association in September, 1827, and was ordained as an evangelist at Pomfret, Sept. 24, 1828. Prof. George Howe of Dartmouth College preached the sermon. He was a missionary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society for about 4 years, principally in Plymouth, Bridgewater, Ludlow, Reading, Cavendish, Shrewsbury and Sherburne. In June, 1832, he became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Westhaven, and continued till November, 1835, when he commenced preaching in Middletown, and was there installed as pastor in February, 1835. Rev. Solomon Lyman, of Poultney, preached the sermon.

His pastorate at Middletown was highly successful and the church was more than doubled in numbers. He was dismissed in November, 1841, and removed to the State of New York, where he preached 2 years at Onondaga, and 3 at Marathon, and then became joint editor and proprietor of the "Religious Recorder," published at Syracuse. His connection with that paper commenced Jan. 1, 1847, and continued nearly 8 years. He then preached a year at Munnsville, after which he labored a year as agent of the New York Colonization Society. Failing health disabled him from regular service of any kind, and he preached only occasionally, or for short periods, during the remainder of his life. He married, Jan. 14, 1829, Emeline, daughter of Nathan G. Baldwin, of Monkton, Vermont.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SERMON. Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon at Bradford, Sunday, July 28. There was a large attendance and the exercises were most interesting. The sermon was to a great extent historical, and gave many facts of interest in connection with churches, meeting houses and religious matters for the past half century in the vicinity of Bradford. Mr. McKeen has himself been pastor of the Congregational church in that town for more than 40 years out of the 50. He commenced preaching to that society and church, and continued with them for 18 years, when he removed to Belfast, Maine, where he remained 9 years; since that time he has continued in Bradford. — *Vermont Record.* —1864. [*See page* 822. *Ed.*]

BRAINTREE.

PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES.

Names.	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resided June, 1840.*
Daniel Flint,	79	Nathaniel Flint,
Jonah Flint,	85	Augustus Flint,
Mary Battles,	99	Caroline Battles,
Susannah French,	89	Gilman Vose,
Dorcas Nichols,	103	Isaac Nichols,
Bathsheba Bass,	89	Samuel Partridge,
John Gooch,	83	Micah Ford,
Lydia Cleaveland,	81	Abel Thayer,
David Smith,	82	Jabez Smith.

U. S. Census, 1840.

[See Revolutionary soldiers, page 852.]

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FROM MISS M. M. NICHOLS.

The privations and sufferings that were endured by the early settlers of this town, were not less than those of others, and would scarcely be believed by the present generation. The family of Samuel Titts were compelled to live for quite a long time upon clover-tea and leeks. The writer has often heard one of the members of this family, Capt. Artemas Titts, relate the hardships he endured in his early childhood. He retained until death the simple habits of early times. Honest and upright, attending church in summer barefoot and dressed in tow pants and frock. His death occured March 18th, 1867, aged 88 years, 11 months, 18 days. The family of SAMUEL HARWOOD, SEN., another of the first settlers, were often compelled to eke out their scanty subsistence in different ways. At one time bean-porridge had been their bill of fare for a number of days. It was set upon the middle of a rude table in a large dish. Moses, one of the children, at length bolted, and, straightening back, refused to dip out his usual ration. The stern voice of the father with the command, "Dip! dip! dip! Moses, or I'll dip your head," soon brought the youngster to his appetite. The nearest grist-mill was at Royalton, a distance of 16 miles, and thither the early settlers were obliged to carry their grain, through the almost unbroken forest, guided by marked trees.

The schools of those early days boasted a larger number of scholars than those of the present day. In district No. 1 the average number of children per family being not less than ten. One year there were returned 101 children between the ages of 4 and 18 years, from this district alone, whereas the return for the present year, 1870, is only 26, and nearly the same ratio exists throughout the town.

Gov. A. S. Mann, the present Governor of Utah, is a native of Braintree.

MAJOR WILLIAM FORD.

Among the early and prominent settlers of Braintree, was Major William Ford, who built a large mansion on the Branch, or what is now known as the Major Ford place. He was an active and ambitious man, built a factory, together with a large hotel and boarding house at West Randolph. The freshet of July, 1830, swept away the factory. It proved a death blow to the Major, who had obtained funds from his friends with which to erect his buildings. He rode down to the Jackson place, which overlooks the village, and in sorrow beheld the desolation the waters had made, returned home, took to his bed and died. Since then fire has swept away the hotel and boarding-house, as well as his own stately mansion, and of all his works nothing now remains.

AUNT SNOW.

Cynthia, the wife of Jeremiah Snow, was one who proved a help-*meet* as well as *mate*. She was a remarkable woman, of a strong mind and great physical endurance, and much of her life was spent in doing good to others, as far as her humble means and narrow sphere allowed. Her husband owning a mill, for much of the time she performed the duties of miller. Although her honesty was above reproach, yet she had her trials. There being a leak in the mill, she was accustomed to gather up the waste on a cloth, and proportion it to each grist; but some evil minded person accused her of appropriating this part of the grist to her own use. This, to her, was a great trial and cause of much trouble. She finally carried her grief to Father Nichols, her pastor, who told her to set her mind at rest, as no one would believe she could be otherwise than honest. It is related of her that in tolling grain, she was accustomed to scrimpt the toll of those who *bought* grain, thinking that they would have, at most, no more than a full measure.

DEER STORY AND SOLOMON HOLMAN.

It is related of Esquire Holman, as he was familiarly called, that upon a time when his wife was at a neighbor's on a visit in the evening, he started through the woods at-

tended by his dog, to accompany her home. During the passage, the dog started up a deer which turned at bay, and became so engaged with the dog that he did not notice the approach of Mr. Holman, who made up his mind that by creeping up cautiously he could hold him. Accordingly he crept up and putting his arms out and round he made a sudden grab and hug, but as quickly found himself sprawled out on his back, and the deer *non est.*

He married Sally Mann, daughter of Seth Mann, was the father of 13 children, 10 of whom lived to grow up and have families of their own, and all settled within 4 miles of his own residence. He died Nov. 26, 1862, aged 96 years and six months.

DOG STORY.

Mr. David Edwards, who occupied the house where Mr. Geo. F. Smith now resides, was the owner of a noble mastiff, named Painter, and truly a most sagacious animal.

His master frequently allowed him to bear him company. At one time Mr. Edwards having started on a journey to Boston, found he had not taken his overcoat, and speaking to Painter, he said, "Painter, I've left my overcoat. Can't you run back and get it?"

The dog started homeward, ran into the house, went to the place where the coat was hanging and shook it in his teeth. Mrs. Edwards then took it down, folded it in a convenient manner, and the noble animal carried it to his master.

Passing by the tavern kept by Maj. Ford, one day, Mr. Edwards stopped to bait his horses; while there, he was telling of the remarkable qualities of his dog; and then remarked to Mr. Ira Ford that he would leave his whip in the oat-trough, and after he had proceeded on his journey, he might take the whip and secrete it where he pleased, and Painter would come back and find it.

When he had traveled some distance, he said, "Painter, I left my whip in the oat-trough where we stopped; and wish you would go and find it, wherever it may be, and bring it back to me." The dog turned about, went directly to the place where the whip had been left, but not finding it, commenced snuffing around; at last he walked up to Mr. Ira Ford, who had buttoned it under his coat, and began to wag his tail in a very good natured manner. At last, seeing persuasion was of no avail, he tried the more forcible way of getting it, by placing his fore paws on Mr. Ford's shoulder, and uttering such a ferocious growl that Mr. Ford concluded it was the safest way to give up the whip to the dog, who bore it in triumph to his beloved master.

It is reported also that a gentleman having missed a nice fat sheep from his pasture, and being desirous to find the stolen property, as well as the thief, repaired to Mr. Edwards' and besought him to let Painter find it,—promising that no harm should ever result either to Mr. Edwards or the dog, by thus doing. With great reluctance Mr. Edwards at last consented, and asked Painter, if he could go and find the gentleman's sheep, or any part thereof? The dog went to the pasture, followed the trail of the thief to his barn, mounted the hay-loft, and dug from underneath the hay the veritable pelt of the missing sheep. Then being asked if he could find any more, he went to the cellar window, and there hung the mutton in full view. The man promising that he would harm neither man nor dog, and paying well for the sheep, and promising also to amend his ways, was freely pardoned for his offence.

JEREMIAH FLINT,

Born in Braintree, 1783; graduated at Middlebury 1811; studied at Andover Theological Seminary, 1811—1814; became pastor of the Congregational Church in Danville, July 31, 1817; Rev. Aaron Nichols preached the sermon; dismissed March 20, 1818, after which he never resumed preaching; died before 1848.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER MARTIN,

Born in Braintree about 1814; fitted at Shoreham for College, and graduated at Middlebury, in 1836; studied theology at Oberlin, O.; taught in Granville, O., from 1838 till his death, Aug. 16, 1842.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

JOSEPH HUNTINGTON,

From Braintree, fitted at Randolph Academy; graduated at Middlebury in 1837; became a Baptist clergyman; and died in Braintree, it is thought, in 1843.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

Mr. Stephen Luce of Braintree has had six sons in the army. Five are still in service; one has been discharged for disability. All except one who went from Illinois, enlisted in Vermont regiments. One son was desperately wounded in the head, at Gettysburg—a ball passing through the temple—rendering him utterly blind.—*Newspaper*, (during the war)

BROOKFIELD.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Names.	*Age.*	*Heads of families with whom resided June* 1, 1840.
John Slade,	88	John Slade,
Timothy Kendall,	79	Samuel Kendall,
Gosherm York,	88	W. York,
Asahel Durkee,	74	A. Durkee,
Edmund Pease,	76	Edward Pease,
Lucy Bigelow,	74	W. L. Bigelow,
Ruth Fisk	87	Artemas Fisk,
Elizabeth Williams,	83	Hezekiah Williams,
Amaziah Grove,	86	
Amasa Edson,	76	Amasa Edson,
Abigail Adams,	76	Abigail Adams,
Philomela Lyman,	80	Elijah Howes,
Solomon Smith,	77	Jos. G. Smith,
Samuel Bayley,	87	Benjamin Bayley,
Elisha Wilcox,	77	Elisha Wilcox.

U. S. Census.

REV. ELIJAH LYMAN.

FROM THE VERMONT RECORD.

In passing, the writer often meets a young clergyman who asks him to sit down and tell all he remembers of the ministers of the past generation, especially of certain ones, who in their day were standard-bearers. I now think of 10 or more of the old ministers who have passed away.

Take first Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield. In his latter years he was called by the fond name of father Lyman. He was kind. Every one felt that father Lyman was his or her friend. The children all felt so. He bent over the sick bed with deep compassion. He took little children in his arms and laid his hand on them and prayed. He visited all the district schools twice in each term. He closed these visits with the catechism and prayer.

If you looked at the composition or the manner of delivery, he was not a great preacher.—But he was so kind and tender that everybody loved to hear him. His sermon had more heads than any creature has a right to. He usually ended his forenoon discourse with, "the remainder of this subject, with the leave of Providence, will be attended to in the afternoon." Then he proceeded to Mr. Paine's house, where he took dinner in the parlor, then closed the intermission with prayer, in the kitchen — in the kitchen, because the church were very many of them in there, eating their dinners which they brought from home. Father Lyman would open the door and ask Dea. Elice whose turn it was to lead in prayer. Then the man whose lot it was, was called upon and he prayed.

His pulpit was very high; and Deacon Kellogg occupied a pew so near the pulpit that to see Father Lyman he had to look up more than forty degrees. In doing so he always let his under jaw drop down, stopping to swallow at the end of each head; so he did almost through the whole sermon. The young people said he was swallowing the preaching, and so he was.

He used to be called far and near to attend Councils, especially in cases of litigation. He used to succeed wonderfully in getting the parties to settle without a verdict.

One time in Rochester he got the parties to settle and weep and pray together before he went home. On parting with them he told them, "we have got the fire most out; but you may find some sparks now and then; and if you do, run for a bucket of water and quench it as soon as possible."

Very much of the time he would have one or more students in academy or college whom his church was assisting.

One day one of his students came home all discouraged. Father Lyman, looking very compassionately upon him, said to the student "learn these lines and often say them:"

> "The Lord is good and kind to me,
> And very thankful I must be."

This couplet stuck by the student until he was an old man; and very likely he will have as much use for the words in heaven as he has now.

But Father Lyman had two faults. He used spirits, especially near the close of his useful life. He kept it by him. But in those days, forty years ago, it was thought nothing of.

The other fault was this. his government in his family was too much like Eli's, and he lived to see the fruit of this fault in the bad life and end of a dear son. His kindness was greater than his courage. C. M.

LUTHER LOWELL,

born in Brookfield, May 14, 1827, fitted for college at Hinesburgh and Bakersfield academies; graduated at Middlebury, in 1851; preceptor of Ellicotville Academy, N. Y., 1851, '52; then became preceptor of Rutland Academy; in 1853 reading law.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

DIED. — In West Brookfield, 186–, Daniel Clafflin, aged 89 years.

Within the last 8 months, 11 persons have died in East Brookfield, whose united ages were 885 years, averaging nearly 80½ years to each.—*Free Press.*

CHELSEA.

CHELSEA SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Second Regiment.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Allen, George E.	Serg't	E	June 20, '61.	Died July 9, '62.
Blakely, George	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Buzzell, Stillman C.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Clifford, Israel P.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Deserted July 2, '63.
Colburn, William	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Dropped Oct. 17, '62.
Davis, M. V. B.	Corp.	"	June 20, '61.	Promoted Serg't, re-enlisted Jan. 31, '64; discharged June 18, '65.
Emerson, Carlo J.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 20, '61.
Fuller, John H.	"	D	"	Died April 10, '63.
George, Lyndon A.	"	E	"	Mustered out June 29, '64.
Hood, Christopher C.	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	Mustered out Sept. 27, '64.
Hood, Marcellus F.	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 17, '62.
Hood, Edgerton	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 27, '64.
Hood, Rinaldo	"	"	"	Promoted Corp., must. out Oct. 18, '64.
Huntington, P. R.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Newton, Truman	"	"	June 20, '61.	Deserted Nov. 26, '62.
Ordway, George B.	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. Serg't; mustered out July 15, '65.
Remick, Wheeler	"	"	June 20, '62.	Died Sept. 9, '62.
Richardson, Wm. C.	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Sleeper, Van B.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Transferred to Invalid Corps July 27, '63.
Wiggin, Edson	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 18, '61.

Third Regiment.

Allen, Lorenzo D.	Capt.	G		Discharged.

Fourth Regiment.

Bliss, John W.	Serg't	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Burgess, Edwin D.	Priv.	D	Apr. 12, '62.	Died Aug. 13, '62.
Fox, Hannibal	"	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Mustered out Dec. 4, '62.
Leavitt, Daniel	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Trans. to Invalid Corps; dis. from Invalid Corps Nov. 13, '63.
Newton, James A.	"	"	Sept. 20, '61.	Pro. Corp.; mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Rice, Emery E.	"	"	"	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Rice, Lucius E.	"	"	"	" "
Waterson, Joseph C.	"	D	Apr. 12, '62.	Pro. Corp.; re-en. Mar. 26, '64; pro. Serg't; Pro. Q. M. Serg't Mar. 25, '65.
Wiggin, Elias S.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '62.
Paul, John E.	"	G	Jan. 2, '64.	Died at Andersonville Oct. 2, '64.
Skinner, Francis A.	"	H	Dec. 15, '63.	Trans. to Co. C, Feb. 25, '65; died at Andersonville, Ga. Aug. '64.
Thatcher, Charles	"	D	Jan. 2, '64.	Discharged July 26, '65.
Skinner, Daniel F.	Serg't	H	Sept. 20, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; died May 14, '64, of wounds received in action May 5, '64.
Davis, Franklin E.	Priv.	B	Feb. 11, '65.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Goodale, August's M.	"	"	7,	" "

Fifth Regiment.

Rutter, Job M.	Priv.	K	Jan. 6, '64.	Mustered out June 29, '65.
McAllister, Steele	"	"	"	" "

Sixth Regiment.

Gay, David S.	Priv.	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Died July 18, '62.
Lucas, Alonzo W.	"	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Minard, Nelson	Serg't	"	"	Discharged June 6, '62.
Conant, Estes	Priv.	G	Aug. 4, '63.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Parker, Willard W.	"	H	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Reed, George F.	"	"	"	Pro. Corp.; mustered out June 29, '65.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Jolivette, Eugene	Priv.	E	Apr. 12, '64.	Deserted April 18, '64.
Lathrop, Charles D.	"	"	"	Reported died in hospital.
Moore, Truman J.	"	"	Mar. 3, '64.	Died July 22, '64.
Peck, Melvin S.	"	"	Apr. 12, '64.	Mustered out July 14, '65.
Wilkinson, Melvin	"	H	May 10, '64.	" "

First Vermont Battery, Light Artillery.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in*	*Remarks.*
Andrews, John	Corp.		Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Clark, Dan	Priv.		"	Bugler; mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Coburn, Solomon C.	"		"	Died Sept. 20, '62.
Cutler, Harvey M.	"		"	Trans. to invalid corps, Nov. 1, '63.
Estes, Wm. A.	"		"	Died Jan. 1, '63.
Fuller, Joseph O.	"		"	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64; since died.
Garvin, John E.	"		"	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Gould, Albert H.	"		"	Pro. serg't, 2d lieu't. July 2, '63, and must. out.
Gould, Cornelius	"		"	Died May 1, '63.
Hebard, George T.	Capt.		Feb. 13, '63.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Hebard, Salmon B.	Lieut.			
Howes, Samuel E.	Priv.		March 1. '62.	Pro. Q. M. sergt., Sept. 1, '63; pro. 1st serg't April 4, '64; mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Kinson, Charles H.	"		Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. serg't Nov. 5, '62; must. out Aug. 10, '64.
Weymouth, Samuel	"		"	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Smith, John N.	"		Jan. 6, '64.	Transferred to 2d Vt. Battery.

Second Vermont Battery.

Adams, Benj. H.	"		Aug. 5, '64.	Tr. 1st Co., Heavy Art'y; must. out July 28,'65
Adams, Walter F.	"		Aug. 15, '64.	Mustered out July 31, '65.
Bannister, Frank O.	"		"	Trans. to Heavy Art'y; must. out June 10,'65.
Bugbee, Ducal O.	"		Aug. 13, '94.	Mustered out July 31, '65.
Flanders, Edwin B.	"		Sept. 2, '64.	" "
Flanders, George F.	"		"	" "
Fox, Hannibal	"		Aug. 13, 64.	" "
Lucas, Lewis N.	"		Aug. 6, '64.	Tr. to Heavy Art'y; absent sick, July 28, '65.
Moulton, Wales	"		Aug. 5, '64.	" must. out July 28, '65.

Cavalry.

Fifield, Dana	Priv.		Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out June 27, '65.
Fox, John N.	"		Nov. 19, '61.	" Nov. 18, '64.
Keach, John B.	"		July 7, '63.	Discharged April 11, '64.
Whitney, Freeman	"		Dec. 30, '63.	Ass'd to Co. H, 1st Vt. Cav.; trans. to Co. B; mustered out Aug. 9, '65.

First Sharpshooters.

Gardner, Sumner E.	Priv.		Sept. 11, '61.	Died Jan. 29, '62.
Lyman, Frank	"		Sept. 12, '64.	Tr. to 4th Vt. vols.; must. out June 19, '65.
Osborn, Edson P.	"		Sept. 13, '64.	Tr. to Co. H, 4th Vt. vols.; must. out June 19, '65.
Osborn, Webster B.	"		Sept. 12, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Bliss, Willis R.	Priv.	G	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged June 6, '62.
Lewis, David W.	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Nov. 1, '63; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; died July 8, '64.
Lewis, Leonard R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't Nov. 2, '63; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; died May 22, '64.
Pike, John M.	Serg.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. April 2, '63; pro. capt. July 26, 64; mustered out June 28, '65.
Ordway, Charles H.	Priv.	"	Jan. 6, '64.	Pro. corp., Nov. 1, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Pierce, Charles A.	"		"	" " "
Slack, William H.	"	E	Feb, 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Brown, Robert J.	Corp.	G	July 9, '62.	Pro. 2d lieut., 1st N. C. Heavy Art'y Sept. 3,'64.
Chamberlin, Chas. L.	Priv.	D	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '62.
Slack, Royal P.	"	G	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Wiggin, Edwin D.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 18, '62.
Courtney, Patrick	"	I	Jan. 6, '64.	Died June 12, '65.
Moxley, Harvey C.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. D; mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Roberts, Wash'n I.				Died at Brattleboro before being assigned to any company.
Spiller, Alden	Priv.	I	Dec. 30, '63.	Died Jan. 6, '65.
Stone, Benjamin F.	"	"	"	Discharged June 2, '65.
Dodge, Charles H.	"	D	Sept. 5, '64.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Bohonon, Silas B.	"			

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Luce, Jabez	Priv.	F	Aug. 20, '64.	Trans. to Co. C, 4th Vt. vols., Jan. 20, '65; dis. June 13, '65.
Marston, Wm. B.	"	D	Aug. 18, '64.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Sleeper, John H.	"	F	Aug. 16, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, 2d Vt. vols., must. out June 12, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Atwood, John B.	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. corp. May 29, '65; must. out June 22, '65.
Barnes, Ira M.	"	"	"	Died Sept. 24, '63.
Barnes, Sheldon J.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 3, '63.
Burnham, Luther	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Feb. 26, '65; must. out June 22, '65.
Estabrook, Cyrus J.	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hyde, Benjamin F.	"	G	"	" "
Norris, Jacob E.	"	I	"	Died Oct. 29, '62.
Paine, Charles	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; pro. serg't; must. out June 22, '65.
Perigo, Luther	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 1, '63; since died.
Smith, Albert M.	"	"	"	Died Aug. 8, '64 of wounds received in action.
Estabrook, Geo. A.	"	G	Feb. 8, '65.	Died at New Haven, Conn., March 18, '65.
Smith, Franklin B.	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Tiffany, Otis	"	G	"	Taken pris. July 9, '64, and died at Staunton, Va.
Clark, Alonzo N.	"	I	Jan. 2, 64.	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Columbia, Franklin	"	"	"	Missing in action June 1, '64.
Hood, Hollis H.	"	"	"	Died Feb. 9, '64.
Lucas, Lafayette	"	"	"	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Newton, George R.	"	"	"	Discharged May 15, '65.
Parker, Samuel D.	"	G	"	Died April 3, '65 of w'ds rec'd at Petersburg, April 2, '65.
Rich, Robinson	"	A	Jan. 21, '64.	Discharged Feb. 6, '65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Barnes, Asa E.	Priv.	L	July 11, '63.	Pro. corp.; discharged Feb. 25, '64.
Barrett, Henry K.	Music.	H	Sept. 1, '62.	Taken pris.; d. at Charleston, S. C. Sept. 28, '64.
Martindale, G. W H.	Priv.	L	July 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. C; taken pr'sr June 23, '64; sup. dead.
Ordway, Henry A.	"	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Died Dec. 21, '61, — should have been put in Co. B, 4th Reg't.
Stowell, Carlos A.	"	H	Sept. 1, '62.	Taken pris. June 23, '64; died in rebel prison.
Coburn, Monroe O.	"	I	Dec. 5, '63.	Tr. to Co. D; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Carr, David G.	"	E	Aug. 8, '64.	Mustered out June 25, '65.
			Twelfth Regiment.	
Adams, Benj. H.	"	D	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Allen, Marcellus C.	"	"	"	" "
Bagley, W. J. D.	"	E	Nov. 24, '62.	Discharged Dec 23, '62.
Bannister, Frank O.	"	D	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Barnes, Azariah	"	"	"	" "
Cabot, Charles F.	Serg't	"	"	" "
Clark, George	Corp.	"	"	" "
Cole, David F.	Capt.	"		Commission dated Aug. 23, '62.
Davis, Franklin E.	Priv.	"	Oct. 4, '62.	
Densmore, Milton	"	"	"	
Dodge, Charles A.	"	"	"	
Dodge, Charles H.	"	"	"	
Evans, G. W. L.	"	"	"	Died April 30, '63.
Fifield, Leonard	"	"	"	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Foss, A. P.	"	"	"	" "
Gilman, Warren	"	"	"	" "
Green, Wm. W.	"	"	"	" "
Hood, Amos	"	"	"	" "
Laird, Robert W.	Corp.	"	"	" "
Lewis, Horace W.	"	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut.; must. out July 14, '63.
Lincoln, Ed. F.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Lougee, John C.	"	"	"	Discharged April 8, '63.
Noyes, Freeman S.	"	E	Nov. 24, '62.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Noyes, Henry A.	"	D	Oct. 4, '62.	" "
Pearce, Charles A.	"	"	"	" "
Rolf, James G.	"	"	"	" "
Slack, Franklin I.	"	"	"	Died April 6, '63.
Stanton, John	"	"	"	Discharged April 16, '63.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, JUNE 1, 1840.

Names	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resideed.*
Anna Dearborn,	76	Wilder Dea[illegible]
Enos Smith,	78	Enos Smith,
Ananiah Bohonon,	75	Ananiah Bohonon,
Thomas Moore,	84	Salmon J. Moore,
Annis Calkins,	85	Ebenezer Merrill,
Laban Brown,	69	Jonathan Scribner,
Emma Brigham,	84	Samuel Brigham,
Elkanah Stevens,	79	Elkanah Stevens,
Jonas Gates,*	76	Jonas Gates,
Mary Snow,	84	Joseph Thompson,
Hannah Allen,	75	Hannah Allen,
Samuel Lincoln,	87	Samuel Lincoln,
Ebenezer Allen,	86	Obed Allen.

U. S. Census.

COUNCILLOR. Josiah Dana, 1821 to 1825.

Deming.

DIED.—Jan.14, 1867, Esther Smith, the oldest inhabitant of Chelsea, her age being 100 y'rs, 2 months and 12 days. For over 70 years she had been a professor of religion, and was highly esteemed. A short time before her death her hair changed from white to black.

Vermont Record.

The "Record" (Vermont) tells the following story:

In the early settlement of Vermont there lived in Chelsea a respectable old farmer, familiarly known as "Uncle Mike"—very earnest and positive in his expression of opinions, and a little inclined to stutter when excited. One day in spring, when the snow was soft and slumpy, he was traveling with his oxen and sled upon a road which was a mere causeway built through a complete quagmire, and hardly wide enough for a single team. There drove up behind him a man with a sleigh and a span of horses, evidently ignorant of the peculiar condition of the road, who began to rein out one side in order to pass. "Friend, friend," exclaimed Uncle Mike, "you can't get by: hold on till we get to them bars, then I'll turn out." The stranger persisted in turning out and his horses at once sunk to their girths in the soft snow and mire; nor was it without difficulty that they were extricated. Soon he became impatient of Uncle Mike's slow progress, and attempted to pass on the other side; and again the old man remonstrated—"Stranger, I tell ye ye c-c-can't get by. It aint *possible*. Jist wait a minute." But again his advice was disregarded, and this time he was not able to regain the road without the old man's assistance. Yet a third time did the eager traveler attempt to pass—the old man's cautions were disregarded, and the horses plunged into the mire.—When Uncle Mike reached the bars where he was to turn off, he stopped his team, and inquired of the traveler: "Do you live in this State?" "Yes," was the reply. "What town do you live in?" asked Uncle Mike. "In Williston." the stranger answered. "Well," said the old man, as his long suppressed indignation began to vent itself, "the selectmen of the town are to *blame* for letting you go away from home without somebody to take care of you: you d-d-don't know any thing: d-did n't I tell you you could n't get by?" Here the stranger good humoredly interrupted him with the question, "Do you know who you are talking to?" "Know!" thundered out the old man, "no, I d-d-don't know and I d-d-don't *care* whoever you be, you ought to have a *g-g-gardeen*." Why," said the traveler, "my name is Thomas Chittenden." "I-I-I declare," stammered out the astonished Uncle Mike, "*if* I had known w-w-who you was, I should n't have s-s-said exactly what I did, but —and the old man thought a minute—but *can't in conscience take a word back*." He turned out and Governor Chittenden drove along; but the story was too good to keep, and Uncle Mike's plan for a *gardeen* furnished amusement to the Governor and his friends for a long time, nor did Uncle Mike fail to tell frequently how he "freed his mind" to a live Governor.

HON. ROBERT S. Hale, member of the 39th Congress, is a native of this town. We copy the following from the *Vermont Record*:

THE HALE FAMILY, OF CHELSEA.

"Hon. Robert S. Hale, the representative in Congress of the 16th New York State District, is not the son but the brother of Henry Hale, some time secretary of civil and military affairs in this State, and is of a family of marked intellectual power, as well as creditable professional, and literary attainments—of one of whose ancestors honorable mention is made in Revolutionary history.

HARRY HALE, of Chelsea, the father, was a man of highly respectable standing, and held

* Died, January 14, at the age of 99 years, 6 months and 9 days. Mr. Gates entered the Revolutionary army at about 14 years of age, as a waiter for his father, who was a captain in the service, and wounded in the battle of Long Island. At about 17, he enlisted as a private, and rose to the post of orderly sergeant, which post he held at the time of his discharge, at the end of the war. He also enlisted in the last war with Great Britain, and held a lieutenant's commission.—*Vermont Record.*

some of the most important offices in the county of Orange. He is now deceased, and will long be remembered as a well-instructed man, of exemplary Christian life, and a patron of educational and benevolent institutions; and he had an affectionate helper in his wife, who survives her husband, and is a woman of sound and cultivated intellect, and a model of matronly virtues. She was Lucinda Eddy, a native of Woodstock; her father a scholarly man, and her family connected with the Saffords, of first-rate New England stock, and her training at home had been such as to qualify her as a proper rudimentary instructer of a family of boys who brought comfort and cheerfulness to the domestic hearth. Their children, (with Thomas, the son of a previous marriage, who is a useful and popular editor,) are Safford Eddy, a successful and much esteemed physician; Henry and Rochester Safford, lawyers; John Gardner, a clergyman, and Matthew, who is a lawyer. The four last names are alumni of the University of Vermont, and graduates of the respective years of 1840, '42, '45 and '51, each holding a high rank in his class, and all the sons of the family have been honored with academic degrees. It was a goodly sight to see, on a commencment occasion at Burlington, the father and his sons at the same festive board.

It is fitting that the record of such a family should be kept, and it is to be hoped that it may be continued by the chroniclers of future years, for it may well be expected that the subject will be one of increasing interest." N. W.

CALVIN NOBLE,

born in New Milford, Ct. Jan. 9, 1777; graduated at Middlebury College 1805—read theology with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. of Thetford; labored awhile as a missionary in Vermont; was pastor of the Congregational church in Chelsea from September, 1807, till his death in April, 1834.—*Pearson's Catalogue of Middlebury College.*

CALVIN DAY NOBLE,

born in Chelsea, Sept. 12, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1834; read theology with Rev. James Buckman of Chelsea; was pastor of the Congregational church of Rochester, 1836—'40; in Springfield from 1840 till his death, Aug. 23, 1844.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

A lodge of Good Templars has recently been organized in Chelsea.

CORINTH.

DESCRIPTION OF CORINTH COPPER MINE

"The mine is reached by descending through a tunnel 300 feet in length, and then down a shaft which is sunk on the dip of the vein, at an angle of about 45 degrees. The mine has been opened about 150 feet on the course of the vein, and the shaft is sunk 200 feet on the dip of the vein. From the bottom the ore is conveyed to the surface in cars drawn by mules,—the track or tramway running in a zigzag course, on account of the steepness of the incline. The company intend, during the coming year, to employ steam power for this purpose. They now employ 60 hands. The mine is not worked to its full capacity, only about 125 tons of ore per month being taken out, which averages 9 per cent. pure copper.

The company started with a working capital of $7,000; and the working of the mine has paid all expenses thus far, with no assessments on the capital stock. The ore is drawn 14 miles, by teams, to the railroad station of Bradford.

Nine miles north of the mine in Vershire, is another in the town of Corinth, owned and worked by the "Corinth Copper Company," which was chartered by the Vermont Legislature in 1855, with a capital of $500,000. Work upon this mine was commenced in 1854, but soon abandoned, and nothing done but surface work. In 1863 the work was renewed upon a systematic plan, by sinking shafts and driving adits, and the results have exceeded anything before realized by copper mines. The shaft was sunk and the adit driven on the vein (10 feet thick), which has proved so rich that the ore raised from the shaft and obtained in the adit has more than defrayed the whole expense incurred in opening the mine. They are now mining about 150 tons of ore per month at this mine. It will doubtless prove one of the richest mines in the State. The stock of this company is principally owned in New-York.

Directly north of the last named mine and near at hand, is one but partially opened, which is owned by the "Union Mining Company" In consequence of the scarcity of laborers, this property remains undeveloped; but, from the evidence presented at several trial shafts that have been sunk, there are doubtless rich and extensive lodes of copper ore at that locality. This Company, which was chartered by the Legislature of Vermont in 1863, has a capital of $500,000,—the stock of which is owned principally in New-York.

South of the Corinth mine are several outcrops indicating the existence of copper veins, but nothing like systematic mining has been attempted.

One half mile south of Cook Village, in Corinth, is located a copper mine, owned by the "Boston and Corinth Copper Company," which has a capital of $200,000. This mine was opened in the Spring of 1864, and from it has been obtained about 20 tons of ore. The stock is principally owned in Boston, and the mine is now being worked. A nice specimen from this mine is now in the State Cabinet at Montpelier, which was donated by the company.—*From Copper mines of Vermont, in Vermont Record*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, JUNE 1, 1840.

Names.	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resided.*
Daniel Stevens,	75	Daniel Stevens,
Reuben Page,	86	Reuben Page, jr.,
Nella Towle,	85	Ira Towle,
Jeremiah Bowen,	86	Jeremiah Bowen,
Ebenezer Berry,	80	Ebenezer Berry,
Peter V. Mahew,	89	Paul Bickford,
Amos Boardman,	76	Amos Boardman,
Dorothy Raymond,	69	Simon Raymond.

U. S. Census.

EARLY REPRESENTATIVES.

Joshua Nutting is given by Deming a representative from Corinth in 1778, and John Taplin, 1780; Nehemiah Lovewell, 1782; Reuben Foster, 1787; Peter Sleeman, 1789, '90, '91; Samuel Hazeltine, 1792, '98, 1800, 1802; Mansfield Taplin, 1796, '97, '99, 1801; Daniel Cook, 1804, '14; Joseph Ormsbee,* 1805.

DIED.—In Corinth, Sept. 6, 186–, Levi Collins, aged 76 years. For more than 60 years he had been a resident of the town; for more than 50 years the conjugal tie remained unbroken; and for more than 30 years he had been a member of the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Ichabod Rabie, aged 88 years, died in East Corinth, Dec. 22, 1869.

ERDIX TENNEY,

Born in Corinth, June, 1801; graduated at Middlebury College, 1826; at Andover Theological Seminary, 1829; from January, 1831, to date (1853), pastor of Congregational Church in Lyme, N. H. Several of his sermons have been published.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

FAIRLEE.

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Names.	*Age.*	*Heads of families with whom they resided.*
Asa Woodward,	83	Asa Woodward, jr.,
Benjamin Follett,	85	Benjamin Follett,
Sarah Houghton,	75	A. L. Houghton,
Francis Churchill,	86	John E. Churchill.

U. S. Census, June 1, 1870.

DIED.—In Fairlee, Dec. 3, 186–, Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late Stephen Eastman, aged 90 years and 8 months.

*Spelled Ormsby in 1814, when representative, and in record, page 882, Omsby.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—George A. Morey and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their residence in Fairlee, Dec. 3, 1869.

WEST FAIRLEE.

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Names.	*Age.*	*Heads of families with whom they resided.*
Jonathan Longee,	83	Jonathan Longee,
Stephen May,	85	Elisha May,
Hannah Colton,	75	Ebenezer P. Colton,
Joseph Foster,	93	John L. Wilson,
Calvin Morse,	47	Calvin Morse,
John Guild,	79	John Guild,
Solomon Dickinson,	83	Jefferson Dickinson
Francis Whitcomb,	79	Daniel West.

U. S. Census, June 1, 1840.

PRESENTATION TO COL. THOMAS.*

FROM HON. ALVAH BEAN.

Col. Thomas, upon his leaving for the seat of war was presented by his friends with a valuable horse and sword. At the presentation of the sword, an exceeding large concourse of people were assembled; and it may not be uninteresting here to add the presentation remarks and his response thereto, which are as follows:

Col. Thomas:—You, Sir, are now called upon in this most perilous hour of our country's history, by your native State, to go forth in defence of our Nation's Flag—to sustain and perpetuate this great and glorious Government—the proudest and the noblest upon which the sun ever shone; and we rejoice, Sir, in your elevation to this post of honor—a wreath of glory upon his brow, who is willing even to be sacrificed upon his country's altar. We feel, Sir, that this trust could not have been committed to truer and more worthy hands; and we doubt not that you will win for yourself new laurels, and reflect upon your native State—the land of the lamented Allen—additional honors. Therefore, Sir, permit me, in behalf of your townsmen, as a token of our confidence and regard, and for your devotion to your country in this her darkest hour of trial, to present you with this sword.

May it be your shield in the hour of conflict, and may it, in your hands, be instrumental in guarding and sustaining our beloved Constitution as it is; for it was framed by the purest hearts and the noblest hands.

We doubt not that bravery will characterize all your efforts, and well, Sir, might we imagine that amid the "din of battle and the clash of arms," when the cannon's roar shall drown every voice, that this glittering blade

* See page 910.

will wave on high, beckoning your soldiers on to the conflict.

And we trust, Sir, that it will remain unsheathed until rebellion is no more—until the eagle's voice is heard, bearing the motto "Union now and forever," to every sister State—until our Nation's Flag shall float upon every breeze, from ocean to ocean—from the Gulf to the Northern seas.

But, Sir, it is to me—and I doubt not to this large concourse of friends here assembled—associated together, as we have been these many years, a most painful duty to part with you. These words linger upon our lips, but we know that duty calls; we know that the cause of humanity, the world over, calls; and we know that our beloved country, already baptized in blood, most loudly calls. Therefore, Sir, we bid you go, bearing with you our highest respect and esteem, and our most ardent prayers for your safe return to your native State.

To which Col. Thomas replied as follows:

Sir: I have loved my country from my earliest recollection, and it is this love of country that has compelled me to forgo the society of friends, and leave my native State in her defence. It is this that has placed me in the position which I now occupy. And, Sir, I accept this beautiful present, with a grateful heart; and wherever upon the field of battle, the enemies of this glorious Constitution and Union, are the thickest, He who governs the destinies of Nations being my helper, there shall this sword wave, trusting in Him for aid who stood by the immortal Washington and his noble compatriots in arms. My object and aim will be that neither this sword nor my native State shall suffer disgrace.

I have contemplated the results of war in all its various phases,—its dangers, and its horrors, yet I believed it my duty to respond to my country's call—to go forth in defence of our Nation's Flag; and permit me here to say, that it is a satisfaction to me to know that those who shall accompany me are a noble band of men. No Regiment which has yet left the Green Mountain State can boast of better, and I have the confidence to believe that they will stand by me in the hour of peril. They too have been willing to sacrifice home with all its endearing associations for the welfare of our common country; and, God being my helper, I will stand by them—as I know they will by me—in prosperity and adversity—in sickness and in health. I do not expect that we shall all again behold the green hills of our own old Vermont, but I trust that we shall so conduct that it may be said of us, that we have done our duty; and if compelled to fall, that we died as soldiers ought to die. I am not vain enough, Sir, to suppose that this demonstration is wholly a personal matter, but it is on account of the principles which I espouse in the great struggle for the existence, (as you have well said) of "the proudest and the noblest government upon which the sun ever shone," to perpetuate the same, and transmit it to posterity unimpaired, I am willing to sacrifice all that I am, and all that I have upon my country's altar.

This, Sir, is to me a joyous occasion, yet sad. I need not tell you why. I shall linger long to take the last look at the green hills of my native State.

I am glad to see present upon this occasion this vast concourse of ladies. It is well that you should be here. You are not aware of the influence which you exert in this free Government of ours, and which has done so much to exalt and dignify your sex. I do not expect that you will bear the weapons of warfare, but you can encourage your husbands, brothers, fathers and sons to go, remembering that all who have gone have left relatives behind them. Our army would be exceedingly small did none volunteer who had no earthly ties to sunder, and this great fabric, (our glorious Constitution) would fall into utter ruin. And who, I ask, would desire such a result without an effort of his? God forbid that my history shall be thus written.

Sir, again I thank you for this present.—We may never meet again as we are met upon this occasion, but I hope and trust that my life may have been, and may be such that there will be no occasion for regret that I have lived among you.

This evening's services, as also my friends (the kind doners) will be remembered by me through life; and should I be engaged in a deadly strife upon the battle field, the recollection of this occasion will urge me on to duty and I hope to victory. I regret to leave you; but the call of my country I feel bound to obey. I feel that it is paramount to everything else, except my obligations to my creator;—thus feeling, and invoking His blessing, I go to sustain the honor of our Country's Flag—the Constitution and the Union as established by our Fathers.

[CORRECTION. Judge Bean informs us, too late to correct in proof, that Dea. Holbrook did not write the paper with which his name is given on page 914, and desires the same corrected.—*Ed.*]

NEWBURY.

PETER BURBANK ESQ.

Peter Burbank, an early settler at Wells River and a lawyer, was a character worthy of note—Born at Long-Meadow, Conn. he came to Peacham and read law with the late Gov. Mattocks and opened an office at Wells River, as early as about A. D. 1814. Peter, as he was called, was an extraordinary genius, blunt, straight forward and not altogether *un-profane.* He became noted, in his day and generation. His personal appearance

was remarkable. He wore long brown hair, falling to his shoulders, and often disheveled, and over this a rusty, slouched Quaker hat. He always wore a ruffled shirt, common in his day. But his ruffles usually showed woful signs that he was an inveterate tobacco-chewer. Next he wore an old, long and rusty frock-coat, elbows out, and peradventure, a huge rent in the skirt of it, showing the not very white lining, with a huge pair of old boots, with pantaloons out at the knees, one leg resting on the top of the boot and the other down to the ankle finished his outer adornment. In this garb he often entered court, in presence of the gathered multitude. Thus dressed he would walk the streets, a flock of boys at his heels, with whom he was fond of sporting, and they with him. But his inner man was in marked contrast with his outer. He was a warm friend but an implacable enemy. He had a mind quick, penetrating and ready for emergencies. As a lawyer, he was a hard customer, fearful to encounter; and in him the Nestors of his day, the Mattockses, Fletchers, Nuttings, Uphams, Smiths, Marshes, Hutchinsons, Bucks and others, found no easy opponent. Rapid in speech, keen in logic and wonderful in energy and perseverance, he never was ready to surrender. He practiced in Orange and Caledonia Counties till the Fall of 1835, when he was taken sick, retired to his farm in the back part of Newbury, where he lingered till January 1836, when he died.

Remembrance Chamberlain was from Newbury, graduated at Middlebury college; studied at Princeton Theological Seminary 3 years and has since been a Presbyterian clergyman in the State of Georgia; in 1850 was for some time agent for Oglethorpe University, Georgia.—*Pearson's Mid. Col. Catalogue.*

Louisa B. Atwood of Newbury, graduated at the Female Medical college, Boston, Mass. in 1867—'68.

The deer not all gone yet: Mr. J. G. Gray of Newbury recently killed one by throwing a stick of wood which hit it on the head, when it fell down and he slaughtered it before it could get away (1870.)

A recent gale made sad havoc in the Cemetery here, breaking down trees and tombstones—1870.

The Minutes of the twenty-first annual meeting of the General Convention of Vermont, at Newbury, June, 1866," containing the 48th annual report of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society and the 45th annual report of the Vermont Educational Society state that the Congregational church of Newbury, ending June 18, 1866, was the largest contributor, as a church, of any in the State, the amount given by them being $205.65.

Preachers' list, on Newbury Circuit, page 951,—corrected by Rev. Z. S. Haynes: Rev. S. Chamberlain, 1829, '30; J. G. Dow, 1838; A. Webster, '44; Moses Chase, '45; Haines Johnson, '47; S. P. Williams, '48, '49; H. P. Cushing, '50, '51; E. Copeland, '52, '53; J. G. Dow, '54; Haines Johnson, '55; P. P. Ray, '56, '57; S. Quimby, '58, '59; A. G. Button, '60; Wm. D. Malcom, '61, '62; David Pecker, '63.

ORANGE.

Ezekiel Goodrich, mentioned as the oldest man living in Orange, in Mr. Carpenter's papers, has since deceased — died May 3d, 1867 or '68.

Revolutionary Pensioners in 1840,—Alden Freeman, aged 80; Samuel Judkins, aged 78.—*U. S. Census.*

RANDOLPH NOTES.

BY H. A. HUSE.

FIRST CHARTER.

"A company, consisting of 20 persons, was formed at Hanover, N. H., then called Dresden, in May, 1778, for the purpose of purchasing this township, known to them by the name of Middlesex."—(Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont, page 146.)

Probably no one in Randolph has for years been able to tell how these old proprietors came to know the longed for, if not the promised, land as *Middlesex.* The New-Hampshire charter, printed near the beginning of the history of Randolph in this volume, affords no explanation; for upon examination it proves to be the charter of Middlesex, Washington County.

The name of Middlesex, as applied to Randolph, came from New-York and not from New-Hampshire. It appears that on the 22d of January, 1770, letters patent were issued by Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden, then acting Governor of the colony of New-York, for the township of Middlesex; the township containing 35,000 acres of land and including

not only what is now known as Randolph, but also a great part of Bethel.

[See page 69 of manuscript copy of "Minutes of the commissioners appointed to hear and determine all claims to lands in the State of Vermont under grants from the late colony of New York," &c., also a list of New York patents annexed to the same. This copy of the New York Land Commissioners' proceedings is in the Secretary of State's office in Montpelier.

See also Documentary History of New York, map facing page 530, Vol. 4, *octavo* edition. (Same map faces page 330, Vol. 4, *quarto* edition.) Here Middlesex (with the letter "Y" annexed, denoting its charter to be a York one) is laid down as including the greater part of the region now embraced by Randolph and Bethel. This map seems to be an Albany reprint of an old map published at New Haven. No date is given, but I surmise that it was issued not far from 1778 or 1779. In the left hand corner of the map is given the following explanation: "The townships or grants east of LAKE CHAMPLAIN are laid down as granted by the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, except those that are marked Y. which were granted by the State of NEW-YORK on unlocated ground, where they do not interfere with the Hampshire grants; the spurious New York grants that interfere with the older ones are marked with dotted lines, and as they are mostly granted to officers in the regular army except a few which have the name of WALLIS, KEMP, and some such other favorites of these princes of land jobbers, MOORE, DUNMORE, COLDEN and TRYON, stamped on them, it was not thought worth while to note them; especially as the inhabitants of the State of Vermont now hold them by the triple title of honest purchase, of industry in settling, and now lately that of conquest."]

Gov. Hall in his "New York Land Grants in Vermont," (to be published in Vol. 1, Collections of Vt. Hist. Soc.,) gives the name of Augustus Van Cortlandt as the patentee of Middlesex; while in the New York Commissioners' report above referred to, the claimant represents Joseph Iadwin and thirty-four others to have been the patentees. Probably Van Cortlandt was the man, but if it makes no more difference to us than it did to the persons themselves and their subsequent grantees, it is a question of no great importance. For these men "took nothing" under Gov. Colden's patent, either in the fine farming lands of Randolph or in the way of allowances out of the $30,000 salve prepared by Vermont and spread by the aforesaid commissioners for the healing of wounds gotten by unhappy Yorkers in too, carelessly stumbling among the rocks of the "Hampshire Grants."

Capt. Storrs' company desiring to confirm in themselves the title to the land they were settling upon, took measures that resulted in their obtaining a

NEW CHARTER.

I subjoin extracts from the journals of the General Assembly at their session held in Bennington, Oct. and Nov. 1780. They show the steps that were taken to obtain good title for Capt. Storrs' company, and also show the feeling in the assembly toward the New York charters granted after the King's prohibition:

"Oct. 13th, 1780.

* * Lieut. Asa Edgerton's credentials were read and objected against and refered for further consideration until Monday next, four o'clock afternoon. * * *

Monday, Oct. 16th, 1780.

* * The credentials of Lieut. Asa Edgerton, a representative from Middlesex, which was refered to this day, was read and taken into consideration, and after some debate he was unanimously refused a seat in this house.

Saturday, Oct. 21st, 1780.

* * A petition signed Asa Edgerton (in behalf of said petitioners) was read; and

Ordered, that it be referred to the Governor and council for adjustment and settlement.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th, 1780.

* * The committee appointed to take into consideration the ungranted lands and the several petitions filed in the Secretary's office, sent the following request to the House, viz.:

"Your Committee having made considerable advancement in the business of their appointment, have found it necessary to take the sense of the committee in what manner the several locations made by virtue of the authority of New York since the King's prohibition shall be considered, who are unanimously of the opinion that they ought not to be considered as a sufficient bar against granting the same to other respectable and worthy petitioners; they therefore wish to know the sense of the Assembly on this subject, that they may govern their future conduct in the premises accordingly. By order of Com. PAUL SPOONER, Chairman.

Which request was read aud thereupon—

"Resolved unanimously, that the several locations made by virtue of the authority of New York since the Kings prohibition, be and is hereby considered not a sufficient bar

against granting the same to respectable and worthy petitioners. * * *

Thursday, Nov. 2d, 1780.

* * The committee appointed to take into consideration the ungranted lands and the several petitions filed in the Secretary's office, &c., brought in a report which was rejected and thereupon

Resolved, that there be and hereby is granted unto Aaron Stores and sixty-eight of his company whose names are annexed to the said petition, a township of land situate and lying in this State, being part of the tract formerly called Middlesex, (alias Randolph,) bounded as follows, viz.: as drawn on the charter plan exhibited by the Surveyor General, and marked No. 4, containing six miles square, and the Governor and council are hereby requested to issue a grant or charter of said tract by the name of RANDOLPH, unto the said Stores and company, being sixty-eight in number, under such restrictions, reservations and for such considerations as they shall judge best. * * *

The following additional extracts from the same journals show the nature of the times:

"Thursday, Oct. 12th, 1780.

* * The following members were returned legally chosen and took the necessary oaths, and gave their assent to the religious test, &c., viz.: * *

Royalton, Lieut. Calvin Parkhurst.

Sharon, Capt. Ebenezer Parkhurst.

Oct. 21st, 1780.

Met according to adjournment. Captain Ebenezer Parkhurst desired leave to return home on account of the invasion of the enemy,—granted. * * * Lieut. Calvin Parkhurst desired leave to return home on account of the invasion of the enemy,—granted.

On Thursday the 26th of Oct., "sundry letters from Gen. Allen, Col. Herrick and Capt. Sawyer were read giving an account of the enemy's approaching towards our frontiers. Wherefore

Resolved, that as the present alarm requires the assistance of a large number of the members for the purpose of joining the army, or taking care of their families which are in immediate danger, that this Assembly be adjourned until Monday next."

RANDOLPH PARMLY

was the first male child born in R. Two or three days after his birth Capt. Aaron Storrs called at Mr. Parmly's house and supposing him to be the first child born in town, named him Randolph. But, soon after it appeared that, a short time before this, Lucy Evans, daughter of William Evans, was born; her parents living in the east part of the town. This is related by Miss Wealthy Blodgett, now eighty-two years of age, whose uncle Randolph Parmly was. This Mr.

EVANS' HOUSE WAS BURNED,

and the charred corn found in the cellar years afterward, as related by Mr. Nutting and Mr. Thompson, (except the part in Mr. T.'s description about its growing, in which he was mistaken, as Dr. P. D. Bradford of Northfield, from whom he had the story, informs me). But the

WOMAN WASHED BY THE INDIANS

was a Mrs. Benedict, whose husband afterwards "kept tavern" (alas for the "drummers" of those days), at the corners near the Painesville school-house. The story has been told of Mrs. Evans, but the great balance of testimony proves Mrs. B. to have been the first subject of "immersion" in R. Mr. Thompson in his account of the matter, in these papers, page 994, says that tradition has not informed us how husband and wife met. Mrs. Miles, however, saw their meeting the morning after the raid and has often told my informant, that, notwithstanding her own grief and terror, she could hardly keep from laughing. Mrs. Miles and her children had passed the night among the branches of a fallen tree near Mr. Davis' house, and Mrs. Benedict had taken to the same refuge. Mrs. B. was in a sad plight indeed, the lower portion of her clothes being covered with frost, the result of her ducking and a cold night combined. Her husband on discovering his beloved spouse, with open arms and tearful eyes, advanced and embraced the conglomerate mass which she had now become, exclaiming, "My Dear! Be thee alive?" This brings me to say that Capt. John Tiffany's account, as given by Mr. Nutting, of the

CAPTURE OF TIMOTHY MILES,

is incorrect. Mr. Miles did not live on the West Branch till some time afterwards. His wife spent the night, as above stated, near the house (or ashes of the house) of Experience Davis. The general account of her flight to Hanover is correct, but the idiocy of her son Timothy was in no way connected with this Indian performance, but was owing to a kick upon his head from a horse. The boy was bright enough till then.

The following

PETITIONS OF TIMOTHY MILES AND ZADOCK STEELE

are of interest as perhaps the oldest written accounts obtainable of the latter part of the

Royalton Attack. The petitions were presented to the legislature Oct. 13th 1794, and may be found in Vol. 19, pp. 147–8 of Vt. State papers in the Secretary of State's office.

"To the hon., the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to be convened at Rutland the second Thursday in October next.

The petition of Timothy Miles of Randolph in the county of Orange in said State of Vermont—humbly sheweth. That your petitioner, A. D. 1775, having sold his landed interest in Brimfield, Massachusetts, for 200 pounds, and taken notes for the same to be paid in continental money, not doubting but said money would continue as it then was equal to silver and gold, entered immediately into the public service in the then present war with Great Britain, and was in the service and a prisoner with the enemy the greatest part of the time until the fall of the year 1779. When finding my interest reduced to a very trifle, merely by the depreciation of continental money, I removed with my family (a wife and 3 children) and household furniture in May A. D. 1780 to this town, even before the General Assembly had granted it, in hopes of becoming a grantee, and in that way lay a foundation on which I might, with industry, get a future living; I entered my name among the petitioners for this town, and immediately went to work in it.

And your petitioner further sheweth that on the 16th of October 1780 the enemy from Canada, having destroyed the town of Royalton, on their return homeward, passed Mr. Experience Davis' house in Randolph, where I had but just removed with my family for winter quarters; and burn't the house with my furniture, and carried me and Mr. Davis, together with sundry others, to Canada, where I was a prisoner until the last of September following, nearly one year. In the mean time, the grant and charter of Randolph was obtained; and as I was absent and had nothing left to pay the charter fee of my right; James Blodget, Esq., by the consent of the General Assembly, gave his note for the charter fee for my right to lie a time, yet unknown to your petitioner, which note your petitioner's friends, after his return, induced him to believe would not be called for by government.

And your petitioner knowing the justice and clemency of the government of Vermont; and not rightly discerning in what way his relief should come, has too long neglected taking care to pay said note, or to make his case known to the legislature of the State, and by that mean, your petitioner's worthy friend has been called upon in the law way for the contents of said note.

And your petitioner not doubting that he ought to be in some measure compensated for the loss of his goods by the enemy's fire, and for the loss of nearly one year's time in captivity by the enemy of our common cause, as well as others in similar circumstances—humbly prays that the honorable legislature would consider his cause and grant to your petitioner, at least so much as the contents of that note and the cost that has already arisen thereon, in such way as that your petitioners worthy friend James Blodget, Esq., may be discharged therefrom, and your petitioner will consider himself satisfied for all his above mentioned losses and troubles, although in his opinion it can be but a very small compensation. Or grant your petitioner relief in some other way, as in your wisdom may seem best.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray. TIMOTHY MILES."

The following is Zadock Steele's petition, (the formal parts being omitted as corresponding to the above). It is phonetic in spelling it is true, but most straightforward and graphic in telling its story:

"TO THE HON., &c. * * * * * *

The petition of Zadok Steel of Randolph, in the County of Oring and State of Varmon—humly sheweth that your petitioner in the year 1780 (being 21 years of age) Left my Father's famely, went to Randolph in hopes of being a grantee and in that way, Lay a foundation on which, with Industry I might get a futer Living, entered my name among the petitioners for this Town, and immediately went to work built a small house near the north part of the Town next to Brookfeld, warein was all my afects, and continued to work till sum time in the month of Sept. when hereing that several of the Inhabetants of Barnard and Bethel, was taken Prisenors by the Indians and caryed to Canedy, I with others then in town form'd into a melisshe company, chose our own oficers, keap gareson and scowted up and down the wood, bilet ourselves.

Joyning the troops from Bethel fort about 17 Days, when hereing that Royalton was burnt and sum of the Inhabitants caryed away prisnors, my Cap'tn thought Proper to send one of his company to notifi the People then at work in Brookfeld, order'd me to go I set owt it being Dark before I got to my house it being then near 3 mild, threw the wood, withowt any rode I stay'd in my own house the enemy being Rowtid from the Incampment in the night, steared thare corse the way to my house, took me prisnor,(burn't the house with the afects which they cold not cary of), caryed me to Canedy whare I remained in Prison near 2 years, till I with sum others found means to escape, in the mean time the grant and charter of Randolph and * * * * James Steel * * * * gave his note * * * * * * * * * And your petitioner &c * * * ZADOK STEEL."

Mr. Miles' "worthy friend, James Blodget, Esq.," got rather stubborn over the matter and they "took him to Chelsea," but let the old gentleman go in a short time. The result

of the above petitions was the passage Oct. 21 1794 of "An act discharging James Steel and James Blodget from the payments of 2 notes of hand therein mentioned."

SEVERAL PROMINENT MEN

are but briefly mentioned in this history. Among them LEBBEUS EGERTON, Lt. Gov. of Vermont from 1831 to 1835.

GEN. JOSEPH EDSON, High Sheriff, and U. S. Marshal under John Q. Adams.

NATHANIEL THROOP, ESQ., was a well known citizen.

COL. JONATHAN PECKHAM MILLER, who distinguished himself in Greece, and was one of the first leading abolitionists in the State, was a native of Randolph. (See Thompson's History of Montpelier for an account of Col. M.) He was "brought up" by Capt. John Granger, who long owned the present Simon Brockway farm, but moved to the Center Village, and in 1844 went to Wisconsin with his family. The Grangers afterwards moved to Watertown from Lebanon, Wis., where they first settled, and then to Oshkosh; of which last named city, Edward Eastman, lately deceased, a son of Rev. Tilton Eastman, and son-in-law of Capt. Granger, was postmaster and mayor.

AMOS DEAN, a native of Barnard, and eminent as a law professor, attended the O. C. G. S. and taught school near the Centre while pursuing his studies.

For sketches of Randolph men who have graduated at Dartmouth College, see Chapman's Sketches of the Alumni. Among the number will be found Dudley Chase, Tilton Eastman, Wm., Rufus and George B. Nutting; Chauncey L. Throop, Benjamin Griswold, Dan and Constantine Blodgett, George B. Eastman, and many in later years.

[This paper which came too late for immediate connection with Randolph, notwithstanding the already extensive history of this town, we find place for among the summary of other late papers in this department, with especial pleasure,—as it settles satisfactorily the perplexed question of the origin of the two charters of this township. Mr. Nutting had a statement among his papers that there was no person in town who could tell whether the town was first a New-York, or a New-Hampshire grant, and that he had sought in vain to ascertain. We wrote to New-Hampshire State Department for information, and received, by mistake, the charter for Middlesex, Washington Co. Taking it, for once, a little too much for granted we should not get an official record but what would be right, and what was wanted, and, as the printers had already sent for the copy, when it arrived we hurried it along, without proper examination, and it was in print and the work progressed beyond, too far to take up, before the mistake in the charter was discovered; which end, however, is not so bad, as it led to the discovery made, and thus above furnished; and we are particularly obliged to Mr. Huse for having settled one of the most difficult points in the history of Randolph, and hence given us one of the most valuable papers. Randolph historians and people did not take hold of this work till too late a day to gather and make up perfect all things desirable for their history.

It is desired and hoped that biographies of the prominent men mentioned, Lt. Gov. Edgerton, Col. J. P. Miller and others, as also an account of the Christian, Methodist and Universalist churches and societies, may be prepared and forwarded, directly rather than indirectly, at an early day to the editor of the Vt. Gazetteer, Burlington, that they may appear in the general appendix, or for volume iii.—*Ed.*]

SYLVANUS BATES,

Born in Randolph; fitted in Randolph Academy; studied at Andover Theological Seminary one year; was preceptor of Royalton Academy some 6 years; has since been a teacher in Georgia; and was in the La Grange High School, Georgia.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

FROM OUR NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Died—In Randolph, Oct. 18, 186–, Randolph Parmly, whose parents were among the very first settlers in the settlement of that town, in 1782; and he was the first male child born in the township, from which circumstance he received his name. His age was 81 years.

In Randolph, Sept. 23, 1865, Daniel Eaton, 97 years, 11 months, 9 days. Father Eaton was one of the pioneers in the settlement of the town,—having moved from Middleboro, Mass., about 1790 or '91, when there were no roads, he driving a yoke of oxen on foot, and his wife riding on horse-back.

In North Randolph, March 18, 186–, Mrs. Sarah Davis, widow of Jacob Davis, Esq., late of North Randolph, aged 76 years.

In West Randolph, on the 11th inst., 186–, within five minutes of each other, John McIntosh and Osmon Wyatt. Mr. McIntosh died at the age of 84 years and 5 months, and Mr. Wyatt at the age of 39 years. They were both bachelors, and had lived at the same home from the birth of Mr. Wyatt. They were taken sick not far from the same time, Mr. McIntosh of lung, and Wyatt of typhoid fever.

In Randolph, March 25, 1865, Mrs. Eunice L. Smith, wife of Dea. Solomon Smith, aged 76 years.

In Randolph, Feb. 26, 186–, Samuel W. Cobb, in the 72d year of his age. He was the father of Rev. H. K. Cobb, of the Vermont Conference.

William Egerton Perrin, a son of Hon. Philander Perrin, of Randolph, died April, 1864 in New-York City, from the effect of having an ulcerated tooth extracted. The deceased was a promising young man, and at the time of his death was a book-keeper with E. S. Tiffany & Co. in that city. He had been a member of Co. C, 1st Vt. Vols.

A little son of E. A. Brainard, of Randolph, was drowned on the 16th, of March, 1864, while attempting to cross a bridge.

Died, at East Randolph Jan. 17, 186–, Mr. Darwin W. Stone, aged 22 years. Though not of a firm constitution, he readily answered to his country's call, and for eleven months served honorably, in the 12th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, when, his health failing, he was discharged. When his last and fatal disease developed, he was employed in Washington, as Foreman in the Cavalry Bureau.

In Randolph, Feb. 8, 186–, Sylvester G. Abbott, aged 22 years and 6 months, a member of Co. G, 4th Vermont Regiment.

Hon. Edmund Weston died at his residence in Randolph, July 14, 1870, after a painful and lingering illness. He was 71 years of age. He had represented Randolph in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Conventions, and had been a member of the Senate from Orange County, and Judge of the Probate Court for the District of Randolph.

Judge Weston—1st married Sarah Edson, daughter of Gen. Jos. Edson,—2nd, Sarah Throop, cousin to his first, and the granddaughter of old Esq. Nathaniel Throop,—3d, Amelia Bradford, the widow of Dr. Austin Bradford, and daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Bissell of Randolph, she is a sister of Bishop Bissell of this city, (Burlington). His children were, Sarah who married Mr. Aiken, formerly an editor here and now of Washington city; Mary, and Edmund jr., a dentist at West Randolph.

STRAFFORD.

A SKETCH OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN STRAFFORD.

BY REV. WEBSTER PATTERSON.

The first settlers brought with them a Puritan faith. At a town meeting held Dec. 28, 1779, only 11 years after the earliest settlement, the town voted to choose three men to select a site for a Congregational meeting-house. The place selected was just beyond the "old city" saw-mill. The timbers were drawn the following Winter. But the report of Indian raids during the Summer prevented its erection, and after the burning of Royalton in the Fall, the timbers were put into a fort. The earliest efforts towards the securing of a regular preacher were made in behalf of Congregationalism. As far back as April 3, 1792, at a town meeting a vote was taken to settle a Congregational minister, and a committee of three was appointed to confer with Mr. Abisha Colton in reference to such a settlement. At another town meeting held soon after, a tax was levied on all the property of the town for his support, and a definite salary offered him.

Mr. Colton, who had then preached for a short time, seems not to have accepted the proposal, and towards the close of the year a renewed call was given him. This, too, did not secure his permanent settlement, although he continued to preach for several months. Thus we learn that at this early date, the prevailing, or at least, the most active Christian element was Orthodox, and it is altogether probable that had the efforts to secure the settlement of Mr. Colton been successful, a Congregational church would have been formed, and the Congregational have become the dominant faith of the town. As it was, room was left open to the introduction of other sects, and it was not till these had attained a strong foothold, that the early hopes of the settlers were realized, in the formation of a Congregational church. From this time forward, however, there was occasional preaching. A Mr. Thompson was, after Mr. Colton's departure, spoken of as minister; Mr. Fuller of Vershire and Mr. Burton of Thetford officiated at funerals and preached occasionally. A Mr. Russell from Dartmouth College did an important work in awakening religious interest, and in the formation of a Sabbath school near the year 1815.

It was permitted to Mr. Isaac Lowe to become the chief instrument in the formation of the church. He preached at intervals for several years, and going from house to house urged the importance of the few Congregationalists' organizing themselves into a Christian body.

The organization dates Dec. 19, 1820. The

original members were Moses Lane, Anna Lane, David Miller, Betsey Walker, Chloe Walker, Polly Carpenter, Suky Walker, Betsey Carpenter, Sarah Smith, Abigail D. Chandler, Electa Chandler, Mary Carpenter, Ruth Hazeltine, Sylvia Walker, Harriet Walker, Martha Tucker, Betsey Pennock, Sarah Mosier. The Rev. Samuel Bascom, of Sharon, and the Rev. C. Wright of Montpelier assisted in the organization of the church. The church was not strong enough in numbers to secure a settled minister. Rev. Mr. Bascom was appointed pastor, although settled pastor at Sharon.

One object in forming a church was to enlist an interest in other churches in behalf of the Christians here. It had this effect, and ministers from other churches officiated frequently. The church slowly acquired strength and influence. In the year 1830, Rev. H. F. Leavitt, a young man who had left the law for the ministry, took up a permament home here. His labors were greatly blessed.

Through his influence a meeting-house was built in 1832, and a parsonage in 1833. A revival followed, and constant additions were made to the church. It was with universal regret that the church parted with him in the year 1836, to accept a call from Vergennes.

The same year the Rev. Preston Taylor was called to labor here, and became the first installed pastor. He remained but 2 years, during which time the church continued to prosper. The Rev. Adonijah Cutter began his labors at the opening of the year 1840, and was installed June, 1841. His ministry was faithful, and many additions were made to the church; but a still larger number left the church by removal, so that its strength was lessened. In 1850, Mr. Cutter asked for dismission.

The same year the Rev. Edward Fuller began preaching, and remained 2 years, and was followed in 1852 by Rev. Robert Stewart, who remained 2 years. The Rev. Samnel Delano was acting pastor from 1856 to '64.

The same year Rev. Augustus Chandler received a call to the pastorate which lasted till Nov. 1867. Several additions were made to the church during his ministry. Sometime after his departure, Rev. Sam'l Delano came back to labor for 2 years among his old flock, among whom he had many warm friends. For about a year the church has had no regular preaching; but is hoping soon to secure it.

The church has always been small, but its spiritual power has been, and is still greater than can be estimated. Two years since the house of worship was thoroughly and neatly refurnished.

ADDITIONAL PAPER FROM N. B. COBB, T. CLERK.

In December, A. D. 1779, the town chose 3 citizens of neighboring towns a Committee to select a place for the town to build a meeting-house for the Congregational church. Timber for this purpose was duly got out and drawn to the place selected; which was nearly opposite Lieut. F. Smith's dwelling-house. But, throughout the following season, a great degree of excitement and disturbance existed in consequence of threatened attacks by the Indians, and the activity of the loyalists; and the meeting-house was not erected. In the autumn of 1780, during the fright caused by the Royalton massacre, this timber was used in building the wooden fort or block-house mentioned in the sketch of Lieut. Smith.

On two subsequent occasions the town voted to build a meeting-house, to no effect. In the year 1790, the Baptists erected the "old red meeting-house," which probably answered all purposes for the time being.

The town-house, so finely described by Senator Morrill, was erected in 1799. Beside the town-house there are now 4 neat church edifices in Strafford. Nor were the early endeavors of the people to settle a minister more successful, though seconded by votes of the town.

One day, when the eight, who constituted the garrison of the fort, were receiving their ration of "a gill of rum per day," one of their number, a healthy, fine looking fellow, being sportively inclined' after he had drank *his* grog, slipped out of his place near the head of the line—the man on each side "closing up"—and, unobserved by the officers, took his place at the foot. When the jug again came to him he took the gill cup and had a second drink. But a part of the liquor passed down his windpipe, and he strangled and died on the spot. Philip Judd, who witnessed this incident, always added to his frequent narration of the occurrence: "I never was so frightened in all my life as then."

In the soldiers' record of Strafford, 1861, '65, the following was omitted through mistake: "Charles Parmenter, recruit furnished by Hon. Justin S. Morrill, and killed in action at Cedar Creek."

["Additional papers from N. B. Cobb, T. Clerk, which was intended to come in the different paragraphs with the articles to which they were pertinent, in the papers already printed, but which being too late for such insertion, we thus add here.—*Ed.*]

THETFORD.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the inhabitants numbered 300; of these 10 enlisted into the army of the United States and served during the war—Col. Jonathan Child, Josiah Hubbard, Richard Wallace, Levi Parker, John Frizzell, Richmond Crandell, Simon Gillett, Asa Bond, Solomon Strong, and T. Wilmot.

Col. Child was born in Woodstock, Ct. He was a man of large fortune when he entered the army as commissary, and served during the war. When the credit of the government failed he gave his own notes for supplies for the army. At the close of the war he was left with a large amount of these notes against him. The United States were unable to relieve him, and his large property went to satisfy the just claims of the Government. This left him poor; but a man of so much energy soon placed himself in easy circumstances. For this large fortune, thus swept away, the Government never made him nor his heirs any compensation. Col. Child held many offices in town, and died in 1814, respected by all who knew him.

In the War of 1812, 21 men volunteered into the Army of the United States and served during the war. The militia were called out. One company, under Capt. Oliver Taylor, served 6 months.

Saturday evening before the battle at Plattsburgh, Col. Lyman Fitch of this town issued orders to his regiment to volunteer for the defense of the country against the British. This order was executed during the night and Sunday morning in the adjoining towns, requiring the companies to meet at Chelsea Sunday evening. Two companies in Thetford, one of cavalry and one of infantry, came together in Thetford Hill Village, Sunday noon, ready to march. Dr. Burton came out on the common and made a prayer with them.

This regiment met at Chelsea and went as far as Waterbury, when they heard of the defeat of the British and their retreat into Canada.

In the late war of the rebellion Thetford furnished 174 volunteers. Of this number 14 died in the service by sickness and 2 were killed in battle.

Thetford, from the early settlement to the present time, has always answered to the call of her country.

A number of natives of this town were killed in the late war, among them Capt. Edwin B. Frost, company A, Tenth Regiment, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Capt. Frost was a graduate of Dartmouth College and left his home and friends for the defense of his country.—*Abijah Howard.*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS OF THETFORD, JUNE, 1840.

Names.	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resided.*
Mary Hubbard,	84	Orange Hubbard,
Bethial Briant,	75	James Campbell,
Eunice Parker,	74	Justus Newcomb,
Edward S. Meeder,	47	Edward S. Meeder.
Richmond Crandall,	86	Richmond Crandal,
Robert Farris,	81	Robert Farris,
Simon Gillett,	83	Joseph Gillett,
Mary Emerson,	79	Joseph Fletcher,
Samuel Shepherd,	79	Samuel Shepherd,
James Tyler,	80	James Tyler,
Joseph Bruce,	82	David Bruce,
Jeremiah Tyler,	74	Wm. M. Tyler.

U. S. Census.

1782—The committee of Safety met in Thetford to ascertain whether a union of the territory of the Connecticut river could be effected with the State of New Hampshire, and on what terms, and to commence upon measures of defense against the enemy.

SOLDIERS OF THETFORD, 1861—'65.

BY ABIJAH HOWARD, ESQ.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlisted.*	*Remarks.*
Austin, Sydney O.	3	B	Aug. 21, '61.	Died Jan. 17, '62.
Allard, Wm. H.	5	G	Aug. 15, '62.	Died March 15, '64.
Aldrich, Rufus B.	6	B	Feb. 29, '64.	Mustered out June 25, '65.
Akin, Enoch Jr.	1	D	Sept. 23, '61.	Discharged Oct. 29, '62.
Abels, Eugene H.	1	E	Oct. 4, '61.	Must. out Aug. 9, '65. [must. out June 29, '65.
Allen, Cyrus H.	8			Ass't surgeon; pro. to surg. 5th reg. Oct. 1, '64;
Aldrich, Ransom	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '64.
Allen, David R.	"	"	Sept. 10, '62.	" "
Aldrich, Orange C.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	Died Aug. 5, '64.
Bryant, Anson N.	7	H	Dec. 21, '61.	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Brown, Horace E.	15	A	Aug. 30, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63; Captain Co. A.
Berry Solon K.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlisted.*	*Remarks.*
Brown, Osman C.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out, Aug. 5, '63.
Burr, William F.	"	"	"	" "
Bowers, Henry			Aug. 28, '63.	Carter, Robert sub. for; deserted Oct. 20, '63.
Bragg, Dana I.			"	Joseph, Peter sub. for; deserted.
Banker, David I.			Aug. 9, '64.	William Hazwell, for sub.; deserted.
Cummings, Benj. F.	3	C	Feb. 22, '62.	Discharged Sept. 8, '62.
Clement, Lyman H.	3	H	Sept. 9, '61.	" April 3, '62.
Cook, Horace A.	4	H	Sept. 7, '61,	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Cilley, Daniel	6	B	Sept. 22, '61.	Discharged Sept. 30, '62, died soon after.
Cilley, Henry W.	6	B	"	" " 17, '62.
Cohaskey, Nelson A.	"	"	Aug. 13, '62.	" Dec. 26, '63; enlist. 1st Cav.
Coombs, John S.	1	D	Sept. 23, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Cilley, Charles L.	1	O	Nov. 20, '63.	Died Nov. 22, '63.
Cilley, Edwin I.	1	D	Nov. 4, '63.	Mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Colburn, Richard A.	1	D	Nov. 13, '63.	" "
Carr, Mitchel	1	C	Sept. 19, '61.	" "
Carpenter, Edward,	8	D	Dec. 35, '63.	Died Nov. 3, '64.
Cook, Jessee M.	9	G	Aug. 14 '62.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Clogston, Andrew I.	10	G	July 21, '62.	" " 22, '65.
Coburn, Charles G.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Coburn, Lyman R.	"	"	"	" "
Cummings, H. P.	"	"	"	" "
Cummings, H. A.	"	"	"	" "
Currier, George	"	"	"	Dismissed.
Currier, Lucius A.	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Closson, Harlan P.	3	Battery.	Oct. 26, '63.	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Clary, Benj. M.	"	"	Oct. 28, '63.	" "
Coburn, Henry A.	17		July 21, '64.	Burk, James A., sub. for; deserted.
Drew, Lucius W.	8	B	Mar. 21, '65.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Davidson, James	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Dunbar, William H.	"	"	"	" "
Denny, Warren C.	17	F	Mar. 25, '64.	Died May 1, '64.
Dodge, George E.	17	E	Aug. 5, '64.	Jones, Chas., sub. for; discharged Aug. 9, '64.
Dodge, William A.	"	"	July 25, '64.	Odien, Peter, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Foot, Dennis W.	8	D	Dec. 19. '61.	Died Nov. 27, '62.
Farr, Edward P.	10	G	Aug. 8, '62.	Appointed captain.
Franklin, John A.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Green, Pierce	4	B	Aug. 26, '63.	McCan, Geo. H., sub. for; must. out July 13,'65.
Green, Edson	6	G	Aug. 13, '62.	Mustered out June 27, '65.
Gild, Willis L.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Garey, George Q.	3	Battery	Jan. 1, '64.	" June 15, '65.
Hanscomb, Joseph	4	C	Aug. 26, '63.	Peck, Lyman, sub. for; deserted.
Hill, Myron	3	A	June 1, '61.	Transferred Oct. 30, 5th cavalry.
Hildreth, Alden	6	B	Aug. 30, '61.	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Howe, Charles C.	6	G	Aug. 13, '62.	Mustered out June 16, '65.
Hall, Daniel	6	B	Feb. 24, '62.	" " 26, '65.
Higgins, Samuel L.	1	D	Sept. 30, '61.	" Aug. 9, '65.
Huntington, Hazen	16	D	"	Discharged June 19, '62.
Henry, Wm. H.	8	B	Dec. 2, '61.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Hildreth, Albert G.	9	G	Aug. 14, '62.	" " 13, '65.
Hosford, John N.	10	G	Aug. 8, '62.	" " 22, '65.
Higgin, Charles S.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Higgin, William A.	"	"	"	" "
Homes, James A.	10	G	Sept. 3, '64.	" June 22, '65.
Houghton, I. Q.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Howard, Charles W.	"	"	"	" "
Howard, Newton I.	17	I	Feb. 11, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Hatch, Walter B.	17		Feb. 9, '64.	Deserted and did not go into the service.
Hardy, Hiram F.	3	Battery	Oct. 28, '63.	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Hall, Jeremiah			Aug. 5, '64.	William, John, sub. for; deserted.
Johnson, Charles L.	9	G	July 9, '62.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Jaquith, William	15	A	Aug. 29, '62	" Aug.5, '63.
Knight, George W.	"	"	"	" "
Knight, Edwin S.	9	G	Aug. 16, '62.	" June 13, '65.
Leclare, Peter	6	G	Mar. 21, '65.	" 19, '65.
Ladd, Samuel M.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Lyons, Zeba S.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	Died April 21, '65, shot in action.
Ladd, George A.	17	D	Aug. 2, '64.	John McCarthy, sub. for: deserted—no date.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlisted.*	*Remarks.*
McKay, Samuel F.	6	B	Aug. 13, '62.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Matson, Ezra G.	6	G	Aug. 16, '62	" "
Matson, Leroy D.	7	H	Jan. 23, '62.	" March 5, '66.
McClary, John	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Morrill, Joseph A.	"	"	"	" "
Moody, William	"	"	"	" "
Moore, Ira W.	"	"	"	" "
Moore, James M.	"	"	"	" "
Morey, Zenas	"	"	"	" "
Massey, Isaiah	17	F	Mar. 14, '64.	Wounded; in hospital time reg. mustered out.
Norton, John W.	8	C	Nov. 11, '63.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Norton, Edwin W.	17	E	Mar. 15, '64.	" May 13, '65.
Ordway, George H.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Palmer, Phineas S.	1	D	Sept. 25, '61.	Died Baton Rouge, Aug. 15, '63.
Parker, James W.	7	H	Jan. 21, '62.	Discharged Oct 15, '62.
Prescott, Harlan P.	4	E	Sept. 9, '61.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Palmer, Josiah F.	6	B	Aug. 30, '61.	Died Nov. 24, '61.
Peck, Lyman	"	"	Feb. 24, '62.	Discharged Sept. 12, '62.
Parker, Charles S.	7	H	Jan. 12, '62.	" Dec. 13, '62.
Parker, John E.	9	A	Dec. 19, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Porter, Albert H.	10	G	Aug. 8, '62.	" Nov.3,'64; wound.Orange Grove.
Porter, Charles E.	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	" July 17, '65; wounded in battle Cedar Creek.
Powers, Chandler W.	15	A	Sept. 14, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Putnam. Horace C.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "
Prentiss, Oscar A.	17	I	Nov. 5, '63.	" July 14, '65.
Pratt, John Jr.	17	E	Aug. 2, '64.	John Sands, sub. for; deserted.
Quimby, John S.	15	A	Oct. 8, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Quimby, Albert D.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "
Robinson, George L.	1	D	Sept. 22, '61.	Q. M. serg.; discharged April 17, '62.
Rumrill, Martin B.	4	E	Mar. 4, '62.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Rowell, Francis H.	1	D	Sept. 25, '61.	" Aug. 9, '65.
Robbins, Lorenzo	8	D	Dec. 25, '61.	Died July 3, '63.
Rollins, Joseph S.	"	"	Dec. 27, '63.	Discharged June 12, '65.
Robbins, Benjamin	15	A	Sept. 13, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Robbinson, Rufus D.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "
Rollins, John C.	"	"	"	" "
Rowell, Simeon	"	"	"	" "
Rowell, Timothy H.	"	"	"	" "
Rowell, George H.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Roberts, Marcus W.	3	Battery	Aug. 8, '64.	" June 15, '65.
Stratton, Charles E.	6	G	Aug. 14, '62.	" June 19, '65.
Sweatt, Greenleaf.	9	G	Aug. 19, '62.	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Senter, Burns L.	10	G	Aug. 11, '62.	Died Feb. 28, '64.
Slack, Albert D.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Sloan, Hiram F.	"	"	"	" "
Smith, Myron W.	"	"	"	" "
Stevens, Wm. S.	"	"	"	" "
Slack, Eli W.	17	I	Feb. 29, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Smith, Newton W.	3	Battery	Oct. 28, '63.	Died Feb. 6, '64.
Senter, Charles C.	5	D	Aug. 9, '64.	John Flinn, sub. for; must. out June 25, '65.
Smith, Solon G.	17	C	Aug. 2, '64.	Thomas Brady, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Stevens, Edwin B.			Aug. 5, '64.	James Williams, sub. for; deserted.
Stevens, Frank P.	17	C	Aug. 2, '64.	Peter Fay, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Stevens, Henry A.	17	E	"	John Smith, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Stevens, Samuel C.	17	C	"	Daniel Dorly, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Tewksbury, Richard	4	F	Aug. 26, '63.	Alonzo Heath, sub. for; trans. to Co. B, Feb. 25, '65; must. out July 13, '65; taken prisoner June 23, '64.
Towle, Franklin	9	G	July 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Tobin, George W.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 5, '63; 2d enlistment' 17th reg., Co. I; 2d lieut.July 6, '64; killed in action before Petersburg, Sept. 30, '64.
Tucker, Enoch I.			Aug. 9, '64.	Albert Johnson, sub. for; deserted, no date.
Wyman, Calvin	8	D	Jan. 28, '62.	Discharged Oct. 25, '62.
Webster, Samuel H.	17	I	April 12, '64.	Mustered out July 17, '65.
Young, Benjamin	"	"	Mar. 15 '64.	" "

VILLAGES.

Thetford Hill Village was the first in town. The Congregational meeting-house was built here in 1787. The first post-office in town was established here. Thetford Academy was located in this village in 1818—at times numbering more than 250 students. All the town meetings were held here until 1830. Post Mills Village is located near the north line of the town, a little west of Fairlee Lake. Eldad Post settled here in 1776, and built a grist and saw-mill on the Ompompanoosuc River, which gave name to the village. It is a place of considerable business, has a post-office, Congregational meeting-house, and a public library—the gift of the late George Peabody, Esq.

Thetford Center Village is near the center of the town, has the town house, a Methodist meeting-house, post-office, and a good deal of business in manufactures is carried on here.

Union Village is near the south line of the town, on the Ompompanoosuc River; it has a post-office, Methodist meeting-house, store, and mills that do a large business.

East Thetford is near Connecticut River, on Passumpsic River Railroad. At Thetford and Lynn Depot, a large business is done; there is a public house and post-office here.

North Thetford is two miles north of East Thetford, near Lynn Bridge; has a fine stone depot on the Passumpsic River Railroad, Congregational and Methodist meeting-houses, and post-office. A good deal of business is done here.

Thetford is the third town in Orange County for population and Grand List.

CYRIL C. TYLER, M. D.

Dr. Tyler died at Hopkinton, N. H., May 27, 1865, aged 62 years and 4 months. He was a native of Thetford, Vt., born Dec. 31, 1803, was a son of Jeremiah and Irene Heaton. He received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth college, in 1849. He attended one course of lectures in a class in which Prof. Dixi Crosby was a student, but, for some reason unknown to the writer, he did not accept his diploma, though entitled to it.

Dr. Tyler possessed an inquiring mind, was critical and careful in research, was fond of natural science, and well read in his profession. He had good success in business, was much respected and beloved by his patrons, had the unshaken confidence of his confreres, and sustained the reputation of a man of integrity and of consistent bearing. He possessed a meek and quiet spirit, was urbane and affable in his manners; and won the affection of the entire community where he resided. He was a valuable citizen and a Christian gentleman. His loss is very sensibly felt, and he will long live in the memory of those who knew him. "*Requiescat in pace.*"—*Vermont Record.*

LIEUT. A. L. SANBORN.

Lieut. Alanson L. Sanborn of the 1st Reg. of colored troops, was murdered by Dr. D. M. Wright of Norfolk, Va., while drilling his soldiers in that city, July 11, 1863.

Lieut. Sanborn was from Thetford, Vt., was educated at Thetford Academy, was for several years a useful and efficient teacher. He was a son of Thomas G. Sanborn, Esq., of Thetford, and was one of 7 children, the last 3 of whom were born in Thetford. He was born in Springfield, N. H. His father's family removed to Thetford, when Alanson was 1 year of age.

He entered the volunteer service from *a pure sense of duty*, and thought there was not much chance of his safe return to his highly valued home. He was willing to give his life, if such a sacrifice must needs be made, on his country's altar for the sake of freedom. That casket in which was enshrined his earthly remains, contained a precious gem, which adds a glorious lustre to the memory of those who have died for their country.—*Vermont Record.*

The Hon. George Peabody, whose name is world-known for benevolence and charitable works, when making a visit to his friends in this town a few years since, donated $10,000 for a public library.

Mr. Peabody, when a lad 14 or 15 years old, came here and lived with his great-uncle, Capt. Eliphalet S. Dodge, a year or more, working on the farm of his uncle. During that time it was his constant practice, on the Sabbath, to walk from Post Mills 5 miles to hear Rev. Dr. Burton preach.

DIED.—In Thetford, Feb. 5, 1866 or 67, Langdon Sherman, aged 58, postmaster of the town. Mr. Sherman was an agent, almost from the first, and a faithful friend so long as he lived, of this work.—*Ed.*

TOPSHAM.

Revolutionary Pensioners, June 1840: Jacob Welds, aged 78; Adam Dickey, aged 89; Anna Banfill, aged 82; Dorothy Weed, aged 88.—*U. S. Census*

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Dexter of Topsham celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of married life May 13th at their home where they have resided for the greatest part of the time, and reared a family of 12 children, 11 of whom are now living. There were present on the occasion 8 of their children, 14 grandchildren, and a large circle of friends to the number of 70 The presents from their children were many and valuable. After the presentation and collation, the company were addressed by Mr. Dexter, who spoke of a great golden wedding and union in a better land, in such a manner as brought tears from all eyes.

Obituary. In East Orange, Feb. 23, 1867 of spinal disease Mrs. Anna Dickey, mother of Col. A. M. Dickey, of Bradford, aged 77 years and 9 months. She was a very consistent, and worthy member of the M. E. Church for more than 36 years. Her disease was very peculiar, and of the most painful kind. Commencing in one limb, it would continue through it until it had dislocated every joint, and then passing to another it would do the same, until every limb was paralyzed, and her neck became stiffened, and her jaws perfectly set. She remained in this condition, almost entirely helpless, for 25 years. Yet what is most remarkable, she retained her mental powers in full vigor, far beyond many of her age who enjoyed health.

TUNBRIDGE.

TUNBRIDGE VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Carroll, Theodore	19	Colored.		Assigned to Co. F, U. S. Cav.; must. out Sept. 30,'65
Durkee, George W.	20	9	D	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Foss, Elijah D.	19	"	"	" "
Gallup, William W.	37	"	"	" "
King, Augustus S.	18	2	E	" June 27, '65.
Moody, Charles H.	19	"	"	" June 19, '65.
Noyes, Calvin M.	21	"	"	Died Nov. 10, '64.
Preston, George N.	19	"	"	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Simons, Isaac V.	35	Cav.	D	" June 21, ,65.
Whitney, Lewis	20	9	D	" June 13, '65.
Whitney, Orson	21	"	"	" "
Whitney, Ranson	18	"	"	Trans. to Co. C 2d Vt. Vol.; must. out June 19, '65.
York, George H.	18	2	E	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
		Volunteers Re-enlisted.		
Broughton, Thomas F.		2	E	
Corliss, Albert A.		8	"	
Daniels, David B.		Cav.	E	
Dunham, Dennis C.		2	"	
Fisk, Wilbur		"	"	
Tuller, Elihu		"	"	
Hopkins, Ebenezer		"	"	
Meader, Benjamin L.		"	"	
Russ, Albert		"	"	
Sanborn, Charles F.		"	"	Deserted May 5, '64.
Sanborn, Royal		"	"	

The re-enlisted volunteers are accounted for under date of first enlistment.

VERSHIRE.

Revolutionary Pensioners, June 1840.

Lyman Child, aged 79; Enoch Cotton, 78; Martha Frizzle, 83; Samuel Southworth, 83; Jesse Paine, 81; Nathan Pierce, 82.

A Smart Old Man—Mr. William Morris, on his 80th birthday, arose in the morning and started for a long walk. He actually walked a circuit of 48 miles, arriving home in the evening. His son, fearing he might give out, followed a mile or two behind. He once overtook him and asked him to ride, but the old gentleman refused. In the morning he arose about five o'clock and found the old man at the barn unloading hay.

Simeon Bacon, Esq., of this town, lived to the age of 86. He represented the town many times in the Legislature. He died 186–.

Alphonso L. Prescott, of the 14th regiment, Co. D, (see military record for Vershire), died in hospital.

WASHINGTON.

REVOLUTIONERY PENSIONERS JUNE 1840.

Hannah Clements, aged 94; Joseph Kineson, 76; Enoch Cheney, 83; Shubael Smith, 78; Thaddeus White, 81.

THETFORD—HON. BERIAH LOOMIS.

BY MRS. M. B. PRATT, OF NORWICH.

Hon. Beriah Loomis was a native of Connecticut. He came to Vermont some time previous to the Revolutionary war—the exact year I am not able to find; it was earlier than any carriage roads were made. I have heard Mrs. Loomis say she made the journey on horseback, riding on a man's saddle, and carrying a child in her arms, and another child riding on a pillion at her back.

Judge Loomis settled in the part of Thetford now designated "the Hill," where at that time there was no other dwelling but his own log-house. He was a house-wright by trade, and also a small farmer. His personal presence was commanding, and, endowed with an active mind, he did naturally obtain from his associates those minor offices of trust that lay in their gift, and usually lead to more important ones. He frequently represented the town in the State legislature, and, for a period of more than 20 years, was annually chosen associate judge of the County court. But we cherish his memory most for his Christian character, as it shed its sweet influence around the domestic circle. He was chosen one of the deacons of the first church in the place, when it was organized, with Dr. Burton as pastor. They two, pastor and deacon, walked in together, for a period of more than 50 years. Stern, high Calvinists they were, as firm as the granite hills which meet around the meeting-house they came to worship in. Judge Loomis had a numerous family—6 sons and 5 daughters. The Hon. Jeduthan Loomis, of Montpelier, was one of his sons, and Brevet Brigadier Gen'l Loomis is the only surviving member of the family.

Judge Loomis died suddenly, Sept. 4, 1819, aged 64.

'VERSHIRE.—The Catholic families which reside here may number about thirty. They are occasionally visited on Sundays by the priest of Milton Valley.

LOUIS, Bishop of Burlington."

GENERAL APPENDIX—VOL. II.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FLETCHER.

FROM MRS. H. J. RIGGS.

Thomas Olcott died in 1848, supposed to be nearly 90 years; came to Fletcher some 30 years before his death, and lived the life of a hermit,—literally burrowing in the ground—subsisting on such food as could be obtained from the forest.

Rev. Mr. Skelton should have been mentioned on page 210, as successor of Rev. James Johnson; and Rev. Mr. Gilbert, as successor of Rev. S. Robinson.

Mrs. Danforth died in Fletcher some years ago, aged nearly 90; and Huldah Hook, widow of Samuel, is now living in her 84th year.

Among the suicides, should have been Capt. Owen, who hung himself in a chamber, on the farm now owned by Wm. H. Rood.

The name also of Ebenezer Bailey should have appeared on page 201, as a representative of the town in 1846.

FRANKLIN.

TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representatives, brought down to 1868—J. Colcord, 1863, '64; W. C. Robie, 1865, '66; A. Pearson, 1867; J. D. Brown, 1868.

Assistant Judge, 1868—John C. Whitney.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Society, in 1867, erected a large and well-arranged church edifice, at a cost of $6,000, to meet the requirements which their increasing numbers and interests demand. E. R. TOWLE, Franklin, Vt.

SWANTON.

[A Mr. Blake, of Swanton, volunteered to write the history of Swanton, first—afterwards the Rev. J. B. Perry—both writing to us first upon the subject, kindly volunteering to be our historian for the town, in our work. This was before the war of '61. We accepted the offer of Mr. Perry, and saw and heard him read a large proportion of the manuscript therefor, before the close of the war. When we resumed our work after the war, we at once notified him,

and he engaged to have the history of Swanton finished in time. He sent us first an introductory chapter—the well-known paper read by him in a meeting of the State Historical Society some years since, upon the lead tube, with a paper in it, found in Swanton. It was not a paper of those certain facts, or of traditionary lore, such as we prefer; yet though but a suppository history, and not impossible, but purely an imaginary one—we thought to favor the writer by giving it with his papers for what it was worth—and forwarded it to our printers; but afterward it could not be found. We then proposed, after much search was in vain made for it, to begin with the known history of Swanton, and leave this paper for the end, or an appendix: but Mr. Perry did not consent; and as he has not yet re-copied or re-written and forwarded to us this paper—nor as yet given consent that we proceed without it—nor as yet furnished us with the history of Swanton, farther than down to 1800, we shall defer the publication of this town, except the brief chapter given below, till our next volume, when we shall give what papers we have now in hand from Mr. Perry for Swanton and whatever additional papers worthy of publication may be meantime added by him and by others.—*Ed.*]

SWANTON 1870, AND LATE HISTORY.

BY GEORGE BARNEY.

Among the note-worthy changes and events that have occurred in the town of Swanton during the years of 1869 and '70, may be mentioned, the location and partial construction of the Lamoille Valley Railroad, which is designed to connect with the Vt. and Canada R. R., on the westerly side of the river at this place. This road was chartered in 1867. The design was to form a connecting link in the line of railway from Portland, Me. to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; thereby shortening the distance from the West, by rail, to the sea-board.

Many, doubtless, supposed, when the charter was granted, that the road would connect with the Vermont Central at some point south of St. Albans; but it soon became obvious to the minds controlling this important enterprise, that the line of railway, taken as a whole, would be best subserved by connecting with the Vt. and Canada R. R., at Swanton, provided there was sufficient interest felt by the towns in Franklin county, through which it might be located, to take a liberal amount of stock in the road. The subject was agitated, and most of the towns, by very decided majorities, voted to issue their bonds to aid in its construction.

In the town of Swanton, however, there was strong opposition to the town's taking stock in the enterprise. Numerous meetings were held, and the friends of the road had to contest their ground inch by inch, until it finally resulted in a clear vote of the town to issue its bonds for $70,000 to aid in the building of said road.

The contract for its grading was let to King, Fuller & Co., in the month of February, 1870, and the work of grading was soon after commenced. The first ground broke in Swanton was at a place near what is called the high rolling bank. The cut being deep, and sandy soil, the work could more easily be done, in that locality, in freezing weather. The contractors have kept steadily at work during the present year (1870,) until now the grading between Swanton and Highgate is nearly completed, and on other parts of the road, eastward, the work is in an advanced state.

It is now confidently believed by the friends of this road, that cars will be running on it sometime during the year 1871.

To Col. A. B. JEWETT, a merchant of this place, is the town indebted, more than to any other one individual, for the successful carrying forward this important work in this section, to its present advanced state. His efforts to have been untiring. When others were despondent, he was confident, and there is now every indication that what he has so long and ardently struggled for will be fully realized in the early completion of the Lamoille Valley R. R., connecting with the Vermont and Canada, at Swanton Falls.

The prospective connection of this with the Vt. and C. R. R. at this place has had an effect to increase the value of real estate in the village from fifty to one hundred per cent. It has also stimulated building and other improvements; and the general feeling among the people is, that Swanton is about to arouse from the stupor which, for so long a time, has kept her down, and has already commenced a career of prosperity and enterprise which heretofore she has been a stranger to.

Among the evidences of prosperity may be mentioned a few of the buildings recently erected, viz: the dwelling-house of C. H. Bullard, Esq. This was built in 1869, and is beautifully situated on the westerly side of the park—it is three stories in height, beside basement—Mansard-roof, slate-covered, and for location, archi-

tectural design and beauty of finish, is excelled by but few in the county, if indeed, in the State.

A fine block, 80 by 52 feet on the ground, three stories high, of brick, has been built this year by J. & O. Dorman, and is known as the Dorman Block. It is located on the corner of the village square and Canada street.

The first story is finished off for two stores, and also half of the second story floor. The remainder of the upper stories are finished off for offices. The firm of Dorman, Gould & Co. are at present occupying these extensive stores, and driving a large business.

Mr. Galagher is the architect and contractor for the erection of this block, as also the house of Mr. Bullard, and a number of others in the place. He has laid the people under a debt of gratitude to him for the good taste he has displayed in the designs of the buildings he has erected, as well as for the efficiency and energy with which he has prosecuted the work.

At the northerly end of the park, and in front of the Dorman block, the town has done itself credit by erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of her soldiers, who fell in the late war of the rebellion. Upon the die is a cap, which also constitutes the base, upon which stands a statue of large size, with ancient flowing drapery, designed to represent the Goddess of Liberty, with a wreath to crown the fallen heroes.

But many insist, and with some reason, that the statue should be known only as representing a fair Green Mountain girl, smiling approvingly on those who so nobly died that the nation might live.

The artist that executed this work is a native of this town by the name of J. Daniel Perry; and this fine piece of statuary executed by him will place his name among the first of sculptors.

The statue is of the purest Rutland marble, and all the other parts of the monument are of a grayish marble from the quarry of Fisk & Barney, on the Isle La Mott, and is known in this section as "Mourning Granite." The town may well be proud of erecting so fine a monument to show her appreciation of the services and sacrifices of her fallen sons.

A mound of earth is raised some 3 feet above the surrounding surface, on this is a base 5 to 6 feet square, and some 2 feet, 6 inches thick, and on this another base; placed upon this is a die about 3 feet 4 inches square and 4 feet high; and on this die are inscribed the names of the patriot dead.

On the front, or northern side, is this inscription: —

ERECTED
BY THE TOWN OF SWANTON,
IN MEMORY OF
HER PATRIOT SOLDIERS
WHO FELL IN THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION.

Easterly Side:

Merrit B. Aseltyne, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died of wounds, at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 27, 1863.

Philip Arsino, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died at Springfield, Mass., June 23, 1864.

Albert Beloir, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died of wounds, at New York, July 22, 1864.

Charles W. Brow, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Alanson Watson, Co. F, 10th Reg't; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Oscar B. Hubbard, corp'l, Co. K, 13th Reg't.

Francis Curtis, Co. F, 17th Reg't.

Otis H. Brainerd, Co. L, 1st Cav.

Henry Jersey, U. S. Army; killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 11, 1864.

Martin L. Clark, Co. F, 11th Reg't; died at Andersonville Prison, Aug, 31, 1864.

Southerly Side.

Richard Columb, Co. K, 6th Reg't; killed at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862.

Isaiah Ramo, Co. K, 6th Reg't; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Henry F. Hogle, corp'l, Co. F, 7th Reg't; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 23, 1862.

James T. Lamphier, Co. B, 7th Reg't; died at sea, Oct. 4, 1864.

James D. Mason, Co. F, 7th Reg't; died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 25, 1862.

Erastus Stearnes, Co. F, 7th Reg't; killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 20, 1862.

John H. Stevens, Co. F, 7th Reg't; died at Carrolton, La., July 17, 1862.

John M. Aseltyne, corp'l, Co. F, 10th Reg't; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

John Louiselle, corp'l, Co. F, 10th Reg't; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Westerly Side.

Col. Elisha L. Barney, 6th Reg't; died of wounds, at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10, 1864.

Capt. L. D. Brooks, Co. F, 7th Reg't; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1862.

Lieut. Samuel G. Brown, jr., Co. A, 17th Reg't; died at Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.

Lieut. Horace A. Hyde, Co. B, 1st Cav.; died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864.

Martin B. Rugg, corp'l, Co. A, 1st Reg't; died at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 16, 1861.

W. H. Spencer, Co. A, 1st Reg't; died at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 18, 1861.

Wm. L. Micha, Co. C, 5th Reg't; killed at Savage Station, Va., Sept. 28, 1862.

Wilman Micha, Co. C, 5th Reg't; died at Philadelphia, May 22, 1862.

Guy C. Martin, corp'l, Co. K, 6th Reg't; died of wounds, at *Gen. Hos.*, July 5, 1862.

Joseph Columb, corp'l, Co. K, 6th Reg't; died at Yorktown, Va., Aug. 19, 1862.

A new covered bridge was built across the river at the falls, in 1869, which is a great improvement on the old one. It cost the town some $5,000.

A new circular saw-mill has also been built above the bridge, on the west side of the river, by Mr. Wanzer, and since its completion has been driving a successful business.

Mr. George Blake built, in 1869, a fine brick dwelling-house on Grand Avenue, some 80 rods south of the village.

C. H. Bullard is now erecting extensive buildings in the village, for the purpose of carrying on a large business in carriage and sleigh-making.

With regard to the churches in town we may say there are four in the village, viz. Methodist, Congregationalist, Episcopal, Catholic and one Baptist in the east part of the town, all apparently in a healthful condition and it is to be hoped are exerting a salutary influence.

In 1867, the Methodists enlarged their house of worship, by the addition of 20 feet to its rear. This gives them a fine large audience-room and will probably seat more people than any other church in town. They have a fine basement which is used for Sunday School pur pose, prayer-meetings, &c. In the Spring of 1869, they had an accession to the church of some 60 or more members, mostly of young people, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Austin. In the Spring of the year, Rev. Mr. Robinson succeeded Mr. Austin, as minister of this church, and during the Summer this church made purchase of a new parsonage at a cost of some $3.000, they having sold the old one a few months previous. The Rev. Mr. Elkins is their present minister, having succeeded Mr. Robinson in the Spring of 1870.

The Congregational church which for a generation or more had worshiped in the old brick meeting-house very unanimousley came to the decision that they might and ought to have a better house of worship. They accordingly proceeded in the Spring of 1869, to enlarge by adding to the rear of the old house, removing the earth, so as to give a good basement, and remodeling the whole structure so that but little use was made of the old building, except the walls and roof.

They have now an elegant audience room, and a convenient and pleasant room in basement for S. Schools, &c. The contract for remodeling and enlarging the old house was awarded to Mr. Galagher who has shown good taste in its outside finish as well as in its internal arrangements. They also have a fine new parsonage on Grand Avenue, a little to the south of the village

The Rev. Mr. Ranslow is their present minister and as such is active and efficient.

The Protestant Episcopal church had had no regular services in town for some years previous to 1868 when the Rev. Mr Pitman then living in Highgate organized or reorganized a church in the village, and became their pastor.

They have shown commendable zeal in their endeavors to advance the interest of their church. They have purchased a lot adjoining the Congregational church lot on which is a house now occupied as a parsonage. At an early day in the future it is the design of the church to build a house of worship on their lot now vacant. At the present they hold their services at academy hall.

The Catholics have a large Church in the easterly part of the village. Their members are quite numerous, comprising a large part of the French and Irish population. Mr. Cam their priest is very active and zealous in his calling, and his labors are evidently having a salutary influence upon the morals of those over whom he has the pastoral oversight.

As regards the Baptist church in the east part of the town, the writer is not sufficiently informed to give a very definite account of their doings, or their present state. He is informed, however, that they are enjoying a degree of prosperity and have regular Sunday services.

The record of the last 2 years would be incomplete, did we fail to mention the few very aged persons that yet linger in our midst.

We will first speak of

MRS. MEHITABLE BARNEY,

now 1870, in the ninety fifth year of her age, the seventieth of her residence in this village, with the exception of a few months that she resided in Sutton, P. Q. She was born in Taunton, Mass. May 20, 1776, her maiden

name was Leonard. She was united in marriage to Elisha Barney also a native of Taunton in 1796. They made the journey to this place by sleigh and arrived here in March, 1800, having been two weeks on the journey which is now performed by rail in about the same number of hours that it took them days. There were but few buildings then at the falls. The present village, square and park, was then covered with large pine stumps. They moved into the only framed-house on the westerly side of the river, and though a small one it was already occupied by two families. Bringing but little furniture and having no chairs, the husband soon made some chairs from boards which answered a very good purpose for the time being, for her to rock her children to sleep in; a bedstead was also manufactured of the same material. The record of her life would be but a repetition of the trials and hardships encountered generally by the pioneers of a new country.

Suffice it to say that the hardships through which she has passed, at times severe, have been borne with the patience and resignation of a devoted Christian.

She, with her husband, became members of the M. E. church in this place at, or near the time of its first organization, about the year 1815, and she has been a devoted and consistent member to the present time, and now in her age and feebleness, she manifests the same Christian cheerfulness that has ever marked her Christian life—having none of the moroseness so frequently seen in persons of advanced age.

Being nearly helpless, she sometimes asks if her children do not get tired of helping her, but of this she has nothing to fear; her children with willing hands and hearts will ever be ready to give all needed aid and comfort to one that counted no sacrifice too great, to make for their comfort and happiness in their early days.

GEO. W. GREEN,

now in the 80th year of his age, is living among us. He was the son of Wm. Green, who came here in the year 1790, and settled in the east part of the town: there were but few that preceded him. He was the first male child born in town. In the year 1811, he married Miss Polly Bloys who is still living, in the 81st year of her age: for almost 60 years they have lived together, having raised a large family, and are now passing the evening of life at the village of Swanton Falls, happy in the society of each other. They have been connected with the Baptist Church in the east part of the town for many years, and have ever been respected and influential members of the same. The religion which they have so long professed and enjoyed, is their solace in their old age, and they are looking forward with joyful hope to the end of their pilgrimage.

Judge Green, as he is familiarly called, has held many offices — indeed nearly all the town offices; has been honored by being chosen representative, some 7 or 8 years; has held the office of county judge, in all, 8 years. Few men have been more faithful to the trusts reposed in them.

DANIEL BULLARD, aged 92 years, is now living with his son C. H. Bullard at Swanton Falls. He is a native of Barre, Mass. and was married there to Achsah Hammond about the year 1800, and soon after came to reside in this town. He purchased a place some 3 miles south of the falls, on the St. Albans road, and engaged in making cabinet-ware—and pursued this business some 15 years, when he added the making of wagons and sleighs to his business, and soon acquired a reputation for thorough and honest workmanship. He became the father of five children. The eldest son has already departed this life—the remainder are still living, and are among our most respected citizens.

He became a member of the Congregational church at a very early day, and has to the present time been a worthy member of the same.

It may be proper to mention those who have recently departed this life in this town. Capt. JOHN PRATT died in 1869, at the advanced age of about 86. He came to this town about the year 1791, when only 8 years of age, with his father, who was among the first settlers. He has ever since, to the time of his death, resided here. In early life, he delighted in the hard, rough labor of lumbering. He was an adept at getting whole pine trees for masts and spars from the forests, where they grew, to the river. After the pine forests had nearly disappeared in town, he made farming his chief business. In after-years, when the infirmities of age began to be felt, he gave up his farm to his children, and went to live with his son Hiram, and remained with him to the close of his life.

He connected himself with the Congregational church in town at an early day, and was regular in his attendance at the house of worship, and lived a consistent Christian life; and, when age and infirmity rendered him nearly helpless, manifested a cheerful submission to his providential allotments, and finally passed away, full of days, loved by his kindred, and respected by all.

BRADFORD SCOTT

died during this year, 1870. He was the son of Levi Scott, one of the first settlers on the westerly side of the river, at the falls. He was born about the year 1805, and has always resided in town, in the same house built by his father. In early manhood he was chosen constable, and held that office for many years. He was also town representative several times.

He was a man of decided views, and outspoken in his preferences of men or measures —a decided Democrat, politically, and for many years regarded as the leader of that party in town. At the completion of the Vt. and Canada R. R., he became station agent at this place, and from this time was not as active in public or political life as he had previously been: but gave his time and attention to the interests of the road, and ever retained the confidence of those that had the management of it. He has left many warm friends, and his departure caused a profound sensation throughout the community.

RUFUS BARNEY

died during the year 1870 about 62 years of age. He was the third son of Lemuel Barney, who was one of the first settlers on the west side of the river at the falls, and was one of the company that first started the Iron business in this town.

The subject of this sketch, in early life, was engaged in the same business. He married in Connecticut, and afterward purchased a farm about 2 miles below the falls, where he has ever since resided. He became the father of a numerous and respectable family, and was noted for his peaceable and quiet demeanor, and for his sterling integrity. He was greatly endeared to his family, who, with a large circle of friends, sincerely mourn his sudden departure.

It will not be out of place before dismissing this subject, to give a brief summary of the business at present going on at Swanton Falls and other parts of the town. Of merchants, keeping a general assortment, are Dorman, Gould & Co., A. B. Jewett, Hogle & Marvin, B. B. Blake; groceries, Jewett & Blake, E. DeNoel, B. Lawrence; fancy goods, S. Morey; boots, shoes, dry goods and yankee notions, B. F. Arseneault; druggists, Morrill & Brooks; harness maker and carriage trimmer, O. D. Mason; hardware and tin shop, iron and steel, W. H. Blake, 2d; watch-maker and jeweler, D. Suter; book-store, D. Brundage; billiard saloon, D. Manahan; and boot shoemaker, D. Heher, B. F. Arsenault, P. D. Arsine; Franklin County grist-mill by Platt & Bullard; also grist-mill, by Lorenzo Laselle; carriage and sleigh business by C. H. Bullard and Geo. Bullard; sash, blind and door factory, Marvin & Butterfield; tannery, Mr. Moore and Mr. Wood; woolen factory, E. S. Meiggs; lumber saw-mill, E. S. Meiggs, A. K. Wanzer; furniture, E. S. Richardson; meat market, S. H. Jennison; National Union Bank; Two Hotels.

Monument and grave-stone business is quite extensively carried on by R. Lester Barney. He keeps two agents constantly employed and supplies the demand for that material in a large section of Northern Vt. and N. Y. State, and some in Canada. He has introduced recently for monuments and head-stones, the same material that the town monument is composed of, known as mourning granite, and the demand has very largely increased during the present year, 1870.

Marble flooring tile, black, white and red, and black and red vein marble in slab, are manufactured quite extensively by Geo. Barney, who has been engaged in the marble business at this place 30 years this present year. For many years he manufactured only black marble, for the New York and Boston market. But within the past few years he has added the working of white marble and red variegated marble to go with his black. Tile of his make are laid for floors in nearly every first class hotel in the different cities of the United States and Canada, and in very many other public buildings.

The present season he has furnished one order of 10.000 feet for the new City Hall, Detroit; and other large orders from Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, New York, Boston and many other cities. During the present year he has discovered and opened a new quarry which he has named New Red White Vein.

It is on a ledge in this town, a few rods south of the Junction of the Vt. and Canada and the Vt. Central Extension railroads. No blocks were ever taken from this ledge until the present year. He has not worked the quarry extensively, but has taken out a few very fine blocks—some of which have been sawed into slabs, and by good judges it is pronounced superior to any fancy marble yet discovered

The future history of Swanton, it is to be hoped, may record its increasing prosperity and tell of the advancement of its people in virtue, intelligence and happiness.

AVERY'S GORE.

BY L. L. DUTCHER, A. M., OF ST. ALBANS.

Avery's Gore is a rough mountainous tract of land, with an area of half an ordinary township, having Montgomery on the N., Bakersfield on the W., Belvidere S., and Lowell on the E. The soil is mostly owned by the Messrs. Paine, who reside in the State of New York. Settlements have been made in the north-western portion, along the Bakersfield line, by some 15 or 20 families; and nearly as many in the north part, and along a road which has been opened through, from Montgomery to Belvidere. Ebenezer Wellman was the first settler. He moved across the line from Montgomery, about the year 1828. The land is not of a quality to attract settlers, and those who have gone in are mostly poor. There are no schools, nor mechanics, among them.

The owners of the tract are active, public spirited men, and, as there is a good deal of the land which would make fruitful upland farms, it is quite probable that they will succeed in effecting its settlement. The different neighborhoods have no intercourse, and there is nothing like unanimity of interest among them. But, if the land were all taken up, and laid out, and cultivated in farms, schools could be established, with other necessary institutions, and a residence there would be as eligible as in most of the surrounding towns.

In 1852, a Mr. P. S. Shepard hung himself in a fit of derangement. His lifeless body was discovered, hanging from a tree by the road-side.

[Some other additional statistics, in relation to Avery's Gore, have been already given in Mr. Houghton's County chapter.—*Ed.*]

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

JOSEPH ADAMS.

Among the prominent early settlers of the Island, was Joseph Adams, who was born in Windsor, Ct., April 2, 1757. Of his early life little is known, only that he prepared for college, and accordingly entered Yale, in 1773. He was there when the Revolutionary war broke out, and, leaving his studies, at the call of the country he joined one of the Conneticut regiments of infantry, in the summer of 1775, which participated in the military movements that resulted in the evacuation of Long Island and New York, by the American forces and which subsequently formed part of the army of Gen. Washington that retreated through the Jerseys and fought the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth Court-House. It was while the American army was preparing to evacuate New York, that his friend and relative, Capt. Nathan Hale, met with his untimely end, while in the performance of an act of self-sacrificing devotion to his country, that has forever canonized his name in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.—Mr. Adams remained in the Continental army until 1780, when, the contest being virtually terminated, he returned to his home. He then commenced the study of law, but was never admitted to the bar. About this time Vermont began to attract the attention of the bold and adventurous spirits of the Revolutionary period, as offering unusual inducements for the favorable settlement of that wild, and romantic region. Vermont was then regarded very much as Texas has been for many years past—as affording a fit residence for the restless and enterprising spirits of the country. And hither came many of the soldiers of the Revolutionary army; among the number the subject of this sketch, who removed to Pawlet soon after the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between the mother country and her revolted colonies. While living in Pawlet, he married Abiah Edgerton, an amiable and estimable lady belonging to one of the prominent families of the State, which has furnished many men of talents and usefulness to the nation; among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Sydney Edgerton, of Ohio, M. C. from that State from 1857 to 1861, and subsequently Governor of the Territory of Montana, and the Hon. William Edgerton of the San Francisco bar. In 1792,

Mr. Adams removed to Grand Isle, then an unbroken wilderness, presenting to the beholder an unusually picturesque and romantic appearauce. Although the soil was of almost inexhaustible fertility, the early settlers experienced great hardships in obtaining subsistance for themselves and families. While in Grand Isle, Mr. Adams held the office of sheriff for the county, for many years, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and ability. He was a man of respectable talents and attainments, and somewhat noted for the sarcastic keenness of his wit.

He died Dec. 25, 1835, leaving a large family, among whom were Hon. Henry Adams of St. Albans, and Dr. William R. Adams of Champlain, N. Y. H. J. ADAMS.

SOUTH HERO.

January,—1871, Dea. Jesse Landon and wife of South Hero celebrated their golden wedding this month. Rev. O. G. Wheeler read a poem prepared for the occasion. Deacon Landon is one of the oldest native-born citizens of the town, and lives on the farm adjoining the one his father cleared when the country was new.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

"A SENSIBLE DONATION.

The Hon. George Wilkins, of Stowe, has recently presented to each of the twenty school districts in his town, a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, New Illustrated Edition.* (January, 1871.)

A more substantial and valuable gift to the inhabitants of those districts, especially the young and rising generation, could not have been thought of or devised. It is often the case that donations are of little intrinsic value to the donee and sometimes actually mischievous, but in the bestowment of this present, nothing but good can result.

For this considerate and worthy act, we wish Mr. Wilkins all the gratification which is promised the cheerful giver; and hope that gentlemen in other towns, able and liberal, will take the hint and go and do likewise."—*Newsdealer*, January 4, 1871.

What kind of an idea would it be to place by the side of the copy of the dictionary in Stowe, in each school-room, a complete copy of the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, for the children and youth to have free access to—"a history of every town in the State, with biographical sketches of all the most prominent men in Vermont?" What kind of an idea for some liberal-minded man of liberal means to place it in any other school-room in the State; or some other able gentlemen, united, to place it in every school-house in some other town, or towns?

ORANGE COUNTY.

VERSHIRE.

HENRY FULLER,

born in Vershire, August, 1789; fitted for college at Randolph Academy; taught in Piermont, N. H., a short time; read theology with his father, Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire, and Rev. A. Burton, D. D., of Thetford; was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Smithtown, L. I., 1816—'21; of a Congregational Church in North Stamford, Ct., 1821—'44; and in 1840 was residing in the same place.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

JOSEPH FULLER,

born in Vershire; graduated at Middlebury College in 1827; studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, 1827—'30; pastor of the Congregational Church in Kennebunk, Me., 1830—'34; in Brimfield, Mass., 1835—'37; in Ridgefield, Ct., several years;—then became deranged; in Vershire in 1853.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

WILLIAMSTOWN.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Francis S. Martin, son of Chester Martin of Williamstown, who lost a leg at the battle of Cedar Creek, was killed Oct. 11, 186–, under the most appalling circumstances. Being desirous of getting rid of a very heavy stone in the lot adjoining his house, Mr. Martin, assisted by his son, had excavated a space with a view to sink the stone, and having done all they deemed safe was temporarily left for some safer mode of completion. Subsequently, during his father's absence, Francis went to the field; not returning as soon as expected, his mother became alarmed and sent for him, when he was found, with the exception of his head and shoulders, buried beneath the huge rock, with body and limbs completely crushed. Help was immediately procured, but not until two hours of incessant labor was the body extricated.—*Walton's Journal.*

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(Total 555.)

In Memoriam.

To the memory of Rev. Pliny H. White, 2d President of the present State Historical Society, who, upon the issue of the first number of Volume I., sent a letter of congratulation and voluntary offer of help, "if we should ever live to reach Orleans, through the entire County,"—who selected the town historians mainly in said County,—wrote the histories of three entire towns aud the better part of a fourth, in print, beside contributing various other papers for other towns, both in and out of the County,—canvassing his own town for the work,—and being engaged on a County chapter, laid out quite extensively for three parts, and of which he had finished but one part, at the time of his death.

To the memory of George F. Houghton, Esq., 3d President of the Vermont State Historical Society, who contributed the Franklin County Chapter, selected and encouraged the town historians of his County and contributed so many other exhaustive biographies, as well for the first Volume, as for this, in which his own County appearing, he naturally took a deeper pride and interest.

To the memory of the Hon. Judge Stephen Royce, Ex-Governor of Vermont, and historian of his native Berkshire;—Hon. A. H. Baker, Enosburgh; J. A. Ufford, Fairfax; Col. S. Perley, Fairfield; Amos Skeeles, Esq., Highgate; N. W. Clapp, Montgomery; Hon. James Davis, St. Albans; H. R. Whitney, Sheldon; Joshua Sawyer, Esq., Hydepark; Cephas Fasset, Morristown,—all of this Volume.

To the memory of Dr. Amori Benson, Landgrove, and Stephen Gleason, Woodford, of Bennington County.

To the memory of Hon. J. W. Strong, our largely esteemed historical friend, the Historian of the town of Addison—the opening town of our work, Volume I.; Hon. Samuel Swift, of Middlebury, and Col. Isaac Drake, Weybridge, of Addison County.

To the memory of Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, Historian of the town of Barnet, and writer of the Caledonia County Chapter, and the "Public Life and Character of Governor Mattocks" for Peacham; M. T. C. Alexander, Danville; Rev. A. Boutelle, Peacham, and John Beckwith, Esq., Sutton, of Caledonia County.

To the memory of Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D., Gamaliel B. Sawyer, Esq., contributors to Burlington History, Chittenden County.

To the memory of Mrs. Margaret G. Marshall, who contributed the history of Brunswick, Essex County,——

May our Historians rest in honor.

PRESS NOTICES.

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.

Edited by Miss A. M. Hemenway.

It will be remembered that Miss Hemenway commenced, some years since, the publication of a magazine which was to contain the history of each town in the state—civil, ecclesiastical, biographical and military. The original intention was to have this magazine a quarterly, but the great labor of the work, and the lack of pecuniary support, made its publication rather irregular up to the breaking out of the war, when it was suspended altogether. At this time some six numbers had been issued, comprising a history of Addison, Bennington and Caledonia counties, besides more than one whole number which was devoted to the town of Burlington in Chittenden county. Since the war, Miss Hemenway has resumed her labors (if, indeed, she ever ceased from them) and as a result we have before us Nos. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. completing volume I. of the work. These numbers complete Chittenden and Essex counties. Future numbers, till the entire State is completed, are promised. But what is wanted now is pecuniary support. The work is valuable, but too few are regular subscribers to it, and the load drags heavily.

The editress of this work has always depended on the several towns in each county to furnish its own town history, and just here has been the salvation of the work, also its interest and value. All people have so much pride as to like to have *their* town appear well in history; consequently it has been often the case that the very best men and writers have freely contributed to the *Gazetteer.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

Burlington Free Press.

The scope and character of this work are already so generally known through the State, that we presume very few would thank us for a particular account of it. It is some years now since the earlier issues, and we had thought it possible that the enterprise had been abandoned. We are glad to learn that it is going steadily onward, and is in a fair way to be successfully completed. It cannot be that Vermonters will allow such an enterprise to flag for want of patronage. We see that some three thousand subscribers are already secured for the work. The editor asks for ten thousand, and this is not an unreasonable request, as it would only give one copy to every five or six families through the State.

The *Gazetteer* is a great repositary of historical facts in regard to the towns and more eminent men of the State; and Vermonters are under a lasting debt of gratitude to the persistent and laborious editor, who has spared neither time nor pains to make the collection reasonably full and accurate. The period was fast going by in which it would be possible to gather and recount the incidents of the earlier men and times; and the labor of compilation was such as to deter all but one of untiring industry and a special liking for historical and biographical pursuits.

Nos. 5—10 have special interest for the citizens of Chittenden County. Each town has its history given and sketches of its most prominent citizens and families. Lake Champlain is discussed in a long and interesting paper by Mr. Thomas H. Canfield; the recent military history of the county finds place in a special chapter, one important section of which is occupied by an account by Col. G. G. Benedict, of the part taken by Vermont troops in the battle of Gettysburg; Prof. Buckham has a pleasant paper on "Burlington as a place to live in," which cannot fail to be of interest to citizens as well as outsiders; also a sketch of the late President Pease; while G. B. Sawyer contributes notices of Hon. Wm. Griswold and Sion E. Howard; J. N. Pomeroy outlines the lives and characters of Horace Loomis, Dr. Cassius Pomeroy and Hon. Henry Hitchcock; George F. Houghton furnishes sketches of Andrew Thompson, Hon. B. F. Bailey, C. Goodrich, Prof. Benjamin Lincoln, M. D. and J. A. Jewett. There are biographies also of N. B. Haswell, Dr. W. Atwater, Dr. Thomas Chamberlain, Judge Timothy Follett, Harry Bradley, Philo Doolittle, Rev. Zadock Thompson and Dr. James Van Sicklin. These occur in No. 7, while No. 6 is wholly occupied with Burlington and Burlington men; as also parts of Nos. 5 and 8. It will be seen that the people of this city should be more largely interested in the Gazetteer than those of any other section in the State; and accordingly we notice that of fourteen Vermonters to whom Miss Hemenway makes special acknowledgment for aid, five are citizens of Burlington—fully our share!

The value of this Magazine ..... is apparent at first glance. Not all the articles are of eminent value, but most of the contributors have been capable and painstaking ..... A good engraving of Ira Allen and one of the University of Vermont, stand at the beginning of the volume. From what we have said of the Burlington portion of the work, the dwellers in other towns will know what to expect in regard to their own localities.

St. Albans Messenger.

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.—Our eyes have been gladdened by the recent appearance of Nos. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. of Miss Hemenway's Magazine of the above title. The first six numbers appeared several years ago, and although much that is contained in those now before us was furnished as long ago as 1862, the publication was delayed for want of funds realized from subscriptions. It is to be hoped that no further delay will be experienced, especially from that cause.

The present numbers are devoted to Chittenden and Essex Counties, and many of the best writers in Vermont have papers in them. They are illustrated by a fine steel engraving, by Ritchie, of Hon. Ira Allen; by another, of Capt. John M. Darling of Concord, and by cuts of the College, the Park and Bank Block in Burlington. The historical and biographical sketches are as interesting in their style as their respective subjects are in character, and the literary contributions, from authors residing in the two Counties covered, or native to them, have not been and will not be excelled by those from any other part of the State. We have no

space for a critical review of its articles, but cannot forbear to mention, in terms of commendation, the elaborate paper on "the discovery, navigation and navigators of Lake Champlain," by Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, and the ably written description of Vermont's part in the Battle of Gettysburg by Lt. G. G. Benedict, A. D. C. The former is a long, minute and graphic history of our beautiful lake, and the latter is a literary and historical production of great value.

These numbers complete the first volume, and the second volume will open with a paper on the natural history of Chittenden and Franklin Counties, by Rev. John B. Perry, and an introductory County Chapter for Franklin County, by Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., followed by the Town Histories, from the pens of such well known gentlemen as Hon. Stephen Royce, Rev. and Hon. Alvah Sabin, Rev. John B. Perry, E, R. Towle &c. While the magazine (or more strictly the Gazetteer) is of the State, and for the State, yet the coming volume has an added local interest for many of our readers, and we hope they will insure its speedy publication by sending in their subscriptions at once. When the work is completed it will be far the most complete history of Vermont that has been written, because written, for the most part, by local contributors who are possessed of every facility of observation and tradition to bring out objects of interest that might escape the eye of the more general historian.

Vermont Transcript (St. Albans.)

The Publisher of the *Gazetteer* has again renewed her labors. Vol. II. comprising the histories of the towns in Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, and Orleans is now in press, and Vol. III. is in preparation. A moment's thought will convince any one of the importance of the work—preserving the early history of our State, placing upon lasting record interesting facts and incidents that are now fast passing away with our oldest and most venerated inhabitants. It is a work that will be far more prized one hundred years hence, yet valuable indeed to the present generation. The entire set should find its way into every reading family. Rare inducements are offered to clubs. For full terms send to Miss Hemenway, Burlington, Vt.

Protecteur Canadien (St. Albans.)

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Mademoiselle A. Marie Hemenway, l'auteur distinguée de plusieurs ouvrages en poésie a commencé, il y a quelques années, l'histoire de toutes les paroisses (*towns*) du Vermont. Onze livraisons, formant un volume de 1108 pages et contenant l'histoire des comtés d'Addison, Bennington, Chittenden et Essex ont déjà paru et le second volume concernant les comtés de Franklin, Grande Ile, Lamoille, Orange et Orléans est maintenant sous presse. Un troisieme volume viendra compléter l'ouvrage. Les éloges que la presse en a faits, sont, certes, bien mérités ; il dénote chez son auteur une énergie plus qu' ordinaire pour mener à bonne fin une entreprise si ardue, qui exige tant d'efforts et de dépenses pour recueillir de si nombreux documents officiels et privés pour l'histoire si complète et si détaillée qu'elle donne sur chaque paroisse. L'idée même de l'ouvrage, à part même son mérite intrinsèque, devrait suffire pour mériter l'encouragement de tout vrai Vermontais, qui tient à connaître son pays. Nous espérons donc que le *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* trouvera sa place dans toutes les bibliothéques dignes de porter ce nom, car aucune ne peut être complète sans cet ouvrage.

Christian Messenger (Montpelier.)

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER. The last five numbers (VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.) of this important work, bound in one snug volume, have come to hand We are glad to know that the compiler has not grown weary in the prosecution of this exceedingly difficult and arduous enterprise. Our readers are doubtless aware that some two or three years previous to the war, Miss Hemenway, editor of the Poets and Poetry of Vermont, entered upon the undertaking of compiling and publishing in numbers, the history of Vermont, by counties and townships. Two or three counties had been disposed of previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. The agitations of the stormy period that followed interrupted the progress of the work. With the advent of peace the enterprise was resumed, and has now been successfully carried forward as far as Franklin County, making in all a volume of 1108 pages. It will be seen at a glance, from the very nature of this work that it is one in which every son and daughter of Vermont ought to be deeply interested. It gives an extended history of every county and town, with biographical sketches of all the prominent men of each, a history of the churches of each town, also a description of the natural characteristics and geological features of each town, together with literary specimens from the writers of each town. It will occur at once to all, we are sure, that the publication of this work furnishes a most valuable and much needed repository, for the preservation from the swiftly corroding tooth of time, the rapidly perishing records and annals of our earlier history. The compiler, it seems to us, has thus far been singularly fortunate in enlisting many of the best pens of the State, in behalf of her enterprise. Such names as Benedict, Buckham, N. G. Clark, Houghton, Smalley, D. P. Thompson, Hon. Hiland Hall, and Gov. Fairbanks, are sufficient guarantee, that the work is to be deserving of the patronage, confidence and support of the most exacting and fastidious. Meanwhile, on perusing these pages, we have been particularly struck with the literary excellence of many papers, produced by parties not known as properly literary men. Where can we look for more admirable specimens of historical and biographical composition, than are found in the articles prepared for this work by David Read, J. N. Pomeroy, G. B. Sawyer and H. A. Cutting. Mr. T. H. Canfield's sketch of Champlain's Navigation, is specially deserving of high commendation. How are we to account for it that men who have given so little attention and time to literary labor, can write like this? That such men, meantime, have not been unwilling to disengage themselves sufficiently from their manifold and all-engrossing business cares, to prepare such elaborate essays as these, certainly argues well for the final success of this work.

One excellent feature of the work before us is the decidedly superior quality of its illustrations. For the frontispiece of this second volume we have a view of our *Alma Mater* U. V. M. a very pleasing memorial of days "lang syne," and then in the very highest style of art portraits of such men as Ira Allen, Gov. Mattocks, Gov. Hall, Gov. Fairbanks, Gov. Van Ness, &c.

The military chapter is another interesting and very valuable feature. Last, and by no means the least entertaining feature of the work are the literary specimens from the pens of Vermonters interspersed here and there to give the needed spice and variety

Well, while we have been slowly, thoughtfully turning these well-filled pages, and thus most delightfully renewing our acquaintance with worthies with whom, and localities with which, we were familiar in the days of our youth, we have lived over again that sunny period concerning the glories of which Byron has sung,

"O, tell me no more of a name great in story,
The *days of our youth* are the days of our glory,
The myrtle and ivy of sweet one-and-twenty
Are worth all your laurels, be they ever so plenty."

And so, to every Vermonter, these volumes will be a pleasant, grateful reminder of old times, old neighbors and the old home.

Vermont Watchman and State Journal (*Montpelier.*)

We have received from the publisher, Miss Abby Maria Hemenway, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this valuable work, bound in one volume. It is a work which should be in the hands of every family in the State, embracing as it does the minutest detail in the history of every town. It is a work which must involve a vast amount of labor, which should be rewarded by a large subscription list. We intend to make some extracts from this work hereafter.

Historical Magazine of America (*N. Y.*)

Some years since, we purchased the first number of a new work, by a lady, which arrested our attention because of the novelty of its construction and what seemed to be its remarkable completeness.

It was a collection of separate Town Histories, to be grouped by Counties, forming, when complete, a new History of Vermont. Such a feature would have been, in itself, attractive to a careful student of History; but the novelty was increased by the promise that these several Town Histories should be written by those who by reason of their studies or facilities to obtain material, were best qualified to perform the duty in a proper manner.

That specimen number was well done. It was written by a score of competent pens, with minor contributions from three or four times as many others; but we feared the promise was too good to be completely realized, and the proposed work too full of promised usefulness to be appreciated by a thoughtless and superficial generation. We subsequently met with and purchased the two or three succeeding numbers; and while they were monuments commemorative of Miss Hemenway's untiring industry and excellent judgment, they were, also, indicators to us that they were too good to be profitable, although they were not too good to be extremely useful and valuable.

The thick volume before us contains Numbers 7 to 11 of Volume I. of the work, completing it; and—shame on Vermont!—we learn that the compiler through whose industry it has been given to the world, is now lamenting that she is crippled in her labors because she is not properly and sufficiently sustained — *she needs more subscribers in order that she may pay her printer.*

The work, as we have said, is as peculiar in its construction as it is unusually complete and accurate in its details. As one pen cannot be expected to do well, what a hundred pens can only do tolerably, with much patient labor and a great variety of material, the work of the one hundred, concentrated, as it has been in this work, must necessarily be more complete and more accurate than it would have been if only one had done it. Thus, among the contributors to this volume we find the names of Hon. Samuel Swift, (author of the *History of Middlebury*) E. C. Wines, LL. D., Rev. Doctors Linsley, Olin Merrill, Hedding Hicks. de Goesbriand (Bishop of Burlington), Hopkins (Bishop of Vermont) etc.; John M. Weeks (author of (*History of Salisbury*), Rev. J. F. Goodhue (author of the *History of Shoreham*), Hon. Hiland Hall; Hon. Erastus Fairbanks; Hon. David Read; Professors Clark and G. W. Benedict; Zadoc Thompson (author of *History of Vermont*); Henry Stevens; George F. Houghton; Hon. D. A. Smalley; President Wheeler; Rev. Pliny H. White, etc.; and it needs no scholarship to ascertain that the combined efforts of these and a hundred others, less widely known, must have produced a better article than it would have been possible for any one person to have done.

We earnestly hope, therefore, that a generous list may be raised for this important work; and we hope, also, that it will be supported not only by Vermonters, but by scholars and collectors throughout the country.

Catholic World (*New York.*)

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER, 1858-'68.—The authoress has evidently endeavored to produce a first-class work of its kind and has to a great extent succeeded. It is a work of much local interest and permanent character.

Miss Hemenway does not content herself with the historical and typographical, as is usual with the authors who produce most of our local annals. Biography and literature form a large part of her work. Art also lends its charms, and adorns her pages with portraits of distinguished men. To us the work seems almost exhaustive. The Green Mountain State has reason to congratulate itself on so laborious and persevering a historian, and its sons should certainly reward her toil with the most prompt and liberal pecuniary recognition.

From Rev. J. M. Finotti's Notice (*Boston.*)

We have carefully, and with much pleasure, read Nos. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. of Miss Hemenway's *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, embracing a Digest of the history of each town—civil, educational, religious, geological and literary. They are a very interesting series. The editor does the work of a whole society, and although she seems to meet with prompt literary assistance from every quarter, yet the labor undertaken by this one single woman is truly wonderful. As for the work itself, it is full of interest, and, as it carries us back to the Revolutionary times of Vermont, we find traits of heroism and fortitude in those early days of the "Green Mountain State," which entitles her to praise above the rest. We beg of the publisher to send us the first five numbers of the Gazetteer, for which we shall remit the dimes immediately.

COMPILER'S NOTE.

We have also heard of kindly speaking notices in the Vermont Chronicle, Rutland Herald and other of our State publications; and as well from the Press of our neighboring States—especially the New England Genealogical Register and New York Tribune, but, as we did not receive a copy of the same cannot give any extracts as we might be pleased otherwise to do.—ED.

HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIRLEE, VT.

MISS HEMENWWAY:

Madam,—I write to learn when we may expect another issue of the "Historical Gazetteer" of our State. I have read all the numbers in course up to the eleventh, receiving not only pleasure but much profit therefrom—having learned tenfold more of the history of our State than I ever knew before: and for that, with other reasons, think the publication should find a place in every family in the State.

With many thanks for the untold benefits conferred upon the inhabitants of our State by your meritorious labors, permit me to subscribe myself your sincere friend, wishing for a continuance of your life, health and strength for the full completion of this noble enterprise in which you are engaged, and also for many years of enjoyment in having discharged so noble a duty to your State. (HON.) WILLIAM CHILD.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The first volume was completed so successfully that I have felt the public has been sufficiently assured of your competency and energy in the enterprise to effect its completion in a manner worthy its commencement.

It seemed impossible at the beginning that it should be accomplished, but you have something to show now for the feasibility of the undertaking. I am not likely to lose an interest in the Gazetteer while so much is done in it so well, and so large and complete a miscellany is gathered in the whole. I am unwilling to see the enterprise embarrassed for want even of State patronage when so much is being accumulated by it of priceless value to the history of the State.

PHILIP BATTELL, (ESQ.)

BURLINGTON, Mar. 18, 1863.

I have read the considerable part of your Gazetteer published, with much interest. Your work is valuable. Wishing you and your enterprise all possible prosperity, I remain

Your faithful servant in Christ,

JOHN H. HOPKINS, *Bishop of Vt.*

LEWIS, N. Y., Aug. 21, '69.

It is my painful duty to inform you my father* is no more. He died on the 2d inst. He had been failing for some years past, and for the last two years had been unable to write even an ordinary business letter; but to the very last he was deeply interested in the success of your undertaking, and after his mind had failed so that he took no interest in ordinary affairs, he would brighten up and for the moment seem himself on mention of your progress.

Your favor of last winter gave him much pleasure, as showing him that you yet remembered him. I read and re-read it to him and promised him that I would answer it. E. F. STRONG.

*[Hon. J. W. Strong, historian of Addison.—*Ed.*]

STRAFFORD, VT., Nov. 15, 1869.*

Your importunity overcame me at last, all others having declined. I have spent one or two days that I could ill afford and the best part of a night—the former in gathering data—the latter with a pencil putting it into such form as I was able and which my sister has copied from my notes. I send it to you without any effort to give it grace or finish—but an imperfect story, bluntly and plainly told, and I think true in all its statements. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

*[Mr. Morrill furnished his paper for Strafford on the very eve of his departure for Washington.—*Ed.*]

THETFORD, VT.

I wish you to send me your Gazetteer. It is a work that should be in the hands of every citizen of Vermont. ABIJAH HOWARD, (ESQ.)

No. 25 WEST 38TH ST., NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MADAM:

I beg to give you my warmest congratulations on your success and industry in collecting so large an amount of valuable historical matter as that comprised in the numbers I have read. In my judgment, so far as it goes, it is by far the most complete and thorough of the many State histories hitherto published. I know from my intercourse with others interested in local history that I am not alone in my opinion. I thank you as a Vermonter for your work, and only wish that your pecuniary reward may be equal to your merits.

I am myself making a collection of Vermont Books and Pamphlets. My determination is to secure if possible every book or pamphlet which has been published in my native State. My collection now numbers about 300 titles—a larger number than has hitherto been brought together.

Yours very truly,

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (ESQ.)

WEST CHARLESTON, VT., July 4, 1870.

MISS HEMENWAY:

I have made a solemn pledge to Judge Stewart that if four weeks time be granted me I will finish and forward to you a history of the town of Derby, and he has assured me the time shall be given.

Very truly, &c.,

B. F. D. CARPENTER, (ESQ.)

[There will be time, as we could not include Orleans Co. in this volume, to add this history of Derby.—*Ed.*]

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y.

I am delighted with the concluding Nos. of Vol. I. I now regret that I did not give you all of my Charlotte matter that was suitable, as it is now quite unlikely that I shall ever publish in any other form. If you will give me some space in your appendix or supplementary chapter, I will try to give you some interesting matter for Charlotte, Leicester, &c. I suppose you depend on me for an account of the M. E. Church in Brandon.

BERNICE D. AMES.

[Space will be allowed for Rev. Mr. Ames in the appendix, and we expect from him the Methodist history named.—*Ed.*]

COVENTRY, VT.

There is a great amount of unfinished work left by my dear husband. I shall do the best I can for you. Mr. White, you know, was greatly interested in your work. ELECTA D. WHITE (Mrs. Pliny H. White.)

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Your history is a noble and needed enterprise, and you have my best wishes for your success in it.

(EX-GOV.) FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

NEW YORK.

I am glad to know that you are progressing. Do not be disheartened, but push on and finish it. It surely will be in demand, and its value will, like new wine, increase with its age.

CHAS. I. BUSHNELL.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

I shall cheerfully assist you as far as I am able. I will furnish the portrait of my father to accompany his biography. MRS. M. S. P. CUTTS.

PEACHAM, VT.

[MONTPELIER, *Senate Chamber*]—At last, I begin to have an inkling of the time it takes to get a "copy" ready. Be merciful! It is my first of any account, and I do not quite promise it shall be my last, yet it will until I forget how I feel *now*. It has been read at Waitsfield to the old and the Hon. men, who appear to be well pleased.* Still it is a work I have enjoyed. I have arranged for an agent at Waitsfield and hope to take nearly a hundred copies after we have sold *all the volumes we can*. Could we then have the privilege of obtaining just *Waitsfield alone* and chink up with that?

P. B. FISKE.

(I think so—*We are very much pleased with the history of Waitsfield—*Ed.*)

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